Grade 3 Level Workbook

(L,M,N)

샘플 페이지 구성 안내

Vocabulary (어휘)
Speaking (말하기)
Grammar (문법)
Comprehension (이해력 문제)
Writing (쓰기)



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Colonial Life

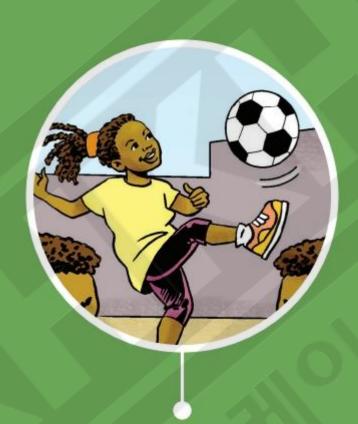
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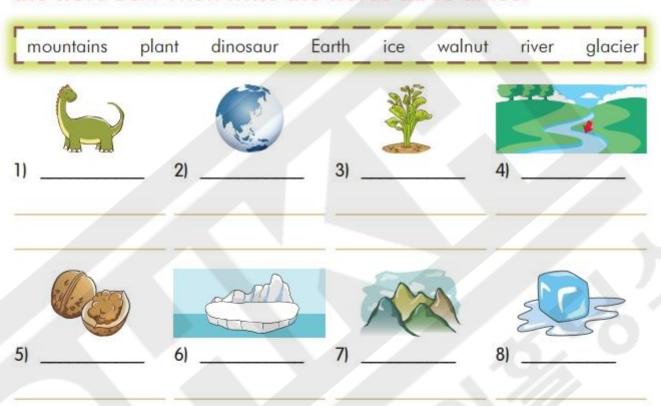




Jessica Loves Soccer

VOCABULARY

Look at the pictures and choose the correct words from the word box. Then write the words three times.



2 Match the words to the correct definitions.

- 1) scary
- 2) sore
- 3) swamp
- 4) indeed
- 5) creep
- 6) mound
- 7) hollow
- 8) escape

- a wet, soggy land
- (b) to move slowly, usually on hands and knees, especially to avoid being noticed
- © a raised pile; heap
- d to break free from or keep from being captured
- e painful
- f certainly; in reality
- 9 causing fear or alarm
- b empty on the inside

SPEAKING

Below are some parts of the story. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word box. Then role-play with your partner.

unless mean creature

4	belonged chase helpful perfect
	Narrator: The curious monkey wanted to figure out what the dog was. It told the other animals what it had found. Soon many animals
	Monkey: So, this is the new A I have found. Have any of you ever seen one before?
	Elephant: Well, it's not an elephant. Monkey: Thanks a lot. You aren't being very
	Okapi: Sorry, I can't help you. It's not an okapi, and I'm sure it isn't a giraffe. Narrator: The monkey asked every animal to take a turn. Not one of them knew what it was or whose family it
	Tortoise: Have you given up? Monkey: Yes, I think so. We cannot decide whose this
	creature is from. Tortoise: You might want to call him 'Dog' better name. If you ask me, and you didn't, 'Dog' is the
	name. Narrator: Hearing its name spoken, the dog woke up. It was not happy to
	be awake. Dog: (barking and growling) Who was G enough to wake me up?
	Tortoise: (in the trees) You can't get me. But from now on, all the animals will run from you, and you will [1] them.
	Narrator: Even today, a dog will chase anything it sees, unless, of course, it is sleeping. Dogs still like to sleep, too.

GRAMMAR



comparatives

Meaning	Comparatives are used to compare two or more things. Generally, comparatives are formed using "-er."		
Form	<how adjectives="" comparative="" make="" to=""></how>		
	For adjectives with one syllable, the comparative form is formed by adding "er." <example> soft - softer, long - longer, etc.</example>		
	2. If an adjective ends in e, add "r." <example> fine - finer, cute - cuter, etc.</example>		
	3. When an adjective ends in a single consonant following a single vowel, double the final consonant and add "er." < Example > big - bigger, hot - hotter, etc.		
	4. If a word ends in y, following a consonant, change the y to i and add "er." <example> happy - happier, silly - sillier, etc.</example>		
	5. For adjectives with two or more syllables, add "more" before the original adjective. <example> useful - more useful interesting - more interesting</example>		
* You can u	se sentences with "than," or you can use a conjunction like "but."		
 Jane is ta 	ller than David.		
 David is t 	David is tall, but Jane is taller.		
Fill in adject	the blanks with the comparative form of the given tives.		
1) man	2) old		
3) big	4) new		
5) happ	6) expensive		
7) hot	8) difficult		



COMPREHENSION

- 6) Where did the wise woman take Ichiro into?
 - (a) her castle

(b) her large house

© her tent

- @ her hut
- 7) What did the wise woman explain at first?
 - (a) where the sun came from
 - (b) where the sun went each night
 - © what the sun brought
 - (d) when the sun came and went
- 8) When did villagers go to the mountaintop?
 - (a) each dawn before the sun rose
 - (b) each morning after the sun rose
 - © each evening before the sun sank
 - @ each night after the sun sank
- 9) What happens if there is no sun?
 - (a) The land will become dark and cold.
 - (b) The land will become bright and cold.
 - © The land will become dark and hot.
 - The land will become bright and hot.
- 10) How did Ichiro feel at the end of the story?
 - He felt confused.
- (b) He felt curious.
- © He felt relieved.
- (d) He felt worried.

WRITING

This is the summary of the story. Fill in the blanks with the proper words from the word box.

happiness		friends	adult	realized
Main Characters		Sammy	(A	Sammy's
Setting	Around the places where Sammy put his stuff			
Plet	2) By the much 3) One with 4) What 5) Sammak 6) To h	h stuff that he had to day, one of his frien all his stuff. t his friend said mad	ing it. of find places to the him all him decided to give stuff to all him all	he had collected so to store it all. what Sammy did about all his stuff. his stuff did not really ive it all away. made him
Subject	The pro	ocess of finding Sam	my's real 🕕	<u> </u>

Circle the correct word or phrase between the two and rewrite each sentence.

1)	The more he got, the (more / most) he stuffed. →
2)	Sammy got (very / even) older, and so did much of his stuff. →
3)	Sammy didn't know how (respond / to respond) to his friend. →
4)	He thought it made him (selfish / selfishly).