

3rd Grade
Georgia
Milestone
Study Guide

LANGUAGE ARTS:

- a) **Noun:** a person, place, thing or idea.
(Our class won the contest.)
- b) **Verb:** ACTION word.
(Our class collected the most cans.)
- c) **Adjective:** a word that DESCRIBES or tells what kind, how many or which one.
(Twenty-six students packed the cans in cardboard boxes.)
- d) **Adverb:** a word that tells when, where, or how much.
(Neighbors happily donated cans to our class)
- e) **Subject:** is the person, place, or thing that acts or is acted on, or is described in a sentence. Three types of subjects exists:
- i. Simple subject: is a noun or pronoun (he, she, dog, house).
 - ii. Complete subject: is a noun or pronoun plus any modifiers (the black dog, the tree across the bay, his dog house).
 - iii. Compound Subject: 2 or more subjects joined by a conjunction (Mitch or Amy, the dog and the house, he and I)
- f) **Compound Subject:** Every verb in a sentence must have at least 1 subject. But that doesn't mean that a verb can have *only* one subject. Some verbs are greedy as far as subjects go. A greedy verb can have 2, 3, 4 or more subjects all to itself. When a verb has 2 or more subjects, you can say that the verb has a COMPOUND SUBJECT.
(At the local Dairy Queen, Officer Jenkins, Ms. Lowery, the Williams twins, & Marsha gasped at the sight of pickled slices on their banana splits.)
- g) **Predicate:** is the action or description that occurs in the sentence. As with subjects, 3 types of predicates exists:
- i. Simple predicate: a complete verb (a verb and any helping verb).
 - ii. Complete predicate: a simple predicate plus all modifiers (sit on the couch, was singing quietly, could have danced across the room).
 - iii. Compound predicate: 2 or more predicates with the same subject (Was singing quietly and smiling to himself, could have danced across the room and stayed awake all night, sit on the couch or sit on the floor)

READING TERMS:

- **Antonym:** a word opposite in meaning to another word.
- **Author's purpose:** persuade, entertain, describe, inform.
- **Cause and effect:** cause is the reason that something happens and Effect is what happens as a result of the cause.
- **Chronological order:** events that happen in order.
- **Compare and contrast:** finding out how two or more things are alike.
- **Conclusion:** the end of the story (the final decision).
- **Conflict:** problem in the story.
- **Context clues:** To use words around the unfamiliar word to figure out its meaning.
- **Fact:** something that actually occurred or exists.
- **Homographs:** is one of a group of words that share the same spelling but have different meanings
- **Homonyms:** words that sound the same but have different meanings
- **Homophones:** words that sound alike but are different in spellings or meanings
- **Infer-**to use details from the reading passage and what you know to draw a conclusion.
- **Keyword:** words in the question that will help you quickly locate additional information within the text
- **Main idea-**the most important idea in a paragraph.
- **Plot:** series of events that center on a problem, or conflict.
- **Prediction:** what you think will happen next, try to figure out things the author does not say directly.
- **Resolution:** how the problem was solved in the story.
- **Sequence:** the order in which something has occurred.
- **Synonym:** a word that has the same meaning as another word.

SCIENCE TERMS:

- attract:** to pull toward (example: magnets *attract* iron.)
- Celsius:** the metric scale for measuring temperature.
- coastal plain:** an area of low, flat land near the ocean. (Example: Most of southern Georgia is part of the *coastal plain*.)
- conductor:** a material through which heat moves easily
- delta:** when soil and silt are deposited where a river flows into the ocean.
- drought:** a period when there is very little rainfall.
- ecosystem:** all of the living and non-living things that interact in an environment.
- erosion:** the movement of weathered rocks and soil. (Example: When rivers carry away soil, it causes *erosion*.)
- extinct:** When all of the members of a certain group of living things have died.
- evaporation:** liquid changes to a gas. (heat from the sun can make a puddle of water evaporate)
- fossil:** the mark or remains of a plant or animals that lived long ago
- gills:** a body part that allows fish to breath in water.
- habitat:** the place where an animal or plant lives.
- heat:** the movement of thermal energy from hotter to cooler objects.
- hibernate:** when an animal goes into a sleep-like state to use less energy during winter.
- humus:** the part of soil made up of broken-down pieces of dead plants and animals. (Example: *Humus* helps plants grow.)
- impression:** the outline of a plant or animal that lived long ago.
- igneous rock:** rock that was once melted then cooled and hardened. (Example: Granite is one type of *igneous rock*.)
- insulator:** a material in which heat CANNOT move through easily.
- inquiry:** is a question about something or a study of it.
- metamorphic rock:** rock that has been changed by heat or pressure. (Example: Gneiss is one kind of metamorphic rock.)
- mineral:** a solid object found in nature that has never been alive. (Example: Most gemstones are minerals.)
- opinion:** a personal belief that is not based on evidence.
- piedmont:** an area, with many hills, between the coastal plain and the mountains.

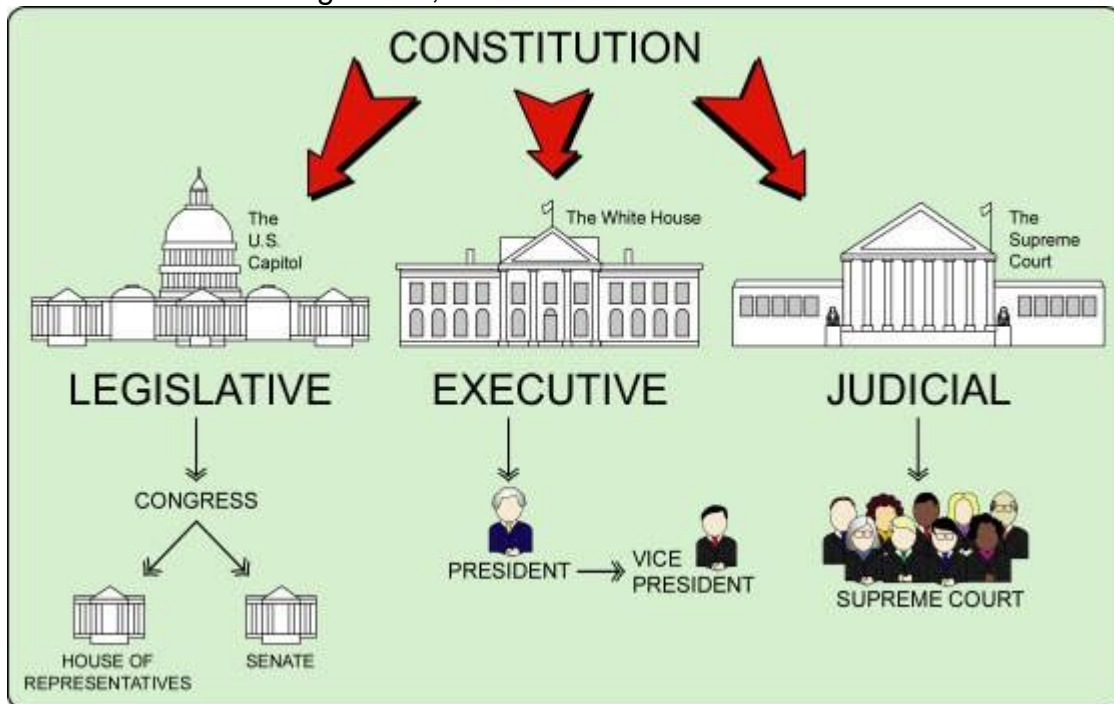
- pollution:** harmful material that is added to the environment.
- renewable resources:** a resource that can be replaced quickly. (EXAMPLE: Trees, water, plants, and air)
- non-renewable resource:** a resource that, when it is used up, will not exist again during a human lifetime.
(Example: Oil, minerals, and soil take hundreds, thousands and even million of years to be made. Underground minerals must be mined or dug up from the earth. Some of these minerals are gold, silver, salt, iron, diamonds, petroleum and coal.)
- scientific method:** an organized plan that scientist use to conduct an investigation.
- sedimentary rock:** rock made when materials settle into layers and get squeezed until they harden into rock.
- thermal energy:** the form of energy that moves particles of matter.
- thermometer:** a tool that measures how hot or cold something is.
- weathering:** a process in which large pieces of rock are broken down into smaller pieces.
- wetland:** land that is covered with water most of the time.

SOCIAL STUDIES:

- 7 Continents:** North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, Antarctica, Australia



- We live in North America
- State we live in:** Georgia
- State Capitol:** Atlanta
- How many Governors does each state have:** 1
- Governor of Georgia:** Sonny Purdue
- Ocean closest to Atlanta, GA:** Atlantic Ocean
- Branches of Government:** Legislative, Executive and Judicial



SOCIAL STUDIES TERMS:

- atlas:** a book which contains a collection of maps.
- barter:** swapping one good or service. (TRADE)
- Bill of Rights:** the first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution.
- coastal Plain:** the low, flat land along the seacoast and extending westward.
- compromise:** an agreement in which each side of a conflict gives up some of what it wants.
- county commissioner:** person elected to a group that makes the decisions for a county.
- Declaration of Independence:** the statement published
- glossary:** a list of terms and definitions particular to the subject of the book.
- index:** an index is a detailed list, usually arranged alphabetically, of the specific information in a publication, whether a book, periodical, database or multimedia collection.
- militia:** a group of ordinary citizens who train for battle.
- physical map:** a map that shows the natural features of a place, such as mountains and deserts.
- road map:** a map that shows highways and roads.
- renewable:** able to be made new again, or replaced.
- rural:** community beyond the suburbs; countryside; farming or ranching.
- suburb:** community surrounding a city.
- Trail of Tears:** the trip the Cherokee were forced to make in 1838 from Georgia to Okalahoma.
- thesaurus:** a book that contains a lot of words and their meanings about a certain subject.
- urban:** a city community
- valley:** land that is lower than nearby land and often between mountains.
- veto:** to reject a law

****The state government legislative branch is called: THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY****

Character Traits:

- cooperation
- diligence
- liberty
- justice
- tolerance
- freedom of conscience and expression
- respect for and acceptance of authority

HISTORICAL UNDERSTANDINGS:

- a. **Paul Revere:** Independence
 - Paul Revere helped the United States fight for independence.
 - Paul Revere was a patriot during the time of the American Revolution who lived in a city where many British soldiers were quartered.
- b. **Frederick Douglas:** Civil Rights
 - Escaped from slavery before publishing an antislavery newspaper.
 - He was a former African-American slave who lived during the Civil War era.
- c. **Susan B. Anthony:** Women's Rights
 - Advocate for women's rights.
 - She lived during a time period when women did not have the same rights as men.
- d. **Mary McLeod Bethune:** Education
 - Was born into a poor South Carolina family but was determined to get an education.
 - She helped establish a school for young African American women.
 - She lived during a time that children of a specific background did not receive the same quality of education as other children.
- e. **Franklin D. Roosevelt:** New Deal & World War II
 - President Roosevelt, 32nd President of United States.
 - Became infected with the POLIO disease in 1921
 - President Roosevelt kept his political career alive while recovering from his disease by having his wife, Eleanor, speak for him.
 - He lived during a time of the Great Depression when many people were homeless and out of work, also lived during a time when much of the world was at war.
- f. **Eleanor Roosevelt:** United Nations and Human Rights
 - Wife of President Roosevelt.
 - She lived during a time when many people in countries around the world did not have basic rights and freedoms.
- g. **Thurgood Marshall:** Civil Rights
 - He was not allowed to attend the University of Maryland Law School because he was an African American.
 - He was an African-American who lived during a time of discrimination and prejudice.
- h. **Lyndon B. Johnson:** Great Society and Voting Rights
 - President Lyndon Johnson, 36th President of United States.
 - When southern senators attempted to prevent the Civil Rights Act of 1957 from passing, President Johnson put together a compromise that helped the act to pass.
 - He lived during a time when people were denied civil and voting rights based on their backgrounds.
 - He signed the voting rights act of 1965.
- i. **Cesar Chavez:** Worker's Rights
 - He was a Mexican American
 - Described the working condition of migrant farm workers as dingy and overcrowded, no job security, and little pay and benefits.
 - He led movements to improve conditions of migrant farms workers.

GEOGRAPHIC UNDERSTANDINGS:

- a. **Mississippi River:** Largest River in the United States

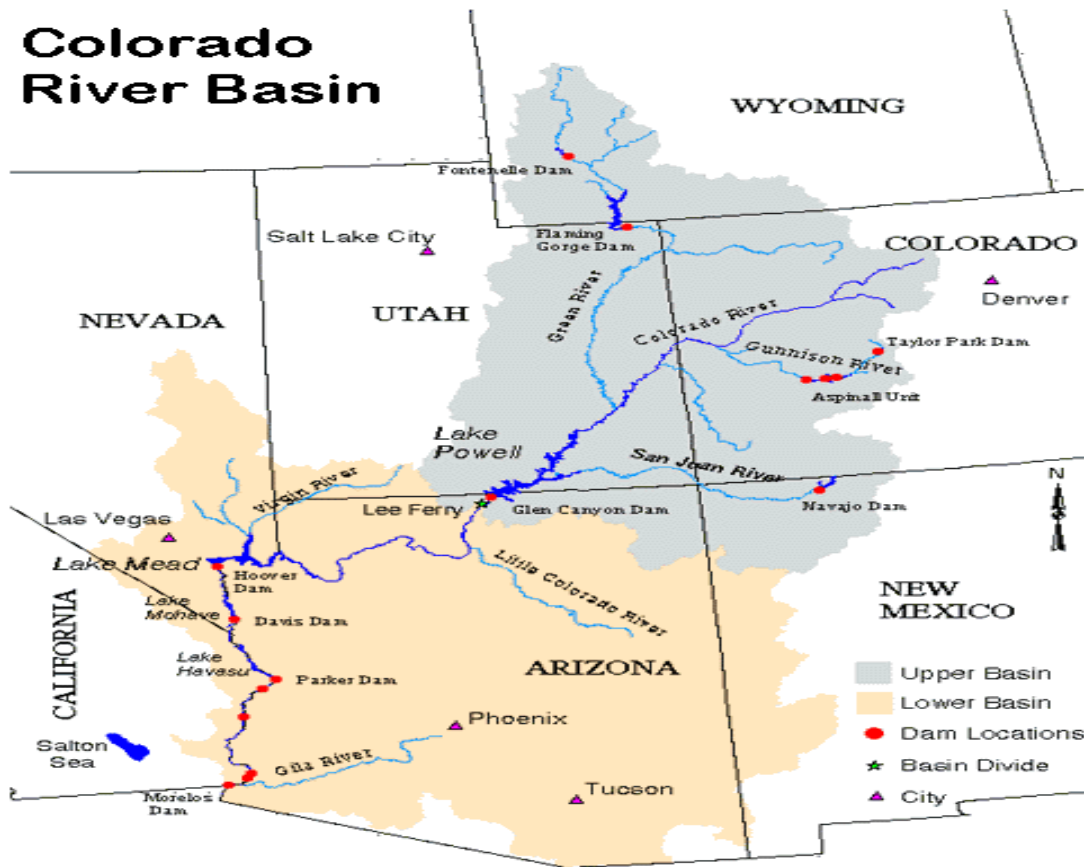


- b. **Ohio River:** The **Ohio River** is the largest tributary by volume of the Mississippi River. It is approximately 981 miles (1,579 km) long and is located in the eastern United States. *The river had great significance in the history of the Native Americans. It was a primary transportation route during the westward expansion of the early U.S.* It flows through or along the border of six states, and its drainage basin encompasses 14 states, including many of the states of the southeastern U.S. through its largest tributary, the Tennessee River.

- c. **Rio Grande River:** in Mexico, the river, 1,885 miles (3,034 km) long, is the third longest river system in the United States^[1] and serves as a natural boundary along the border between Texas and Mexico.



- d. **Colorado River:** is the 18th longest river in the United States.^[1] and the longest river with both its source and mouth within Texas; however its drainage basin and some of its usually dry tributaries do extend into New Mexico. The 862 mile long river^[1] flows generally southeast from Dawson County through Marble Falls, Austin, Bastrop, Smithville, La Grange, Columbus, Wharton, and Bay City before emptying into the Gulf of Mexico at Matagorda Bay.



- e. **Hudson River:** River is located in New York.



f. **Rocky Mountain:** longest mountain range in the United States

g. **Appalachian Mountain:**



h. **Equator:** at 0° latitude on a globe.



i. **Prime Meridian:** is the meridian (line of longitude) at which longitude is defined to be 0° .



j. **Lines of Longitude and Latitude on a globe:**

- Lines that go from north to south on a globe are called Longitude lines.
- Lines that go from east to west on a globe are called Latitude lines.

k. **Which continent is GREECE located on a map?** Europe

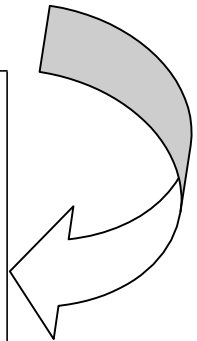
ADDITIONAL TERMS & REVIEW OF TERMS:

- What was recorded for the first time in Greece during the 6th century B.C: **Written law**
- In the fifth century B.C., a man named Pericles led the city of Athens, Greece. Some people could vote. Most people, however, were not recognized as citizens and could not vote. For that reason, **Athens was not a true democracy.**
- A government in which the leaders are elected is called a **democracy.**
- Democracy began/formed from the **GREEK POLITICAL IDEAS.**
- In a **representative democracy**, people elect others to represent them.
- In the national government, the name of the legislative branch is **CONGRESS.**
- The state government legislative branch is called: **THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**
- Which document divided the government into branches? **CONSTITUTION.**
- Which branch of government is responsible for making sure laws are obeyed? **EXECUTIVE.**
- Which of the following is responsible for collecting property taxes? **Local government**
- Which level of government is responsible for making laws? **Legislative**
- Which level of government is responsible for maintaining armed forces? **National**
- Land is what type of resource? **Natural**
- Which of the following rivers ends in the Gulf of California? **Colorado**
- **7 Continents:** North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, Antarctica, Australia
- **Trail of Tears:** The trip the Cherokee were forced to make in 1838 from Georgia to Oklahoma.

As a response, to the **GREAT DEPRESSION**, President Franklin D. Roosevelt developed his New Deal programs.

The [Great Depression](#) in the [United States](#) caused a worldwide economic depression lasting from 1929 until the dawn of [World War II](#) and was caused by the collapse of the U.S stock market.

For most of the nation, the "[Black Tuesday](#)" ([stock market crash of October 29, 1929](#)) marked the beginning of a decade of high unemployment, poverty, and [deflation](#). The depression caused major political changes, the most notable among them being the [New Deal](#), which instituted large-scale federal relief programs aimed to aid the agricultural industry and support labor unions.



General TEST taking tips for

Parents to remember

- Make sure your child **attend school regularly**. Remember that test reflect the overall achievement of your child. The more often the child is in a learning situation, the more likely, he/she will do well on tests.
- Give your child **encouragement**. Praise them for the things done well throughout the year. A child who is afraid of failing is more likely to make a mistake.
- See that your child has a **well-rounded diet**. A healthy body leads to a healthy, active mind.
- See that your child **completes homework assignments**. Homework supports classroom instruction and can help your child work together to benefit the child.
- **Meet with your child's teacher(s)** as often as possible to discuss your child's progress. Parents and teachers should work together to benefit the child.
- Make sure your child is **well rested** on school days. Children who are tired are less likely to pay attention in class or to handle the demands of class work and tests.
- Try not to be overly anxious about test scores. Too much emphasis on test scores can be upsetting to children.
- Make sure your child arrives **on time** for school each day.
- Remember, make sure that your child is **well rested** and has a **healthy breakfast** on the day of the test.

Testing Tips for Students:

- Go to bed at a reasonable time.
- Eat a good breakfast
- Always read ALL ANSWER CHOICES-even if you think the first one is correct. The next answer choice may be even better.
- Check the answer sheet to make sure you are filling in the bubbles completely and that you are marking the right number.
- Follow all directions.
- Pay close attention to the word **NOT** in questions.
- Look closely at graphs and their keys.
- Be confident. You have worked hard and this is your chance to show what you know. Remember that you can get a good score on the test without getting every answer correct.