

Maya and the Dragon Math Land

Grade 3

Math

Nonfiction

Dragons Theme

~143 words

CCSS.MATH.3.OA.A.1

Name: _____ Date: _____

 **READ — READ THIS PASSAGE CAREFULLY. YOU MAY READ IT TWICE.**

Maya explores a land filled with dragons. She wants to understand how dragons live in groups. This adventure teaches her something new about math called ****multiplication****. In the first valley, Maya spots 3 caves. Each cave holds 4 sleeping dragons inside. She counts every dragon and finds 12 total. Maya sees she can add $4+4+4$ to get 12. This is the same as $3\times 4=12$. Multiplication counts equal groups fast. Next, Maya walks to a rocky cliff. She finds 5 dragon nests. Each nest holds 2 golden eggs. Maya counts 10 eggs in all. She sees that 5×2 equals 10. Equal groups make multiplication simple and quick. Finally, Maya watches 6 dragons fly past. Each dragon flaps its wings 3 times. Maya counts 18 total wing flaps. She solves this as $6\times 3=18$. Maya discovers something important about multiplication. It means counting equal groups quickly, not adding each one.

 *Tip: Read the passage twice before turning to the questions on the next page.*

Maya and the Dragon Math Land

Grade 3

Math

Nonfiction

Dragons Theme

~143 words

CCSS.MATH.3.OA.A.1

Questions

 **ANSWER** USE THE PASSAGE ON PAGE 1 TO HELP FIND YOUR ANSWERS.

MAIN IDEA

1. What is this passage mostly about?

TEXT EVIDENCE

2. According to the passage, what new math idea does Maya learn at the start of her adventure?

VOCABULARY

3. What does the word multiplication mean in this passage?

INFERENCE

4. Why do you think the author shows Maya visiting three different places instead of just one?

CAUSE AND EFFECT

5. What happens because Maya finds 5 dragon nests with 2 eggs in each nest?

TEXT EVIDENCE

6. How does the passage show that Maya uses multiplication to find the total number of wing flaps?

✓ ANSWER KEY — Maya and the Dragon Math Land

Grade 3

Math

Nonfiction

Dragons Theme

~143 words

CCSS.MATH.3.OA.A.1

TEACHER / PARENT USE ONLY — Suggested answers shown below each question

Maya explores a land filled with dragons. She wants to understand how dragons live in groups. This adventure teaches her something new about math called **multiplication**. In the first valley, Maya spots 3 caves. Each cave holds 4 sleeping dragons inside. She counts every dragon and finds 12 total. Maya sees she can add $4+4+4$ to get 12. This is the same as $3 \times 4 = 12$. Multiplication counts equal groups fast. Next, Maya walks to a rocky cliff. She finds 5 dragon nests. Each nest holds 2 golden eggs. Maya counts 10 eggs in all. She sees that 5×2 equals 10. Equal groups make multiplication simple and quick. Finally, Maya watches 6 dragons fly past. Each dragon flaps its wings 3 times. Maya counts 18 total wing flaps. She solves this as $6 \times 3 = 18$. Maya discovers something important about multiplication. It means counting equal groups quickly, not adding each one.

MAIN IDEA

1. What is this passage mostly about?

This passage is mostly about how Maya learns that multiplication means counting equal groups quickly. She discovers this idea by exploring dragons, nests, and wing flaps in a dragon land.

TEXT EVIDENCE

2. According to the passage, what new math idea does Maya learn at the start of her adventure?

The passage says Maya learns "something new about math called multiplication." This tells the reader that multiplication is the big idea Maya sets out to explore.

VOCABULARY

3. What does the word multiplication mean in this passage?

In this passage, multiplication means counting equal groups quickly instead of adding each group one at a time. Maya uses it to count dragons, eggs, and wing flaps faster.

INFERENCE

4. Why do you think the author shows Maya visiting three different places instead of just one?

The author probably shows three different places so that readers can see multiplication working with different numbers each time. Seeing dragons, eggs, and wing flaps as separate examples helps prove that equal groups are everywhere, not just in one spot.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

5. What happens because Maya finds 5 dragon nests with 2 eggs in each nest?

Because Maya finds 5 nests with 2 eggs each, she is able to see that 5×2 equals 10 total eggs. The equal groups of eggs give her a clear example of how multiplication works.

TEXT EVIDENCE

6. How does the passage show that Maya uses multiplication to find the total number of wing flaps?

The passage says "She solves this as $6 \times 3 = 18$." This shows that Maya writes a multiplication equation to count all 18 wing flaps quickly without adding each one.