Cultures and Communities

Grade 3 Social Studies Worksheet - Building Confidence

PencilGo

Name _____ Date _____

Circle the answer.

1. What do the small clay lamps stand for?

Source

Interview with a dancer

Recorded at an Indian American Diwali (dee-VAH-lee) party

We light small clay lamps called diyas. The lights stand for good winning over bad.

a new baby in the family good winning over bad the start of summer

2. What does Grandma Rosa's family do every December?

Source

Letter from Grandma Rosa

Sent to her grandson in November

I am sending our family's tamale recipe. Every December we make them together.

make tamales together sing songs together bake cookies together

3. According to the sign, what does the crane stand for?

Source

Festival notes

Written at a Japanese American festival

Families fold paper into cranes. A sign says the crane is a symbol of hope.

hope speed a long trip

4. Why is it good to learn about cultures from sources like these?

Source A

Powwow web page

Posted after a summer powwow

Dancers wear clothes with bright beadwork. Drummers keep the beat for the dancers.

Source B

School newsletter

Written after Irish American music night

Musicians played fiddles and tin whistles. They said these tunes came with their families from Ireland.

They tell which culture is best.
They show what real people say and do.
They are made-up stories.

5. Look at the source. What are the families doing?

Source

Festival notes

Written at a Japanese American festival

Families fold paper into cranes. A sign says the crane is a symbol of hope.

folding paper cranes flying paper kites painting paper fans

6. What is papel picado, according to the source?

Source

Party program

Handed out at a Mexican American holiday party

Neighbors hang papel picado (pah-PEL pee-KAH-doh): colorful paper banners with cut-out shapes.

a spicy food for a holiday
colorful paper banners with cut-out shapes
a song sung at a party

7. When does the elder's community tell its stories?

Source

Interview with an elder

Recorded at a Haudenosaunee (hoe-dee-no-SHOW-nee) gathering

We tell our stories each winter. They teach children how to treat the land and each other.

each summer each winter on birthdays

Source

Museum label

Beside a basket in a South Carolina museum

Gullah Geechee (GULL-uh GEE-chee) artists sew sweetgrass into baskets. Parents teach children the same stitches.

8. What do the artists make, according to the label?

blankets from wool pots from clay baskets from sweetgrass

9. How do children learn this craft, according to the label?

Parents teach them the stitches.
They read a book about it.
They take a class at a store.

10. Who taught the weaver her patterns?

Source

Class trip notes

Written at a Navajo weaving show

A weaver showed us a rug. Each pattern takes weeks. She learned it from her grandmother.

her art teacher a weaving book her grandmother

Scan to get this marked free. No screen time for your child.
Print it · do it in pencil · scan it · PencilGo picks the next sheet.

Cultures and Communities

Answer Key - Grade 3 Social Studies Worksheet - Building Confidence

PencilGo

Circle the answer.

1. What do the small clay lamps stand for?

Source

Interview with a dancer

Recorded at an Indian American Diwali (dee-VAH-lee) party

We light small clay lamps called diyas. The lights stand for good winning over bad.

a new baby in the family good winning over bad the start of summer

2. What does Grandma Rosa's family do every December?

Source

Letter from Grandma Rosa

Sent to her grandson in November

I am sending our family's tamale recipe. Every December we make them together.

make tamales together sing songs together bake cookies together

3. According to the sign, what does the crane stand for?

Source

Festival notes

Written at a Japanese American festival

Families fold paper into cranes. A sign says the crane is a symbol of hope.

hope speed a long trip

4. Why is it good to learn about cultures from sources like these?

Source A

Powwow web page

Posted after a summer powwow

Dancers wear clothes with bright beadwork. Drummers keep the beat for the dancers.

Source B

School newsletter

Written after Irish American music night

Musicians played fiddles and tin whistles. They said these tunes came with their families from Ireland.

They tell which culture is best.

They show what real people say and do.

They are made-up stories.

5. Look at the source. What are the families doing?

Source

Festival notes

Written at a Japanese American festival

Families fold paper into cranes. A sign says the crane is a symbol of hope.

folding paper cranes flying paper kites painting paper fans

6. What is papel picado, according to the source?

Source

Party program

Handed out at a Mexican American holiday party

Neighbors hang papel picado (pah-PEL pee-KAH-doh): colorful paper banners with cut-out shapes.

a spicy food for a holiday
colorful paper banners with cut-out shapes
a song sung at a party

7. When does the elder's community tell its stories?

Source

Interview with an elder

Recorded at a Haudenosaunee (hoe-dee-no-SHOW-nee) gathering

We tell our stories each winter. They teach children how to treat the land and each other.

each summer each winter on birthdays

Source

Museum label

Beside a basket in a South Carolina museum

Gullah Geechee (GULL-uh GEE-chee) artists sew sweetgrass into baskets. Parents teach children the same stitches.

8. What do the artists make, according to the label?

blankets from wool pots from clay baskets from sweetgrass

9. How do children learn this craft, according to the label?

Parents teach them the stitches.
They read a book about it.
They take a class at a store.

10. Who taught the weaver her patterns?

Source

Class trip notes

Written at a Navajo weaving show

A weaver showed us a rug. Each pattern takes _____ weeks. She learned it from her grandmother.

her art teacher a weaving book her grandmother