



**ELA
Grade 3**

Wall ELA, 3 Unit_22

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WAKE COUNTY SCHOOLS

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Protection on the Ball

How are armadillos, pill bugs, and hedgehogs alike? They can all roll into a ball to protect themselves. Some other animals can curl up to sleep or to get warm, but only a few kinds of animals can become like a ball.

Armadillos are mammals that have bony plates which cover their bodies. They are only about two feet long and weigh about fifteen pounds. When an armadillo sees an enemy, it will first try to run away. If it cannot run fast enough, it will stop. Next it will fold in its legs and ears. Then it will roll its body into a ball. The enemy may be able to catch it, but it cannot bite through the armadillo's bony shell. This makes them too hard to eat, so the enemy will go away.

Pill bugs are sometimes called rollie-polies. They are not really bugs but are animals that are more like shrimp and crayfish. They are less than an inch long. Pill bugs are covered by small plates that lay on top of each other. They also have seven pairs of legs and two antennae. When a pill bug is scared, it folds its legs and antennae under its shell. Then it rolls up into a ball to protect itself.

4 Hedgehogs are small mammals that live around fields and woods. Hedgehogs are only seven to eleven inches long and weigh about one and a half pounds. They are different from armadillos and pill bugs because they do not have bony plates on their bodies. Their bodies are covered with long hairs that are tough and sharp, like quills. These hairs are called spines. Foxes like to eat hedgehogs. When a hedgehog sees a fox, it will roll its body into a ball and lift its spines. Most foxes cannot bite through the spines without getting stabbed. When the fox gets hurt, it will usually go away, and the hedgehog is safe.

Even though some animals are small and might seem easy to hurt, they have found a way to protect themselves. They can become like a ball.

1. Based on information in the selection, how would you describe a hedgehog?

- A. an animal that looks like a porcupine
- B. an animal that is like a small hog
- C. an animal that is like an armadillo
- D. an animal that comes from a hedge

2. According to the selection, which statement about pill bugs is true?

- A. Pill bugs have six legs like insects.
- B. Pill bugs are longer than an inch.
- C. Pill bugs have plates on their heads.
- D. Pill bugs can fold their legs under their shells.

3. Which statement is a fact about armadillos?

- A. Armadillos are so cute and adorable when they roll into a ball.
- B. Armadillos curl their feet and ears into their bodies when they roll into a ball.
- C. Armadillos are interesting animals with bony plates on their bodies.
- D. Armadillos have a strange way to protect themselves from enemies.

4. What do armadillos and pill bugs have in common?

- A. They are both mammals.
- B. They both have antennae.
- C. They have hard sharp hairs.
- D. They both have bony plates.

5. How can a person find out more about animals that roll up?

- A. by reading a fiction story about hedgehogs
- B. by drawing and labeling a poster about animals that roll up
- C. by doing an internet search for information about these animals
- D. by asking a friend about animals that roll up

6. What is the meaning of *plates* in this sentence from the passage?

Pill bugs are covered by small plates that lay on top of each other.

- A. bases the batter stands behind
- B. flat hard parts of the body
- C. flat dishes from which food is served
- D. sheets of metal or glass or wood

7. What is the *most likely* reason that these animals curl up into a ball instead of attacking their enemies?

- A. because they do not have good places to hide from their enemies
- B. because their enemies are so much bigger than they are
- C. because they are not strong enough to fight off their enemies
- D. because they can stay warm when they are curled up

Make a Cookie Carousel

Use cookies to make a sculpture of a carousel or merry-go-round. Then enjoy a sweet treat!

Ingredients:

- 2 large flat cookies (at least 3 inches across)
- white icing or peanut butter
- 4 pretzel sticks
- 4 animal crackers

Things You Will Need:

- plate
- butter knife

Instructions:

1. Place one cookie flat side up on a plate. Using icing or peanut butter, dab a small amount on one end of one pretzel stick. Stand the pretzel stick on the end with the peanut butter or icing, and press it gently into the cookie near the edge.
2. Repeat with all of the rest of the pretzel sticks, placing them near the edge of the large cookie. Space them evenly around the outer edge. When you are done, you should see four sticks standing up on the flat side of a cookie.
3. Now dab icing or peanut butter onto the tops of the pretzel sticks. Be sure to hold the pretzel stick at the bottom as you dab the icing or peanut butter on the top of the stick so that the pretzel stick stays in place.
4. Take the second large flat cookie and carefully press the flat side down onto the standing pretzel sticks.
5. Take one animal cracker and spread icing or peanut butter thickly down the middle of the back of the cracker. Holding the pretzel stick, press the animal cracker onto the pretzel stick for a few seconds, and hold it there until it stays.
6. Repeat step five with the rest of the animal crackers.
7. Be sure to show off your Cookie Carousel before you enjoy eating it!

8. A.

B.

C.

D.

9. What will *most likely* happen after the Cookie Carousel is completed?

A. It will be saved for three years.

B. It will be destroyed.

C. It will be eaten.

D. It will be thrown away.

10. Ingredients**Purpose**

Two large cookies	Top and bottom of carousel
Pretzel sticks	?
Animal Crackers	Animals on the carousel
Peanut butter or icing	Holds pieces together

Which choice *best* completes the graphic organizer?

- A. Crunchy for chewing
- B. Carousel center
- C. Go up and down
- D. Poles for animals

11. In step 4, what will *most likely* happen if you do not hold the pretzel stick at the back when pressing on the animal cracker?

- A. The pretzel stick will break or fall over.
- B. The bottom cookie will crack.
- C. The animal cracker will break.
- D. The top cookie will fall off of the sticks.

12. In step 1, why is peanut butter or icing dabbed on the pretzel sticks?

- A. to make the cookie carousel taste better
- B. to add a different flavor
- C. to make the pretzel stick stay in place
- D. to add another design

13. Which is the *last* step to finish the Cookie Carousel?

- A. placing a large cookie on top of the pretzel sticks
- B. using peanut butter or icing to stick the animals crackers on the pretzel sticks
- C. using peanut butter or icing to hold the pretzel sticks in the large cookies
- D. placing the pretzel sticks in the bottom cookie

14. What experience is *most* like making a Cookie Carousel?

- A. making a gingerbread house
- B. icing a cake with a design
- C. rolling out dough to make a loaf of bread
- D. cutting out cookies with a cookie cutter

15. What is another meaning for the word *dab*?

- A. to place a layer on top of another
- B. to break into small pieces
- C. to press lightly against something
- D. to lay out all of the parts

A Long Winter's Nap

Wouldn't it be funny if your mom said to you, "It's time for bed, honey, because it's almost November"? Well, if you were a bear cub, your mother might be getting you ready to go into a deep sleep around October.

That "deep sleep" is called hibernation. A bear who lives where it is cold goes into hibernation to survive the winter. By taking this long nap, it can get through the chilly and snowy months when the food it eats, like berries and nuts, cannot be found.

Have you ever heard someone say they are as "hungry as a bear"? A bear needs to eat a large amount of food before hibernation. It consumes so much that it may gain up to thirty pounds of fat per week throughout the summer.

4 During the winter, a bear will live off the fat stored in its body. A bear is able to do that because its body uses less energy during hibernation. Its heartbeat and breathing slow down. As it goes into a deep sleep, it stops growing, and its temperature drops for the next few months.

5 If you were going to sleep all winter, wouldn't you want to be in a safe, protected place? That is what a bear wants, so it will look for a cave or a hollow tree to use as its den. It makes a bed using grass, leaves, and twigs. The bear may start to hibernate as early as October and might not wake up until April or May when the weather is warm again.

When the bear awakens, it will have lost much of the fat that was gained. But springtime will bring a fresh supply of berries and nuts to enjoy until it is time to hibernate again in the fall.

16. What happens before a bear goes into hibernation?

- A. The bear eats a large amount of food.
- B. The bear's heartbeat slows down.
- C. The bear loses a large amount of weight.
- D. The bear's body temperature lowers several degrees.

17. What happens while a bear hibernates?

- A. The bear's body grows faster than in the summer.
- B. The bear's heartbeat increases as it goes into a deep sleep.
- C. The bear eats the food it stored during the summer.
- D. The bear uses less energy than it does any other time throughout the year.

18. According to the information in the selection, what will a bear *most likely* do when spring arrives?

- A. search for a new den
- B. search for grass, leaves, and twigs
- C. search for other bears
- D. search for food

19. What is the *main* idea of this selection?

- A. how a bear gathers its food
- B. how a bear looks for a den
- C. how a bear makes its bed
- D. how a bear sleeps during winter

An American Hero

Born in 1913, Rosa Parks has been called the "Mother of the Civil Rights Movement." Her actions in Montgomery, Alabama helped change the laws in America. Rosa Parks is considered by many to be a true American hero as she helped everyone gain equal rights.

There were laws *segregating* black and white people during the time in which Rosa lived. White and black people were forced to go to different schools because of their skin color. Rosa attended a school with only African American students.

A working mother of four children, she became famous for sitting on a bus after a day at work. Rosa refused to give up her seat to a white man. The bus driver reported her actions to the police. Rosa was arrested for not allowing a white person to have her seat. In Alabama, there was a law that said black people had to leave their seats on a bus if a white person wanted to sit down.

4 She had to go to court, was tried, and had to pay a fine. She was supported by many African Americans because they admired her courage for standing up for her beliefs. They *boycotted* the public buses for over a year. They found other ways to get to work, to go to school and to shop. They walked, took taxis, or found rides. African Americans demanded an end to the segregation laws and held many peaceful protests.

5 Rosa Park's actions encouraged others like Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to use nonviolent protests against segregation. The Supreme Court ruled segregation was illegal a year after Rosa refused to give up her seat. Blacks and whites could now go to the same schools. No longer did African Americans have to give up their seats on buses.

6 Rosa Parks and her family later moved to Detroit, Michigan where she worked for Congressman John Conyers. She was honored in 1996 by President Clinton who gave her the Presidential Medal of Freedom. This is the highest honor a citizen of the United States can receive. She also received the Congressional Gold Medal in 1999. Rosa Parks died at age 92 in 2005. Her casket was placed in the rotunda of the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C. for two days. This honor is usually for presidents when they die.

Today Rosa Parks is considered an American hero because her actions helped many in America to see the injustice of segregation. Her life proved that one person really can make a difference.

20.

Martin Luther King Jr. Timeline and Facts

Birth: January 15, 1929. Atlanta, Georgia

Death: April 4, 1968. Memphis, Tennessee

Accomplishments:

- Leading the civil rights movement in the United States
- Advocating nonviolent protest against segregation and racial discrimination

Timeline:

- 1929 - Born in Atlanta on January 15
- 1954 - Selected as pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama
- 1955 - Received his Ph.D. in systematic theology from Boston University
- 1955-1956 - Led a successful effort to desegregate Montgomery, Alabama, buses
- 1957 - Helped found and served as the first president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
- 1958 - Published *Stride Toward Freedom: The Montgomery Story*
- 1963 - Wrote "Letter from Birmingham Jail," arguing that it was his moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws
- 1963 - Delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech to civil rights marchers at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.
- 1964 - Won the Nobel Peace Prize
- 1965 - Organized a mass march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, that created national support for federal voting-rights legislation
- 1968 - Was assassinated at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee

Based on the information in "An American Hero" and "Martin Luther King Jr. Timeline and Facts," which statement shows the *strongest* similarity between Martin Luther King Jr. and Rosa Parks?

- A. Ms. Parks and Dr. King both started out pastors in churches.
- B. Ms. Parks and Dr. King both moved to Detroit, Michigan later in their lives.
- C. Ms. Parks and Dr. King were both leaders in the Civil Rights Movement.
- D. Ms. Parks and Dr. King were both born in Atlanta, Georgia.

21.

Martin Luther King Jr. Timeline and Facts

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What point is made in both "Martin Luther King Jr. Timeline and Facts" and "An American Hero"?

- A. Both Ms. Parks and Dr. King won the Nobel Peace Prize.
- B. Both Ms. Parks and Dr. King became known for refusing to follow segregation laws on public buses.
- C. Both Ms. Parks and Dr. King used non-violent protests to fight segregation in the United States.
- D. Both Ms. Parks and Dr. King won the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

22. What is the *best* summary of paragraph 5?
- A. The citizens of Montgomery, Alabama started a bus boycott in order to end segregation.
 - B. The actions of Rosa Parks encouraged others to use nonviolence and helped to end of segregation.
 - C. Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white man and was sent to jail.
 - D. African Americans and whites were able to go to the same schools.
23. What did other African Americans do to support the beliefs of Rosa Parks?
- A. They did not ride the public buses.
 - B. They marched in the streets.
 - C. They protested by not moving from their seats.
 - D. They protested by going to court with Rosa Parks.
24. What can the reader tell about Rosa Parks from the selection?
- A. Rosa Parks asked others not to ride the buses.
 - B. Rosa Parks refused to pay her fine after her trial.
 - C. Rosa Parks spent years in prison for not giving her seat to someone else.
 - D. Rosa Parks was an inspiration in the Civil Rights Movement.

25. In the second paragraph, what is the meaning of the word *segregating*?
- A. allowing
 - B. preventing
 - C. protesting
 - D. separating
26. What is the *most likely* reason Rosa Parks kept her seat on the bus?
- A. She wanted to become famous for standing up to an unfair law.
 - B. She wanted to stand up for what she thought was right.
 - C. She was sick and did not feel like standing or moving to the back of the bus.
 - D. She was tired because she had worked many hours.

27.

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What statement *best* describes the authors' purposes for "Martin Luther King Jr. Timeline and Facts" and "An American Hero"?

- A. Both authors have written the passages to inform the reader.
- B. Both authors have written the passages to entertain the reader.
- C. Both authors have written the passages to surprise the reader.
- D. Both authors have written the passages to persuade the reader.

Oh, The Places You Can Go with a Map!

Did you know that almost anywhere you go there is probably a map to help you find your way? Some of the most common maps are of cities, countries, or the world. These maps are very useful, but let's talk about some maps that you may come across in your everyday life that can help you find your way.

Your school has a map. It is often called a floor plan, and it shows where all the classrooms and offices are located. It can be used to show visitors where to go or to help plan the exits for a fire drill.

If you have ever been to a big city, you might have ridden on an underground train called the subway. A subway map would tell you which train to choose depending on where you want to go. You might have to change trains, and you could tell that from reading the subway map.

4 Just about everyone has been to a mall before. You have probably seen maps of the mall but did not think much about it. Next time you go, stop and get a map. You will probably see where there are places to eat and where the bathrooms are located. Sometimes the stores will be listed by categories such as department stores, drug stores, or toy stores in the map key.

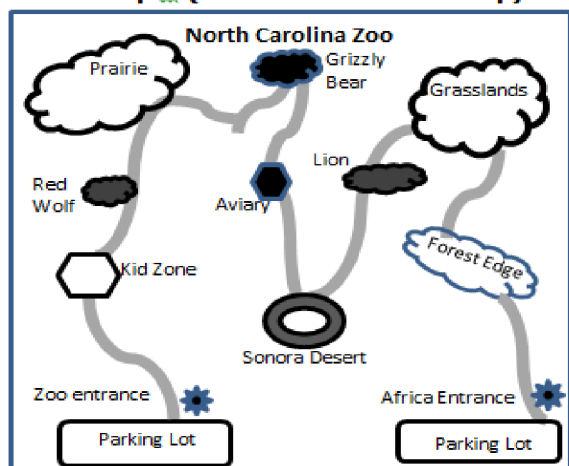
5 Ship captains use maps to find their ways across the ocean. *Pilots* used to spend many hours studying their maps. Now they have help from technology and have many tools to help them find their ways much easier.

6 Some maps are often seen on television. Can you guess which program uses a map just about every day? If you guessed the news programs, you are right. When a reporter is talking about a faraway country, a map is often displayed in the corner of your television set. Many parents watch the weather segment to see what the weather is going to be like in their areas. You will often see a large map in the background.

7 Many recreation spots use maps. Zoos, parks, aquariums, museums, art galleries, arenas, and ballparks all use maps.

Due to technology, many cars now have electronic maps. This device, called a GPS, looks almost like a small video game on the dashboard of your car. Some people use the maps that are in their cellphones to help them find their way or when they are lost. There are many different kinds of maps which are used for many different reasons. Just remember, the more maps you can read, the more places you can go!

Map A (North Carolina Zoo Map)



Map B (North Carolina Road Map)



28. Use the passage "Oh, The Places You Can Go with a Map!" and the glossary to answer the following question.

Glossary

Categories : items organized based on a common characteristic

Floor Map : the diagram of a building showing rooms as if seen from above

GPS : an electronic map

Recreation : activities for enjoyment

Subway : an underground train, often found in cities

Which statement *best* describes the need for a map in a recreation spot?

- A. Visitors can use a map to purchase their tickets ahead of time.
- B. A map will allow visitors to know the weather.
- C. Visitors have the option of using coupons as a part of their map.
- D. A map will help visitors to find exits in case of an emergency.

29. Use the passage "Oh, The Places You Can Go with a Map!" and the glossary to answer the following question.

Glossary

Categories : items organized based on a common characteristic

Floor Map : the diagram of a building showing rooms as if seen from above

GPS : an electronic map

Recreation : activities for enjoyment

Subway : an underground train, often found in cities

What type of electronic map is often used to help drivers?

- A. a floor plan
- B. a GPS
- C. a recreation map
- D. a subway map

30. Use the passage "Oh, The Places You Can Go with a Map!" and the glossary to answer the following question.

Glossary

Categories : items organized based on a common characteristic

Floor Map : the diagram of a building showing rooms as if seen from above

GPS : an electronic map

Recreation : activities for enjoyment

Subway : an underground train, often found in cities

What type of map is usually organized using categories?

- A. an electronic map used in ships
- B. a map used in a mall
- C. an electronic map used in cars
- D. a map used on a subway

Who Worked in a Castle?

Hundreds of years ago, many people lived in castles. Most people think only kings and queens and knights lived in castles. Many other people lived and worked in castles too. They were not rich or famous, but these people did important work for the castle.

The Steward

The steward was the man in charge. He worked for the lord of the castle. The steward made sure that jobs were done. He made sure that rooms were cleaned and meals were served. He made sure that all of the other workers did their jobs. Sometimes, the steward acted as a judge when there were arguments.

The Lady-in-Waiting

The lady-in-waiting worked as a maid for the lady of the castle. Her job was to help bathe and dress the lady. She helped the lady plan her clothes so she looked fancy enough when there were feasts. She kept the lady company. The lady-in-waiting was often from a good family.

The Hall Marshal

4 The hall marshal's job was to keep order in the hall. The hall was a large room where everyone in the castle ate their meals. The hall marshal led people to their seats. He watched over the waiters so they did their jobs correctly. There were times when the hall marshal had to break up fights.

The Jester

5 The jester was the entertainer for the castle. His job was to make jokes and do funny things to make people laugh. He often wore funny clothes that made him look like a clown.

The Cook

6 There were lots of people to feed in castles. The cook's job was to make meals for everyone. He had to be able to make plain food for the working people. He had to be able to make fancy food for the lords and ladies and their guests. He had to make sure there was enough food to feed everyone in the castle.

The Stable Marshal

7 The stable marshal took care of the stable yard. He was in charge of the men who took care of the horses. He made sure that the carts and saddles were ready to be used by the lord. He always kept enough food for the horses.

The Blacksmith

8 The blacksmith worked to make horseshoes and armor. He worked over a hot fire to make things out of metal.

Castles were not just for kings and queens, they were places where many people lived and worked.

31. Which idea *best* matches the theme of this selection?
- A. If you work hard, you can be whatever you want to be.
 - B. It takes more than one person to make a community work.
 - C. You can live happily ever after.
 - D. You should take time to relax.
32. What is one result of the hall marshal's job?
- A. People can peacefully enjoy their meals.
 - B. People stay in a cheerful mood.
 - C. People feel safe walking from room to room.
 - D. People are dressed appropriately for feasts.
33. What do the stable marshal and the blacksmith have in common?
- A. They both made armor for the lords to use in fights.
 - B. They both had jobs that helped the castle's horses.
 - C. They both worked with metal.
 - D. They both were in charge of other people.
34. What are the bold headings supposed to help the reader do?
- A. quickly memorize the main jobs
 - B. quickly choose your favorite castle job
 - C. quickly find facts about a particular job
 - D. quick count how many people have jobs
35. Which detail *best* supports the author's statement that people did important work in the castle?
- A. The hall was a large room where everyone in the castle ate their meals.
 - B. Most people think only kings and queens and knights lived in castles.
 - C. Today people dream about being rich enough to live in a castle.
 - D. The cook had to make sure there was enough food to feed everyone in the castle.
36. What is the *main* idea of the selection?
- A. Stewards, not kings, were truly in charge of castles.
 - B. Castles were places of work for many different people.
 - C. A castle would not be complete without a king and a queen.
 - D. Rich and poor people both lived together in castles.

Growing Rice

Rice is one of the most important foods grown on Earth. It is a cereal grain like wheat or corn. Rice is a food eaten by two-thirds of the world's people. Rice can be grown on all of the continents, except on Antarctica. Nearly half of the rice grown on Earth comes from China and India. In the United States, the state of Arkansas is the largest producer of rice.

In Asia, rice is grown in fields called rice paddies. First the seeds are planted in fields with soft, damp soil. The seeds are grown until the plants become *seedlings*. When the rice seedlings get to be about 6 inches tall, they are carefully pulled out of the ground. The seedlings are moved by hand to bigger fields where they are replanted. Once the seedlings are planted in the larger field, they will have more room to grow. Then the field will be flooded with water. Rice plants need lots of water to grow. The water in the field also protects the rice from pests that could harm the plant. The water in the field keeps weeds from growing that could take growing space from the rice plant. In three to four months, the rice plant will grow into a stalk more than three feet tall. The top of the plant will be full of buds that become grains of rice. When the stalk is so heavy that it leans over, it is time to harvest the rice.

3 Harvesting rice happens in three steps. First the rice is taken from the stalk by threshing. Threshing is the process where the rice grain is removed from the plant stalk. Threshing can be done by hand or with a machine. Second, the rice grains need to be dried. Finally the rice is taken to a mill. In the mill, the rice is hulled. This means that the outer layer of the grain is removed and the small white rice is left.

There are many types of rice. In India, basmati rice is grown. It smells like popcorn, and many people think it tastes better than regular rice. In Thailand, jasmine rice is grown. It has a wonderful smell and taste. Many people say it is the best rice in the world. Wild rice has longer, dark grains. It was grown by Native Americans.

-
37. What is the result of planting rice in fields flooded with water?
- A. The rice grows more slowly.
 - B. The water has to be drained away from the fields.
 - C. The rice grains grow earlier.
 - D. The rice plant is protected from weeds and bugs.
38. Which paragraph *best* explains why rice is an important crop?
- A. paragraph 1
 - B. paragraph 2
 - C. paragraph 3
 - D. paragraph 4
39. How would people who grow rice *most likely* be described?
- A. They eat too much.
 - B. They like to be outdoors.
 - C. They work very hard.
 - D. They rest often in the day.
40. Why does the author *most likely* include the last paragraph?
- A. to tell how rice is cooked in different ways
 - B. to tell how rice is planted in different places
 - C. to tell about different types of rice
 - D. to tell about rice in North America
-

41. Which clue helped you determine the meaning of *seedlings* in the second paragraph?
- A. when the rice seedlings get to be about 6 inches tall
 - B. the seeds are grown until the plants become seedlings
 - C. the seedlings are moved by hand to larger fields
 - D. first the seeds are planted in fields with soft, damp soil
42. What would be another choice for the *best* title for this selection?
- A. Basmati Rice Forever
 - B. Growing Rice in Africa
 - C. Rice, Food for the World
 - D. The Threshing
-

The Slowest Mammal on Earth

Sloths are the slowest mammal on earth and can be found in the rainforest canopies of Central and South America. The two species of sloths are classified as two-toed and three-toed. Most sloths are about the size of a small dog, and they have short, flat heads. Their hair is grayish brown, but at times they look grey-green. They appear this color because they move so slowly that tiny algae grow all over their coats. Sloths have tiny ears and do not hear very well. However, they have great eyesight, a good sense of smell, and are sensitive to vibrations. Babies cling to their mothers until they are able to take care of themselves.

Sloths are animals that spend most of their lives hanging upside-down from tree branches. Their huge hooked claws and long arms allow them to spend most of their time in this position. Some sloths stay in the same tree for years. They eat, sleep, mate, and give birth upside-down in the trees. They hold onto tree branches with strong, curved claws that are on each of their four feet. Although sloths spend most of their lives hanging upside-down in trees, they can crawl on the ground for short distances, and they are good swimmers.

Sloths are herbivores which means they eat leaves, tender young trees, and fruit. But it is hard to find time to eat during their busy schedule that includes sleeping about 15-18 hours each day. Since they have a slow metabolism, they need very little food. They have the lowest body temperature of any mammal.

4 Sloths are nocturnal and sleep curled up with their heads placed between their arms and their feet drawn close together. This disguises them as part of the tree so that their enemies, like the jaguar, do not see them. Sloths rarely climb down from the trees and can live for up to 30 years.

5 Sloths are now an endangered species. Their biggest threat is man because they hunt these wonderful animals causing them to become endangered. The other reason for endangerment is that these animals are losing their *habitat*. Man is destroying the rainforest by cutting down trees.

Some people are trying to stop the extinction by buying acres of land in the rainforest to prevent others from cutting down trees and destroying sloths' homes.

43. According to the selection, which is the sloth's weakest sense?

- A. feeling
- B. hearing
- C. seeing
- D. smelling

44. If the reader wanted to understand what part of the rainforest was home to the sloth, what hyperlink would the reader choose?

- A. Rainforest maps
- B. Animals of South America
- C. Sloth photos
- D. Forests of the world

45. What is the *main* idea of this text?

- A. Sloths are nocturnal mammals. They have curved claws.
- B. There are two-toed and three-toed sloths. Sloths eat fruit, leaves, and young trees.
- C. Sloths eat, sleep, and live in trees, but they can swim. They do not hear very well because of their small ears.
- D. Sloths are the slowest mammals and are endangered. They spend most of their lives living in trees in the rainforest.

46.

Index	
	<u>pages</u>
Eating.....	5-6
Growth.....	1-2
Habitats.....	10-11
Habits.....	8
Rainforest maps	7
Types of sloths.....	3

If you were looking up information about sloth babies, which pages would you turn to?

- A. pages 1-2
- B. pages 5-6
- C. page 8
- D. pages 10-11

47. In paragraph 5, what is the meaning of the word *habitat*?

- A. a place to live
- B. a warm environment
- C. the predators
- D. their young

48. What is *most likely* true about animals that have slow metabolism?

- A. They are good swimmers.
- B. They are nocturnal animals.
- C. They do not have to eat often.
- D. They sleep for long periods of time.

49. Which *best* describes a sloth?

- A. Sloths are very busy animals.
- B. Sloths are very fast.
- C. Sloths like to hunt their food.
- D. Sloths spend much time in trees.

50. Which *best* explains why sloths have become endangered?

- A. the change in the climate
- B. the dam construction
- C. the many hunters
- D. the water pollution

51. What is the *most likely* reason sloths rarely need to leave their home in the trees?

- A. Their food can be found in the trees.
 - B. They are small enough to hide.
 - C. They can see for miles.
 - D. Their weight allows them to hang.
-

Fly Ball – A Sport for You and Your Dog

There are many ways to give dogs the exercise they need. Some people walk their dogs every day. Others let their dogs run in fenced areas like a dog park or in open fields. But if you would like to add some excitement to your dog's life, you could try a sport called fly ball.

Picture a relay race for dogs, and you will understand the basic idea of this sport. Add balls to catch and hurdles to jump, and you have an exciting game of fly ball for you and your canine friend!

Each team has four dogs and four owners or *handlers* participating in the race. The first dog runs from the starting line towards a box that is 51 feet away. He must jump over four hurdles on his way. Before he can return to the starting line, he must hit the box to make a ball pop out. This box is called a fly box. He will then grab the ball in his mouth and race back over the start/finish line, ready to get some small reward from his owner. Once the dog crosses the finish line, the next dog in the relay will take off for his turn. On the day of a race, each dog will run back and forth twenty to thirty times.

4 Whichever team finishes first without any errors such as dropped balls or missed jumps will win. There might be times your dog would prefer to chase the dog in the next lane, too. That would certainly count as an error!

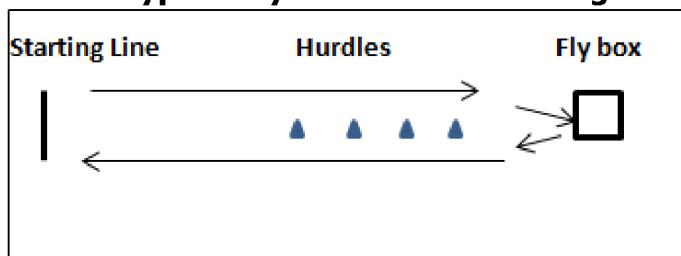
5 The nice thing about this sport is any kind of dog can play. The dogs must be one year old to race. Dog owners can be any age from 6 to 60.

6 There are clubs you can join that will teach you and your dog how to race. One thing your dog must be able to do is focus. That means he must be able to ignore other dogs and pay attention to racing. The dogs also learn how to return at their fastest speed. Often a favorite toy is used as a reward. They also learn how to jump hurdles and jump on the fly box hard enough to make a ball pop out.

7 Fly ball has been around for about 20 years; however, it has changed in a short time due to technology. The first fly boxes were made of wood and cost about \$60 to build. Now they are automatic and cost thousands of dollars.

There are electronic timers at the start/finish line now. They time the starts, finishes, and individual dogs' times. Even though the technology has changed the sport, it is still the only true team sport for dogs. It also remains fun for all who choose to participate, either by racing or just watching a race on a nice weekend afternoon.

A Typical Fly Ball Lane for Racing



52. What caused the price of fly boxes to increase?
- A. They became more popular and now people will pay more for them.
 - B. They are now made of automatic equipment that is more expensive.
 - C. They need a special type of wood that now costs a lot of money.
 - D. They use a special cleaner that has a price of sixty dollars.
53. What is another meaning for the word *errors* used in paragraph 4?
- A. drop
 - B. example
 - C. mistake
 - D. sport
54. In paragraph 6, what choice could be used in place of the word *ignore*?
- A. making sounds when sleeping
 - B. barking at other dogs
 - C. missing a hurdle when jumping
 - D. not noticing other dogs

55. What is the *main* idea of this text?
- A. There are many sports that owners can play with their dogs.
 - B. Fly ball is an exciting team sport played with dogs.
 - C. In fly ball, dogs run, jump, and catch balls.
 - D. Fly ball is the best kind of exercise for dogs.
56. Which statement is true?
- A. Dogs that play fly ball are unfriendly animals who dislike and ignore other dogs.
 - B. Dogs must be between the ages of six and sixty to play fly ball.
 - C. Dogs like playing fly ball more than they like running in a dog park.
 - D. Dogs enjoy earning rewards in fly ball such as a toy or treat.
57. Which resource would be *most likely* to give you more information about fly ball?
- A. a brochure about adopting animals
 - B. a news feature about the history of racing
 - C. a website about flying machines
 - D. a magazine article about sports for pets

58. What do the final two paragraphs have in common?
- A. They both describe what happens at the end of a fly ball game.
 - B. They both compare fly ball today to fly ball when the game was first invented.
 - C. The both explain the results of choosing to play fly ball.
 - D. They both show the steps you should follow to invent a new type of fly ball.
59. Which event happens before the dog hits the fly box?
- A. The dog earns a reward.
 - B. The dog jumps over four hurdles.
 - C. They dog grabs the ball with his mouth.
 - D. The dog crosses the finish line.
60. What is the *main* idea of this selection?
- A. Fly ball is a fun, active team sport for dogs and their owners.
 - B. It takes hard work and many years of training to play fly ball.
 - C. Only serious and rich people should play fly ball.
 - D. Dogs are competitive animals that always stay focused on winning.
61. What is *most likely* the reason the game described in this selection is called fly ball?
- A. In fly ball, dogs leap through the air and seem to fly.
 - B. In fly ball, owners and dogs toss balls in the air.
 - C. In this sport, someone shouts, "Ready, set, fly ball!"
 - D. In this sport, dogs must get "fly balls" from a fly box.
62. How did they *probably* time the races twenty years ago?
- A. People used to count out loud.
 - B. People used stop watches.
 - C. People used electronic sensors.
 - D. People used fly boxes.
63. What is the *most* important difference between fly ball today and 20 years ago?
- A. It is now a sport for all dogs.
 - B. It is now a team sport for dogs.
 - C. It is now more expensive.
 - D. It is now more fun for dog owners.

64. What would happen if a dog forgot to get the ball from the fly box?
- A. It would be called a dropped ball.
 - B. It would be called an error.
 - C. The dog would need to return and pick it up.
 - D. The dog would need to practice paying attention.
65. What is one way dog owners could reward their dogs after each run to the fly box and back to the finish line?
- A. a dish of dog food
 - B. a dog biscuit
 - C. an expensive new toy
 - D. a trip to the park
-

Become a Sea Turtle Protector

The next time you visit the beach, you can help protect sea turtle nests. Sea turtles are endangered and their babies have trouble making it to the ocean after they're hatched. The babies need to quickly get to the water from the nest so they can live.

How can you protect sea turtle nests? First, watch for sea turtle nests on the beach from May to August during the nesting season. Sea turtle mothers make tracks up the beach that look like bulldozer tracks. Those tracks lead to the nests where the mothers lay their eggs and bury them in the sand. Groups who protect sea turtles will often cover their nests with cages. These cages keep foxes and raccoons from digging up the eggs but let the turtles crawl to the sea when they hatch. When you see one of these cages, be sure to leave it alone. You can also help keep the area safe for the baby turtles by removing trash that might get in the way of the turtles moving towards the water.

Another way to protect sea turtles is to stay away from any turtles on the beach. You do not want to scare a mother turtle who is climbing up the beach to lay her eggs. If the babies have hatched you do not want to be in their way and keep them from reaching the ocean. Houses near the beach should turn off their outside lights during the nesting season. Bright lights can attract sea turtles and cause them to turn away from the ocean.

4 You could also be part of a sea turtle watch. During a watch, when experts think the turtles are ready to hatch, people will watch the nest to keep animals from trying to eat the babies. They also want to make sure that the turtles have a clear path to the ocean. It can be thrilling to watch the sea turtles hatch and take their first steps to the ocean.

Imagine telling your friends that you were a Sea Turtle Protector on your summer vacation!

66. How did the sea turtle watch groups solve the problem of sea turtle eggs being eaten by foxes and raccoons?

- A. They made sure people were watching to yell at the foxes and raccoons.
- B. They covered the nests with cages to keep out the foxes and raccoons.
- C. They kept a bright light on the nests to scare away the foxes and raccoons.
- D. They put other food out on the beach away from the sea turtle nests.

67. What might be inferred from the fact that baby sea turtles need help to get from their nests to the ocean?

- A. The babies cannot see very well when they are born.
- B. Baby sea turtles have a hard time moving over the sand.
- C. Mother sea turtles do not stay with the nest to help the babies.
- D. Too many people come around the nests and scare the babies.

68. Which statement from the selection is an opinion?
- A. You do not want to scare a mother turtle who is climbing up the beach to lay her eggs.
 - B. It can be thrilling to watch the sea turtles hatch and take their first steps to the ocean.
 - C. When you see one of these cages, be sure to leave it alone.
 - D. The babies need to quickly get to the water from the nest so they can live.
-

#	Answer	Objective	#	Answer	Objective
1.	A	Obj : RI.3.3. Describe the relationship between a ser...	34.	C	Obj : RI.3.5. Use text features and search tools (e.g...
2.	D	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...	35.	D	Obj : RI.3.2. Determine the main idea of a text; reco... Obj : RI.3.8. Describe the logical connection between...
3.	B	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...	36.	B	Obj : RI.3.2. Determine the main idea of a text; reco...
4.	D	Obj : RI.3.3. Describe the relationship between a ser...	37.	D	Obj : RI.3.3. Describe the relationship between a ser...
5.	C	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...	38.	A	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...
6.	B	Obj : RI.3.4. Determine the meaning of general academ...	39.	C	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...
7.	C	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...	40.	C	Obj : RI.3.3. Describe the relationship between a ser...
8.	D	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...	41.	A	Obj : RI.3.4. Determine the meaning of general academ...
9.	C	Obj : RI.3.3. Describe the relationship between a ser...	42.	C	Obj : RI.3.5. Use text features and search tools (e.g...
10.	D	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...	43.	B	Obj : RI.3.3. Describe the relationship between a ser...
11.	A	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...	44.	A	Obj : RI.3.5. Use text features and search tools (e.g...
12.	C	Obj : RI.3.3. Describe the relationship between a ser...	45.	D	Obj : RI.3.2. Determine the main idea of a text; reco...
13.	B	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...	46.	A	Obj : RI.3.5. Use text features and search tools (e.g...
14.	A	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...	47.	A	Obj : RI.3.4. Determine the meaning of general academ...
15.	C	Obj : RI.3.4. Determine the meaning of general academ...	48.	C	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...
16.	A	Obj : RI.3.3. Describe the relationship between a ser...	49.	D	Obj : RI.3.3. Describe the relationship between a ser...
17.	D	Obj : RI.3.3. Describe the relationship between a ser...	50.	C	Obj : RI.3.3. Describe the relationship between a ser...
18.	D	Obj : RI.3.3. Describe the relationship between a ser...	51.	A	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...
19.	D	Obj : RI.3.2. Determine the main idea of a text; reco...	52.	B	Obj : RI.3.3. Describe the relationship between a ser...
20.	C	Obj : RI.3.5. Use text features and search tools (e.g... Obj : RI.3.9. Compare and contrast the most important...	53.	C	Obj : RI.3.4. Determine the meaning of general academ...
21.	C	Obj : RI.3.5. Use text features and search tools (e.g... Obj : RI.3.9. Compare and contrast the most important...	54.	D	Obj : RI.3.4. Determine the meaning of general academ...
22.	B	Obj : RI.3.2. Determine the main idea of a text; reco...	55.	B	Obj : RI.3.2. Determine the main idea of a text; reco...
23.	A	Obj : RI.3.3. Describe the relationship between a ser...	56.	D	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...
24.	D	Obj : RI.3.3. Describe the relationship between a ser...	57.	D	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...
25.	D	Obj : RI.3.4. Determine the meaning of general academ...	58.	B	Obj : RI.3.5. Use text features and search tools (e.g... Obj : RI.3.8. Describe the logical connection between...
26.	B	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...	59.	B	Obj : RI.3.3. Describe the relationship between a ser...
27.	A	Obj : RI.3.5. Use text features and search tools (e.g... Obj : RI.3.9. Compare and contrast the most important...	60.	A	Obj : RI.3.2. Determine the main idea of a text; reco...
28.	D	Obj : RI.3.5. Use text features and search tools (e.g...	61.	D	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...
29.	B	Obj : RI.3.5. Use text features and search tools (e.g...	62.	B	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...
30.	B	Obj : RI.3.5. Use text features and search tools (e.g...	63.	C	Obj : RI.3.3. Describe the relationship between a ser...
31.	B	Obj : RI.3.2. Determine the main idea of a text; reco...	64.	B	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...
32.	A	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...	65.	B	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...
33.	B	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate... Obj : RI.3.3. Describe the relationship between a ser...	66.	B	Obj : RI.3.3. Describe the relationship between a ser...
			67.	C	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...
			68.	B	Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...

Objectives Measured:	Items	Questions measuring this objective
Obj : RI.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...	24	2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 26, 32, 33, 38, 39, 48, 51, 56, 57, 61, 62, 64, 65, 67, 68
Obj : RI.3.2. Determine the main idea of a text; reco...	8	19, 22, 31, 35, 36, 45, 55, 60
Obj : RI.3.3. Describe the relationship between a ser...	19	1, 4, 9, 12, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 33, 37, 40, 43, 49, 50, 52, 59, 63, 66
Obj : RI.3.4. Determine the meaning of general academ...	7	6, 15, 25, 41, 47, 53, 54
Obj : RI.3.5. Use text features and search tools (e.g...	11	20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 42, 44, 46, 58
Obj : RI.3.8. Describe the logical connection between...	2	35, 58
Obj : RI.3.9. Compare and contrast the most important...	3	20, 21, 27

#	Key	Item ID
1.	A	MC 118723
2.	D	MC 118727
3.	B	MC 118726
4.	D	MC 118725
5.	C	MC 118724
6.	B	MC 118722
7.	C	MC 118721
8.	D	MC 120515
9.	C	MC 120520
10.	D	MC 120518
11.	A	MC 120517
12.	C	MC 120516
13.	B	MC 120514
14.	A	MC 120513
15.	C	MC 120511
16.	A	MC 121284
17.	D	MC 121285
18.	D	MC 121286
19.	D	MC 121283
20.	C	MC 131855
21.	C	MC 131856
22.	B	MC 121384
23.	A	MC 121382
24.	D	MC 121379
25.	D	MC 121377
26.	B	MC 121376
27.	A	MC 131857
28.	D	MC 131839
29.	B	MC 131838
30.	B	MC 131837
31.	B	MC 136036
32.	A	MC 136032
33.	B	MC 136029
34.	C	MC 136031

#	Key	Item ID
35.	D	MC 136028
36.	B	MC 136027
37.	D	MC 122075
38.	A	MC 122074
39.	C	MC 122073
40.	C	MC 122071
41.	A	MC 122069
42.	C	MC 122068
43.	B	MC 121406
44.	A	MC 140233
45.	D	MC 140212
46.	A	MC 140231
47.	A	MC 121407
48.	C	MC 121404
49.	D	MC 121403
50.	C	MC 121401
51.	A	MC 121400
52.	B	MC 135963
53.	C	MC 135962
54.	D	MC 140216
55.	B	MC 140210
56.	D	MC 135972
57.	D	MC 135971
58.	B	MC 135969
59.	B	MC 135966
60.	A	MC 135964
61.	D	MC 135965
62.	B	MC 121338
63.	C	MC 121336
64.	B	MC 121335
65.	B	MC 121334
66.	B	MC 118505
67.	C	MC 118504
68.	B	MC 118501