



**ELA  
Grade 3**

**Wall ELA, 3 Unit\_23**

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**WAKE COUNTY SCHOOLS**

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## An Old Friend

"Hi mommy!" exclaimed Alaika.

Alaika was sitting on her bed playing with her stuffed animals when her mother walked through the door to her room.

"Hi honey," replied her mother.

4 She was carrying a large box with the words yard sale written on it. She placed the box down on the floor and started to look around the room.

5 "What are you doing mommy?" asked Alaika. She got off her bed and walked over to her. Her mother got down on one knee and put her hand on Alaika's shoulder.

6 "Tomorrow we are going to have a yard sale. I would like you to put some of your old toys in this box. You can sell them to the children who come to the yard sale.

7 "But I don't want to sell any of my toys," sighed Alaika. I want to play with them." She stared at her mother with a cheerless look on her face.

8 Her mother lovingly ran her fingers through her hair. "You have a lot of toys, honey. Many of these you don't even play with anymore."

9 "But I like my toys. I want to keep them," replied Alaika.

10 Alaika looked away and began to shed a tear. Her mother wrapped her arms around her and sat her on her knee.

11 "Think of it as giving other boys and girls a chance to play with the toys that you have outgrown," suggested her mother. "You have had fun with these toys, but you are not using them anymore. Now it's time to let other children enjoy them."

12 "Alright," sighed Alaika.

13 Reluctantly, she began searching her room for toys to place in the box. First, she found half a deck of cards and placed them in the box. Next, she placed a jump rope that was missing a handle in the box. Then she put an old piggy bank with a broken ear inside the box. While she was reaching for a tea set that was missing its cups, something caught her eye. Tucked behind a box of puzzle pieces, she saw something with shiny black hair. She gently pushed the box to the side and found an old friend. It was her Eleanor doll.

14 "Look mommy. Do you remember Eleanor?"

15 "How could I forget Eleanor? You used to bring her everywhere. Do you remember what you used to call her?"

16 Alaika thought for awhile and then she remembered.

17 "I used to call her my best friend," said Alaika.

18 All of a sudden, Alaika was hit by a wave of memories. Her mom gave her the Eleanor doll for her third birthday. Alaika thought she was special because she could close her eyes. Whenever she was laid down, Eleanor's eyes would shut. Eleanor slept with Alaika every night, both of them lying in bed with their eyes closed. For a long while, Eleanor was her favorite toy. From the day that she turned three until she was five, Eleanor was in her arms from morning until night. As Alaika got older, however, she began to play with Eleanor less and less, and she was eventually placed on the shelf in her closet.

19 "When was the last time that you played with her?" asked her mother.

20 "It's been a long time," replied Alaika.

21 "What do you think?" inquired her mother holding the box up to Alaika.

22 Alaika thought about what her mother said earlier. It was true that she had not played with Eleanor in a long while. It was wasteful to have her just sit in a closet. Eleanor would be happier with a child who played with her all of the time like Alaika used to do. The idea of other children playing with her toys suddenly began to make sense. With a look of confidence, Alaika put Eleanor in the box.

23 The next morning, Alaika jumped out of bed, grabbed her box, rushed down stairs and out the front door. Her mother was busy setting up for the yard sale. She showed Alaika where she could put her things. Alaika set up her toys on the corner of an old, blue blanket.

24 The first ten people to arrive at the yard sale did not have any children. Alaika began to think that no children were going to come. Just then, a brown car parked on the side of the road. A mother and father walked up to the yard sale with their three year old daughter. The family walked around looking at the items on the lawn. It did not take long before the child found Eleanor. Her eyes twinkled like the evening stars as she pulled the doll to her chest.

25 Suddenly, there was a pain in Alaika's stomach and her hands began to feel wet. She could not bear the thought of watching her friend leave in the arms of another child. She did not want to sell her doll any longer.

26 It was then she heard the little girl say, "Look Mommy. Isn't she pretty? She is going to be my best friend."

27 At that moment, the pain in Alaika's stomach went away. She looked at her mother and smiled. She knew the time had come to say goodbye to her old friend.

28 "Her name is Eleanor," she said to the little girl. "She loves to play. Would you like to play with her?"

29 "Yes," said the little girl.

30 The girl immediately gave Eleanor a big hug. Then she laid her down in her arms.

31 "Look mommy! She can close her eyes!"

32 "That is right," said Alaika. "She likes to sleep."

33 "How much does she cost?" asked the girl's father.

"Nothing." answered Alaika with a smile. "I just hope she enjoys playing with her as much as I did." As she watched the little girl skip back to her car with Eleanor in her arms, Alaika knew that she had made the right decision.

1. Which sentence is an example for writing a simile?

- A. Her eyes twinkled like the evening stars as she pulled the doll to her chest.
- B. At that moment, the pain in Alaika's stomach went away
- C. Just then, a brown car parked on the side of the road.
- D. Tucked behind a box of puzzle pieces, she saw something with shiny black hair.

2. Which sentence is an example of a simile?

- A. Her eyes twinkled like the evening stars as she pulled the doll to her chest.
- B. At that moment, the pain in Alaika's stomach went away
- C. Just then, a brown car parked on the side of the road.
- D. Tucked behind a box of puzzle pieces, she saw something with shiny black hair.

3. What picture is the phrase “*wave of memories*” meant to bring to the reader’s mind?
- A. saying hello to someone you just met
  - B. making a difficult decision
  - C. a feeling of sadness
  - D. having many thoughts at the same time
4. How did Alaika feel at the end of the selection?
- A. excited
  - B. lonely
  - C. proud
  - D. sad
5. With which statement would the author *most likely* agree?
- A. Having a yard sale is hard work.
  - B. It is easy to say goodbye to an old friend.
  - C. It feels good to make someone happy.
  - D. You can make a lot of money selling dolls.
6. What could the reader infer about the pain in Alaika’s stomach?
- A. She was shy and did not want to talk to the little girl.
  - B. She did not want to sell her doll.
  - C. She was feeling sick.
  - D. She did not want to be friends with the little girl.
7. How were Alaika and the little girl similar?
- A. They both enjoyed playing with Eleanor.
  - B. They were both three years old.
  - C. They both had the same name.
  - D. They were both having a yard sale.
8. Based on the information in this selection, how would you *best* describe Eleanor?
- A. a doll that can crawl
  - B. a doll that can close her eyes
  - C. a doll that can speak Spanish
  - D. a doll that can eat and drink
9. Based on the selection, why did Alaika change her mind and give Eleanor to the little girl?
- A. She needed the money.
  - B. She wanted to make her mom proud.
  - C. The doll made the little girl happy.
  - D. The yard sale was about to end.
10. Which experience *most likely* helped the author write this selection?
- A. She went to a yard sale when she was three.
  - B. She had a special doll when she was a girl.
  - C. Her favorite toy was a jump rope.
  - D. The cups were missing from her tea set.

## Seasonal Colors

Pink and yellow, purple and green,  
all over the yard, spring's colors can be seen.

Hundreds of flowers are always in sight,  
circling and hungry for nectar, bees put up a fight.

- 5 Bright shades of green replace the trees so bare,  
as the gentle wind cools the warming air.

The breezes high above sway the leaves,  
carrying the tunes of the birds in the trees.

- 10 The pinks, purples, oranges, and yellows cover flower vines,  
yet we know soon it will be too hot for them in summertime.

When the hot, humid weather does get here,  
I will look forward to seeing spring colors next year.

- 11.** What does the author suggest in the statement, "*I will look forward to seeing spring colors next year*"?
- A. She wants a quick return of spring.
  - B. She wants a return of the warming air.
  - C. She wants to see pinks, purples, oranges, and yellows all year.
  - D. She wants to see shades of green next year.
- 12.** What is the poet describing in line 5, "*Bright shades of green replace the trees so bare*"?
- A. Fall has arrived.
  - B. Spring has arrived.
  - C. Summer has arrived.
  - D. Winter has arrived.

- 13.** Which phrase describes the technique the poet used in the poem?
- A. asking questions
  - B. repeating the same line
  - C. repeating the same word
  - D. using rhyming words
- 14.** What does the poet suggest in the poem?
- A. She enjoys hot, humid weather.
  - B. She likes spring.
  - C. She prefers summer.
  - D. She thinks spring is too colorful.

15. Which phrase in the poem hints that summer will be arriving soon?

- A. trees so bare (line 5)
  - B. breezes high above (line 7)
  - C. birds in the trees (line 8)
  - D. hot, humid weather (line 11)
-

## Mother's Day

Mother's Day is tomorrow, and I can't wait because I have the perfect gift! I was walking home and saw an old man making his way out to the street tugging a blue bike behind him. He leaned over and set the bike down right next to the trash. Giving it a loving pat, he started walking back to his house.

"Wait!" I called. "Please wait! Hello, my name is Deon. Are you throwing that bike away?"

"Hello, Deon. I'm sorry to say I am," said Mr. Ross. "My daughter moved away and doesn't want it anymore. I have lots of loving memories of her on this bike, but all it is doing now is taking up space in my garage."

4 "Well, sir, would you mind if I take it instead of throwing it away? Mother's Day is a week away. I still don't have a gift for my mom, and she would love this bike."

5 "Well, it's not in the best shape. Are you sure you want it?" he asked.

6 "It doesn't look that bad to me," I said as I stood there hoping he would say yes. It seemed as if it took three days for him to answer, but when he did, I jumped for joy! I took the bike and flew home, wondering how I would ever wrap such a *splendid* gift!

7 As I approached my house, I realized I had a big problem. Where would I keep it for a week? There was no place to hide it in our tiny apartment. I stopped and thought for a moment. Maybe I should just take it back to the old man. But then I saw my best friend

8 "Hey Sam, any chance you could keep this bike at your house for a few days? It is a gift for my mom."

9 "Sure," he said, "but did you notice that the back tire is as flat as a pancake? What kind of gift would that make?"

10 Now I started thinking I had made a big mistake, so I asked him if he would walk back to the old man's house with me to return it.

11 I couldn't believe my ears when I heard my best friend say, "No, I won't go with you to return it." How could my best friend not want to help me?

12 Then he smiled at me and said, "But I will go with you to the gas station to put some air in the tire, and I bet this bike will be as good as new!"

And sure enough, all it needed was a little air in the rear tire! Now we are both looking forward to Mother's Day and seeing the look on my mother's face when she gets the best Mother's Day gift ever!

16.

### The Duck

Larry was invited to his three year old cousin's birthday party. He wanted to bring him a present but he did not have any money. He tried to think of things his cousin liked. Then he remembered his stuffed duck from when he was little. His cousin loved to play with it.

Larry asked his mother to wash the duck. He noticed that one of the duck's button eyes was loose, so he sewed it on more tightly. He found a bright ribbon and tied it around the duck's neck. Then he put the duck in a box and wrapped it up.

Larry was so happy when his cousin opened the gift. He hugged the duck and would not put it down.

How are Deon from "Mother's Day" and Larry from "The Duck" alike?

- A. Both characters asked their mothers to help them.
- B. Both characters gave presents to their mothers for Mother's Day.
- C. Both characters wanted to make someone else happy and thought of gifts that they did not have to buy.
- D. Both characters gave gifts to special people by giving away an item that they did not use any longer.

17. Which *best explains* why Sam refuses to help Deon return the bike?

- A. Sam is an unhelpful friend.
- B. Sam does not know where Mr. Ross lives.
- C. Sam wants the bike for himself.
- D. Sam has a better idea to fix the bike.

18. To which item does the author compare the rear tire?

- A. to a pancake because it is round
- B. to a pancake because it is flat
- C. to a gas station because it needs air
- D. to a gas station because it costs money

19. Why was Deon's apartment important to the story?

- A. The story takes place inside Deon's apartment.
- B. Deon wants the bike so his mom can ride to work from the apartment.
- C. Deon is planning to decorate the apartment for Mother's Day.
- D. The size of the apartment is what causes Deon to ask Sam to keep the bike.

20. Which experience *most likely* helped the author write this selection?

- A. getting a new toy
- B. giving a gift to his mother
- C. playing with a friend
- D. talking to a stranger

21. How could you use the lesson learned from this selection the next time you need a gift?

- A. go to the store for a gift
- B. make something creative
- C. recycle something from the attic
- D. save your allowance for a gift



22. What caused Sam to say in paragraph 11, "No, I won't go with you to return it"?
- A. He had some tires at his house.
  - B. He wanted to help take the bike to the gas station.
  - C. He wanted to take the bike back to the elderly man by himself.
  - D. He was not a very good friend.
23. Who is the speaker in this selection?
- A. Deon
  - B. Mother
  - C. Mr. Ross
  - D. Sam
24. What is the *main* problem in the selection?
- A. Deon wants the bike to be pretty, but he does not have enough wrapping paper.
  - B. Deon wants Sam's help, but they have an argument about the bike.
  - C. Deon wants the bike to be a perfect surprise, but first he has to fix and hide it.
  - D. Deon has enough money, but Mr. Ross won't sell him the bike.
25. In paragraph 6, the author says, "It seemed as if it took three days for him to answer." Why is this so?
- A. Mr. Ross talks very slowly, so it took him a long time to answer.
  - B. Deon really wanted the bike, so waiting for Mr. Ross's answer was difficult.
  - C. Deon is a very impatient child and could not wait for an answer.
  - D. Mr. Ross had to ask his daughter's permission to give away the bike.
26. How is Deon's opinion about the bike different from Mr. Ross's opinion about the bike?
- A. Deon thinks the bike is safe, but Mr. Ross thinks the bike is dangerous.
  - B. Deon thinks the bike is spectacular, but Mr. Ross thinks the bike is shabby.
  - C. Deon thinks the bike is trash, but Mr. Ross thinks the bike could be saved.
  - D. Deon thinks the bike is for his mom, but Mr. Ross wants the bike for his daughter.
27. What caused Mr. Ross to set the blue bike by the trash?
- A. The wheel of the bike was broken.
  - B. Mr. Ross forgot where the bike belonged.
  - C. Mr. Ross's daughter was moving and was not taking the bike.
  - D. The trash collectors would be happy to have the bike.

28. Which trait *best* describes Deon?
- A. friendly
  - B. gentle
  - C. irresponsible
  - D. thoughtful
29. Which lesson *best* fits the story?
- A. One person's trash is another person's treasure.
  - B. If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.
  - C. Obey your mother and father.
  - D. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
30. What will *most likely* happen on Mother's Day?
- A. Deon's family will travel to another town.
  - B. Deon's mom will give him a big hug and kiss.
  - C. Mr. Ross will want the bike back.
  - D. Sam will keep the bike at his house.
31. In paragraph 6, what does the word *splendid* mean?
- A. beautiful
  - B. tall
  - C. thin
  - D. wonderful

## The Lost Tooth

Adapted from *The Lost Tooth* by Tony Johnson

Mole tied a string to Troll's tooth. He tied the other end to the bedpost. He sat next to Troll. He held Troll's hand. They waited for the tooth to pop out.

But nothing happened.

"Hmmm," said Mole. "The Old Mole Family Way is not working."

4 Troll looked worried. Mole thought again.

5 "Now I remember," he said. "We tie the string to a chair. Then the tooth will come out – zing-o!"

6 Mole untied the string from the bedpost and tied it to a chair. He sat next to Troll. They waited.

7 But the tooth did not come out.

8 "I know!" cried Mole. "I was all mixed up. We tie the string to the doorknob. Then I slam the door. And the tooth will come right out – presto!"

9 "Stink-o!" said Troll. "I will not do that. That would really hurt."

10 "But Troll, that is the real Old Mole Family Way. I promise it won't hurt."

11 "Promise crisscross applesauce?" asked Troll.

12 "Promise crisscross applesauce," answered Mole.

13 "All right, Mole," said Troll. "But I am not ready. Don't slam the door until I say 'now.'"

14 Mole tied the string to the door knob. He opened the door. He sat next to Troll. He waited for Troll to say "now."

15 He waited for a long time.

16 "Are you ready yet?" asked Mole.

17 "Please don't rush me," said Troll.

18 So they waited some more.

19 A breeze came through the door. The room got chilly. He sneezed loudly, "*KER-SNORT!*"

20 "Bless you," said Mole.

21 "Thank you," said Troll. "That ith very nithe of you to thay."

22 "Thay?" cried Mole. "Let me see your tooth." Mole looked and the tooth was gone!

23 "Troll?" asked Mole. "Did that hurt?"

24 "Not tho much," said Troll. "What happened?"

25 "You sneezed your tooth out!"

26 Troll smiled hugely in the mirror. "That ith the New Troll Family Way," he said.

27 "That is a good way," said Mole.

28 "And you are thuch a good friend," said Troll. "It really helped to have you next to me."

29 "Yes," said Mole. "That always helps a lot."

Then they began looking for the tooth.

32. Why is the word *KER-SNORT* used by the author?

- A. to use a word that sounds like a big sneeze
- B. to use a word that makes you laugh
- C. to use a word that would make a picture in your mind
- D. to use a word with capital letters

33. What is another way Troll's tooth could have fallen out?

- A. eating an apple
- B. clapping his hands
- C. singing loudly
- D. stomping his feet

34. What finally causes Troll's tooth to come out?
- A. a breeze slamming the door
  - B. Troll sneezing loudly
  - C. Mole tying a string to Troll's tooth
  - D. sitting next to a good friend
35. Which sentence *best* describes Mole in the story?
- A. Mole is in a hurry to finish.
  - B. Mole is worried about his own tooth.
  - C. Mole has trouble remembering.
  - D. Mole wants to try only one way.
36. What happens right after Mole ties a string to the bedpost?
- A. Mole says it will not hurt.
  - B. Mole ties a string to Troll's tooth.
  - C. Troll starts to worry.
  - D. Troll and Mole wait.
-

## Song of the Polar Bear

By Beverly McLoughland

- Is a polar bear happy in the North  
Where blizzards blow and the sea rolls gray?  
Though he may not turn cartwheels for joy,  
Still –
- 5 He doesn't pack up and move away  
Oh no!  
He doesn't pack up and move away.
- Is a polar bear happy in the North  
Where to find his dinner may take all day?  
10 Though he may not laugh and shout hooray,  
Still –  
He doesn't pack up and move away  
Oh no!  
He doesn't pack up and move away.
- 15 Is a polar bear happy in the North  
Where the swimming is *frigid* in the middle of May?  
Though he may not clap his furry paws,  
Still –
- 20 He doesn't pack up and move away  
Oh no!  
He doesn't pack up and move away.
- Is a polar bear happy in the North  
Where blizzards blow and the sea rolls gray?  
Though he may not turn cartwheels for joy,  
25 Still –  
He doesn't pack up and move away  
Oh no!  
He doesn't pack up and move away.
-

37. Which sentence *best* completes this chart?

<b>Life in the North is Difficult for Bears</b>
Blizzards blow.
?
Swimming is very cold.

- A. It may take all day to find dinner.
- B. He may not laugh.
- C. He may pack up and move away.
- D. It may be too slippery for cartwheels.

38. Which detail is *most* important to the meaning in this poem?

- A. The bear does not do cartwheels.
- B. The bear does not move away.
- C. The blizzards blow.
- D. The sea is gray.

39. What is *most likely* true about the polar bear in this poem?

- A. It will find a colder place to live.
- B. It will learn to like cold weather.
- C. It will stay in the North.
- D. It will stop swimming in May.

40. What does the word *frigid* mean in the third stanza of the poem?

- A. cold
- B. dry
- C. easy
- D. fun

## A Memorable Trip to Atlanta

Javon was not so excited about his trip to Atlanta, Georgia. He had heard that the Coca-Cola factory gave tours and free samples. He liked that part. He also liked staying in motels and going to ball games. What he did not like was going to museums or other places his mother liked to visit. The educational places she liked were so boring that he sometimes thought he would lose his mind.

His family visited the Coke factory and saw a Braves' game on their first day. He became worried when he saw his mother open up a tour book. He thought it was going to be an awful day!

They were going to the birthplace of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. "How exciting could seeing a house be? Give me a break," he thought.

4 Just then, his dad took his Game Boy and slipped it into his pocket and said, "We are going to have a great day and learn all we can." Learn! Javon knew he wouldn't have any fun that day.

5 The first place they went was to the fire station that was one block away from Dr. King's house. They had the most amazing old fire truck he had ever seen. He went upstairs, tried on firefighter boots, and slid down the pole. He got to do it as many times as he wanted, and his parents finally had to pull him away.

6 Then they headed to Dr. King's house. Javon saw the long line and hoped his parents would turn around, but up the stairs they marched. While waiting in line, someone showed Javon the house where young Martin's best friend had lived. He told him how Dr. King was not allowed to play with his friend anymore because he would soon go to an all-white school. It was then that young Martin said, "I'm going to turn this world upside down."

7 A moment later, a small creature came out from between the bushes in the front yard. Javon's sister screamed, and he laughed at her. Then the creature jumped out at his feet, and he screamed. Then a young boy peeked his head over the bush and laughed. He said, "Did I scare you?" Javon did not think it was funny until the boy told Javon the story behind his trick.

8 The boy told him that when Dr. King was young, he once took a stuffed animal and scared people with it, just like he had scared Javon. Javon said Dr. King would never have done such a thing. "Oh yes he did," the boy said. "Just wait until you get in the house and hear what Dr. King was like when he was a child. It is so cool!" Now Javon could not wait to go in.

9 The first room he saw was the living room with a piano in it. The tour guide told him how Dr. King sawed the legs off the piano stool, and his piano teacher had fallen onto the floor. Javon thought that was pretty funny. It made Dr. King seem more like a real person to him. Javon thought it was interesting to learn what Dr. King was like as a boy. He saw the board games with which Dr. King had played as a child. He learned about Dr. King's parents. He could see similarities between his parents and Dr. King's parents. Javon's parents made him read every night before he went to bed, just like Dr. King's parents did.

Javon had a strange feeling as he was leaving the big yellow house. "You know," he thought to himself, "maybe I can make some big changes in the world someday too."

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

- A. Trying to change the world can be difficult.
- B. Going to museums can be interesting.
- C. Learning history can be enjoyable and educational.
- D. Learning history can be boring.

42. What is the *main* problem for Javon?

- A. He does not want to go to boring places.
- B. He does not want to visit Atlanta.
- C. He does not want his Game Boy taken away.
- D. He does not want to leave the fire station so soon.

43. In what paragraph 5, does the author give information about things that happened in the past?
- A. paragraphs 1 and 3
  - B. paragraphs 2 and 5
  - C. paragraphs 6 and 9
  - D. paragraphs 8 and 10
44. In what way does the author *best* help the reader to understand Dr. King as a child?
- A. The story had details about Dr. King's friends.
  - B. The story had details about Dr. King's toys.
  - C. The story was written from an adult's perspective.
  - D. The story was written from a child's perspective.
45. How does the author compare Javon to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.?
- A. He compared the pranks they each played.
  - B. He compared the places where they were born.
  - C. He compared their parents' interest in education.
  - D. He compared the friends with whom they played when they were young
46. How do Javon's feelings change from the beginning of the selection to the end of the selection?
- A. angry to lively
  - B. negative to inspired
  - C. sad to wise
  - D. unhappy to sensitive
47. What did Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. do as a young child that would surprise many people?
- A. He made people scream.
  - B. He played with board games.
  - C. He had a piano teacher.
  - D. He played tricks on people.



## 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.

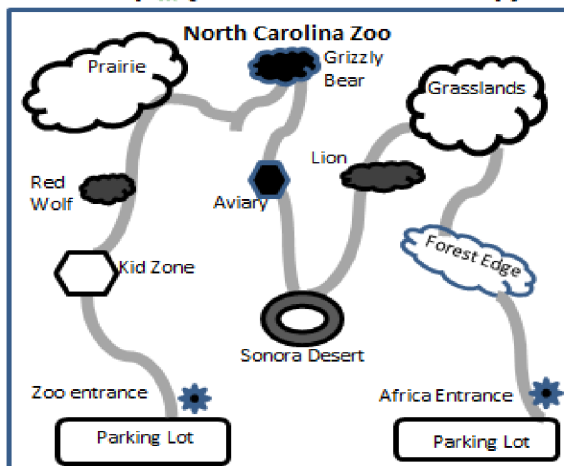
5 Ship captains use maps to find their ways across the ocean. *Pilots* used to spend many hours studying their maps. Now they have help from technology and have many tools to help them find their ways much easier.

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)**



48. 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

Why *might* a hospital need a floor plan?

- A. A hospital has many rooms, and a floor map is needed to find rooms.
- B. A floor map allows doctors to know where their patients are located.
- C. A hospital needs a floor map because it is always more than one floor high.
- D. A floor map allows nurses to know how to find the doctors.
49. What is the *main* point made in the last paragraph?
- A. Maps are no longer made of paper.
- B. Some new maps look like video games.
- C. Technology is changing the way maps are made and used.
- D. There are many kinds of maps for people to use.

50. What is the *most likely* reason two maps are included in this selection?

- A. to prove every map has two styles
- B. to prove there are many kinds of maps
- C. to show different reasons to use different kinds of maps
- D. to show different styles of maps and the reasons they are made

51. Which *best* describes the use of each map at the end of the selection?

- A. Both maps are used to find your way around North Carolina.
- B. Both maps are used to find your way around the North Carolina Zoo.
- C. Map A is used to get to the zoo, and Map B is used when you are at the zoo.
- D. Map A is used when you are at the zoo, and Map B is used to get to the zoo.

52. What is the author's purpose for writing this selection?

- A. to encourage you to use the newest kinds of electronic maps
- B. to entertain you with a story about maps
- C. to persuade you to use a map
- D. to teach you there are many different kinds of maps

53. Which statement *best* supports the author's opinion about maps?
- A. Just about anywhere you want to go there is a map to help you.
  - B. People used to spend many hours studying their maps.
  - C. Some maps are seen on television.
  - D. Schools have maps called floor plans
-

## 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.

54.

**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

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.

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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.

56.

Read the text.

Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth president of the United States. Every year on Presidents' Day, we honor him as one of the greatest presidents in our country's history. His nickname is "Honest Abe" because he always told the truth.

Abe Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809 in Kentucky in a log cabin. At night, he liked to read by candlelight, but during the day he worked on his father's farm. As an adult, he lived in Illinois and became a lawyer. He was a member of Congress where he spoke out against slavery. He was married to Mary Todd Lincoln and had four children.

By the time Lincoln was elected president in 1860, the United States was divided over the issue of slavery. Eleven southern states voted to "secede" from the United States. That means those states broke off from the United States to form their own nation. The southern states were called "The Confederacy," and the northern states were called "The Union." The two groups disagreed about slavery, which led to the Civil War.

4 President Lincoln wanted to keep the U.S. together as one united country. In the "Gettysburg Address," President Lincoln honored the thousands of soldiers who died on the Gettysburg battlefield. He called for the nation to come together, rather than be divided. He believed that slavery should not be allowed to continue.

5 After four long years, the Civil War ended. Abraham Lincoln had kept the United States together during this time.

Today, we honor him as the man who helped end slavery. The Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. was created to honor Abraham Lincoln. Another way that he is honored is with a picture of the Lincoln Memorial on the back of the penny and a picture of his face on the front. We remember him as a great leader and man.

What are similarities between Rosa Parks and Abraham Lincoln that made them heroes?

- A. They both fought to end slavery.
- B. They both worked to end a war that was killing people.
- C. They both went to jail for their beliefs.
- D. They both had courage to speak out about freedom.

57.

**Boycotts**

A boycott happens when a group of people believes that a business is doing something wrong. The customers can refuse to buy things from that business or refuse to use a service that a business provides. For example, if a grocery store owner did not treat Asian Americans well, customers could get together and decide not to buy groceries from that store until the owner changed his ways. By refusing to give up her seat on a bus, Rosa Parks inspired another boycott. African Americans in her city would not ride the buses until everyone could sit on the bus. Boycotts are one way that a group of people can help make sure all people are treated fairly.

What is different about the authors' purposes for writing "An American Hero" and "Boycotts"?

- A. "An American Hero" explains to the reader about the life of Rosa Parks, and "Boycotts" explains to the reader about boycotts.
- B. "An American Hero" tells the reader about the bus boycotts in Alabama, and "Boycotts" describes businesses to the reader.
- C. "An American Hero" tells the reader the story of a real boycott, and "Boycotts" tells the reader about the life of Rosa Parks.
- D. "An American Hero" tells the reader why Rosa Parks is remembered, and "Boycotts" tells the reader about many famous boycotts.

58.

**Boycotts**

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With which statement would the authors of "Boycotts" and "An American Hero" agree?

- A. Boycotts are not fair to business owners.
- B. Boycotts are always easy to get started.
- C. Boycotts can make businesses refuse to buy groceries.
- D. Boycotts are a way people can change something that is wrong.



59.

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- 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

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.

60. Jesse Jackson praised Rosa Parks by saying, "*She sat down in order that we might stand up.*"

With which statement below would Jesse Jackson *most likely* agree?

- A. Her actions caused many black people to lose their jobs.
- B. Her actions allowed black people to sit just like white people.
- C. Her actions caused supporters to stand up for equal rights for all.
- D. Her actions provided equal rights for people of all races.

61. With which opinion would the author *probably* agree?

- A. Rosa Parks sat on the bus.
- B. Rosa Parks met a president.
- C. Rosa Parks was a good citizen.
- D. Rosa Parks was admired by others.

62. With which statement would the author *most likely* agree?

- A. Rosa Parks wanted to be famous.
- B. Rosa Parks was courageous.
- C. Rosa Parks was dishonest.
- D. Rosa Parks was unfair to others.

## Don't Bring Your Alligators

Don't bring your alligators, bats, or camels.  
 You can't focus on where, what, or who.  
 Don't bring your dolphins, eels, or frogs.  
 You won't be able to count by two's.

5 Don't bring your goats, hippos, or iguanas.  
 You couldn't even figure out how to compute.  
 Don't bring your jackals, kangaroos, or llamas.  
 You haven't the time to be smart or cute.

10 Don't bring your monkeys, numbats, or orangutans.  
 You wouldn't have time to eat your lunch.  
 Don't bring your platypuses, quails, or rats.  
 You mightn't have time to even have a hunch.

15 Don't bring your skunks, turtles, or urchins.  
 You mustn't color your trees pink.  
 Don't bring your vipers, walruses, or xenops.  
 You aren't going to have time to think.

20 Don't bring your yaks, zebras, or any species.  
 You shouldn't even need a clue.  
 Don't bring any animals with you.  
 You can't focus in a classroom zoo!

63. Which phrase describes the technique the poet used in this poem?

- A. asking questions in the poem
- B. repeating phrases in the poem
- C. telling about animals
- D. using figurative language

64. What is the tone of this poem?

- A. angry
- B. baffled
- C. serious
- D. silly

65. Which line *best* suggests a reason for leaving animals at home?

- A. You can't focus on where, what, or who.  
(line 2)
- B. You wouldn't have time to eat your lunch.  
(line 10)
- C. You mustn't color your trees pink.  
(line 14)
- D. You shouldn't even need a clue.(line 18)

66. How does the author order the animals in the poem?
- A. groups them by the continent
  - B. puts them in alphabetical order
  - C. orders them according to size
  - D. sorts them by color
67. With which statement would the author *most likely* agree?
- A. A visit to the zoo will inspire you to learn your ABCs.
  - B. It is difficult to think and concentrate in a noisy classroom.
  - C. Animals are funny, and they make you laugh.
  - D. There are too many rules at school and at the zoo.
68. What would be the *best* title for the poem?
- A. It's Hard to Focus in a Classroom Zoo
  - B. My Trip to the Zoo from A to Z
  - C. Safari to a Successful Classroom
  - D. Shouldn't, Couldn't, Wouldn't
69. Which experience *most likely* helped the author write this poem?
- A. The author visited a zoo.
  - B. The author read a funny story.
  - C. The author went on a safari vacation.
  - D. The author visited a noisy classroom.

## Microwave Trash

Over the years, it has become a tradition in many families to have this treat at parties during the holidays. Many people even package it to give to their friends for holiday gifts. Of course, you may enjoy it year-round!

### Ingredients:

- ½ cup of vegetable oil
- 1 tsp. garlic powder
- ¼ tsp. cayenne pepper
- 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce
- 2 cups pretzel sticks
- 2 cups wheat cereal
- 1 cup rice cereal
- 1 cup corn cereal
- 2 cups mixed nuts
- 2 cups small cheese crackers



### Directions:

1. Mix first four ingredients in a small bowl.
2. Put remaining ingredients in a 3 quart microwave safe dish.
3. Stir liquid mixture and pour over the dry mixture, stirring as you pour.
4. Microwave on high for 6 to 8 minutes, stirring every 2 minutes.
5. Cool and store in an *airtight* container.

Yields: about 10 cups

70. What word means the same as *airtight*?

- A. durable
- B. open
- C. safe
- D. sealed

71. What *might* be an alternative title for this recipe?

- A. All Kinds of Cereals
- B. Breakfast Delight
- C. Cereal Mix
- D. Party Mix

## Sea Date

Roaring ocean, deep blue sea  
 Spraying foam all over me.  
 I love to have you in my gaze  
 I could stare at you for days and days.

5 Summer comes and goes, oh so quick  
 June, July and August disappear like a trick!  
 But it is the best time to visit you  
 To swim and play and build sandcastles, too!

10 The rest of the year you look so lonely and nice  
 I'd love to visit you, but there's too much snow and ice.  
 In the winter months, I'll have to wait  
 But when the sun comes back, we'll have our date.

From now until then, keep making tides  
 And I'll long to see you right after today's goodbyes!

72. What is the effect of the simile used by the poet in line 6?

- A. The poet uses a simile to point out how quickly time passes.
- B. The poet uses a simile to show how important summer vacation time is.
- C. The poet uses a simile to point out how easy it is to be a magician in the summer months.
- D. The poet uses a simile to show that summer at the beach is a magical time that many people enjoy.

73. What technique does the author use for an effect throughout the poem?

- A. dialogue
- B. metaphors
- C. rhyme
- D. short sentences

74. Based on the poem, what conclusion will the reader draw about the speaker?

- A. The speaker lives far away from the sea.
- B. The speaker loves the winter as much as the summer.
- C. The speaker thinks the sea is a magician performing tricks.
- D. The speaker is an elderly person who loves the beach.

75. What picture will line 12 bring to the reader's mind?

- A. a person wearing dressy clothes and preparing to go out
- B. a person returning to the beach
- C. a person staring out at the sea
- D. a person marking a calendar and counting the days until summer

76. Which experience most *likely* helped the author write this poem?
- A. building a snowman in January
  - B. going on a summer vacation to the beach
  - C. spraying foam out of a can of whip cream
  - D. walking through snow and ice
-

#	Answer	Objective	#	Answer	Objective
1.	D	Obj : RL.3.4. Determine the meaning of words and phra...	39.	C	Obj : RL.3.3. Describe characters in a story (e.g., t...
2.	A	Obj : RL.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate... Obj : RL.3.4. Determine the meaning of words and phra...	40.	A	Obj : RL.3.4. Determine the meaning of words and phra...
3.	D	Obj : RL.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate... Obj : RL.3.4. Determine the meaning of words and phra...	41.	C	Obj : RL.3.2. Recount stories, including fables, folk...
4.	C	Obj : RL.3.3. Describe characters in a story (e.g., t...	42.	A	Obj : RL.3.2. Recount stories, including fables, folk...
5.	C	Obj : RL.3.6. Distinguish their own point of view fro...	43.	C	Obj : RL.3.5. Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and ...
6.	B	Obj : RL.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...	44.	D	Obj : RL.3.5. Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and ...
7.	A	Obj : RL.3.3. Describe characters in a story (e.g., t...	45.	C	Obj : RL.3.3. Describe characters in a story (e.g., t...
8.	B	Obj : RL.3.3. Describe characters in a story (e.g., t...	46.	B	Obj : RL.3.3. Describe characters in a story (e.g., t...
9.	C	Obj : RL.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate... Obj : RL.3.3. Describe characters in a story (e.g., t...	47.	D	Obj : RL.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...
10.	B	Obj : RL.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate... Obj : RL.3.6. Distinguish their own point of view fro...	48.	A	Obj : RL.3.5. Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and ... Obj : RL.3.7. Explain how specific aspects of a text'...
11.	A	Obj : RL.3.4. Determine the meaning of words and phra...	49.	C	Obj : RL.3.8. Describe the logical connection between...
12.	B	Obj : RL.3.4. Determine the meaning of words and phra...	50.	C	Obj : RL.3.9. Compare and contrast the most important...
13.	D	Obj : RL.3.5. Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and ...	51.	D	Obj : RL.3.9. Compare and contrast the most important...
14.	B	Obj : RL.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...	52.	D	Obj : RL.3.6. Distinguish their own point of view fro...
15.	D	Obj : RL.3.4. Determine the meaning of words and phra...	53.	A	Obj : RL.3.8. Describe the logical connection between...
16.	C	Obj : RL.3.9. Compare and contrast the themes, settin...	54.	C	Obj : RL.3.5. Use text features and search tools (e.g... Obj : RL.3.9. Compare and contrast the most important...
17.	D	Obj : RL.3.3. Describe characters in a story (e.g., t...	55.	C	Obj : RL.3.5. Use text features and search tools (e.g... Obj : RL.3.9. Compare and contrast the most important...
18.	B	Obj : RL.3.4. Determine the meaning of words and phra...	56.	D	Obj : RL.3.9. Compare and contrast the most important...
19.	D	Obj : RL.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...	57.	A	Obj : RL.3.9. Compare and contrast the most important...
20.	B	Obj : RL.3.6. Distinguish their own point of view fro...	58.	D	Obj : RL.3.9. Compare and contrast the most important...
21.	C	Obj : RL.3.2. Recount stories, including fables, folk...	59.	A	Obj : RL.3.5. Use text features and search tools (e.g... Obj : RL.3.9. Compare and contrast the most important...
22.	B	Obj : RL.3.3. Describe characters in a story (e.g., t...	60.	C	Obj : RL.3.8. Describe the logical connection between...
23.	A	Obj : RL.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate... Obj : RL.3.6. Distinguish their own point of view fro...	61.	D	Obj : RL.3.6. Distinguish their own point of view fro...
24.	C	Obj : RL.3.2. Recount stories, including fables, folk...	62.	B	Obj : RL.3.8. Describe the logical connection between...
25.	B	Obj : RL.3.4. Determine the meaning of words and phra...	63.	B	Obj : RL.3.5. Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and ...
26.	B	Obj : RL.3.3. Describe characters in a story (e.g., t...	64.	C	Obj : RL.3.7. Explain how specific aspects of a text'...
27.	C	Obj : RL.3.3. Describe characters in a story (e.g., t...	65.	A	Obj : RL.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...
28.	D	Obj : RL.3.3. Describe characters in a story (e.g., t...	66.	B	Obj : RL.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...
29.	A	Obj : RL.3.2. Recount stories, including fables, folk...	67.	B	Obj : RL.3.6. Distinguish their own point of view fro...
30.	B	Obj : RL.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...	68.	A	Obj : RL.3.5. Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and ...
31.	D	Obj : RL.3.4. Determine the meaning of words and phra...	69.	D	Obj : RL.3.6. Distinguish their own point of view fro...
32.	A	Obj : RL.3.4. Determine the meaning of words and phra...	70.	D	Obj : RL.3.4. Determine the meaning of words and phra...
33.	A	Obj : RL.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...	71.	D	Obj : RL.3.5. Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and ...
34.	B	Obj : RL.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...	72.	A	Obj : RL.3.4. Determine the meaning of words and phra...
			73.	C	Obj : RL.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate... Obj : RL.3.5. Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and ...
			74.	A	Obj : RL.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...
			75.	B	Obj : RL.3.4. Determine the meaning of words and phra...
			76.	B	Obj : RL.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate... Obj : RL.3.6. Distinguish their own point of view fro...



Objectives Measured:	Items	Questions measuring this objective
Obj : RI.3.5. Use text features and search tools (e.g...	3	54, 55, 59
Obj : RI.3.6. Distinguish their own point of view fro...	2	52, 61
Obj : RI.3.8. Describe the logical connection between...	4	49, 53, 60, 62
Obj : RI.3.9. Compare and contrast the most important...	8	50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59
Obj : RL.3.1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate...	18	2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 14, 19, 23, 30, 33, 34, 37, 47, 65, 66, 73, 74, 76
Obj : RL.3.2. Recount stories, including fables, folk...	6	21, 24, 29, 38, 41, 42
Obj : RL.3.3. Describe characters in a story (e.g., t...	14	4, 7, 8, 9, 17, 22, 26, 27, 28, 35, 36, 39, 45, 46
Obj : RL.3.4. Determine the meaning of words and phra...	14	1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 15, 18, 25, 31, 32, 40, 70, 72, 75
Obj : RL.3.5. Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and ...	8	13, 43, 44, 48, 63, 68, 71, 73
Obj : RL.3.6. Distinguish their own point of view fro...	7	5, 10, 20, 23, 67, 69, 76
Obj : RL.3.7. Explain how specific aspects of a text'...	2	48, 64
Obj : RL.3.9. Compare and contrast the themes, settin...	1	16

#	Key	Item ID
1.	D	MC 119231
2.	A	MC 119232
3.	D	MC 119238
4.	C	MC 119239
5.	C	MC 119237
6.	B	MC 119234
7.	A	MC 119235
8.	B	MC 119236
9.	C	MC 119233
10.	B	MC 119230
11.	A	MC 121287
12.	B	MC 121289
13.	D	MC 121290
14.	B	MC 121291
15.	D	MC 121288
16.	C	MC 140255
17.	D	MC 135989
18.	B	MC 135995
19.	D	MC 135994
20.	B	MC 121310
21.	C	MC 121311
22.	B	MC 121312
23.	A	MC 135986
24.	C	MC 135987
25.	B	MC 135988
26.	B	MC 135990
27.	C	MC 135992
28.	D	MC 135991
29.	A	MC 135993
30.	B	MC 121308
31.	D	MC 121309
32.	A	MC 121324
33.	A	MC 121323
34.	B	MC 121321
35.	C	MC 121320
36.	D	MC 121319
37.	A	MC 121333
38.	B	MC 121332

#	Key	Item ID
39.	C	MC 121331
40.	A	MC 121330
41.	C	MC 121346
42.	A	MC 121347
43.	C	MC 121351
44.	D	MC 121350
45.	C	MC 121349
46.	B	MC 121348
47.	D	MC 121345
48.	A	MC 131836
49.	C	MC 121358
50.	C	MC 121359
51.	D	MC 121357
52.	D	MC 121355
53.	A	MC 121353
54.	C	MC 131856
55.	C	MC 131855
56.	D	MC 140242
57.	A	MC 140246
58.	D	MC 140245
59.	A	MC 131857
60.	C	MC 121378
61.	D	MC 121383
62.	B	MC 121380
63.	B	MC 121398
64.	C	MC 121394
65.	A	MC 121397
66.	B	MC 121396
67.	B	MC 121395
68.	A	MC 121393
69.	D	MC 121392
70.	D	MC 121675
71.	D	MC 121671
72.	A	MC 121676
73.	C	MC 121677
74.	A	MC 121678
75.	B	MC 121679
76.	B	MC 121680