

Student Name _____

Ohio's Assessment System



Do not place student
label in space below.
Place on back cover.

Reading Achievement Test

March 2004

*This test was originally administered to students in March 2004.
This publicly released material is appropriate for use by Ohio teachers in
instructional settings. This test is aligned with Ohio's Academic Content
Standards for English Language Arts.*

07/04



Acknowledgments

Selection 1: Wilma Rudolph, Olympic Champ

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Selection 2: Sable

Excerpt from *Sable* by Karen Heese © 1994 by Karen Hesse. Reprinted by permission of Henry Holt and Company, LLC.

Selection 3: Stargazers

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Selection 4 is a field-test passage.

Selection 5: A Day for Bears

Excerpt from *Stories from the Big Chair* by Ruth Wallace-Brodeur © 1989 by Ruth Wallace-Brodeur. Reprinted by permission of Margaret K. McElderry Books.

Directions:

Today you will be taking the Ohio Grade 3 Reading Achievement Test. This is a test of how well you understand what you read. The test consists of vocabulary questions and reading selections followed by questions about each reading selection. Three different types of questions appear on this test: multiple choice, short answer and extended response.

There are several important things to remember:

1. Read each reading selection to understand what it is about. You may look back at the reading selection as often as necessary.
2. Read each question carefully. Think about what is being asked. If a graph or other diagram goes with the question, look at it carefully to help you answer the question. Then choose or write the answer that you think is best.
3. When you write your answers, write them neatly and clearly in the space provided.
4. When you are asked to select the answer, make sure you fill in the circle next to the answer. Mark only one answer.
5. If you do not know the answer to the question, skip it and go on. If you have time, go back to the questions you skipped and answer them before you hand in your test booklet.
6. If you finish the test early, you may check over your work. When you are finished and your test booklet has been collected, you may take out your silent work.

Reading

Directions: Carefully read each question. Fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1. **They're** meeting us at the park.

They're is a contraction for which words?

- A. They are
 - B. They like
 - C. They could be
2. What word is a synonym for **close**?
- A. howl
 - B. shut
 - C. climb
3. What word is an antonym for **awake**?
- A. aware
 - B. alone
 - C. asleep

4. Beth had to **redo** her homework.

What does **redo** mean?

- A. not do
- B. start to do
- C. do again

5. Which definition of **humor** is used in the sentence below?

humor (hyu'mər) v. 1. cater to, give in to, please
n. 2. wit, comedy
n. 3. mood

Harry saw a funny show and laughed at the **humor**.

- A. definition 1: cater to, give in to, please
- B. definition 2: wit, comedy
- C. definition 3: mood

On the March 2004 Grade 3 Reading Achievement Test,
item 6 is a field-test item, which is not released.

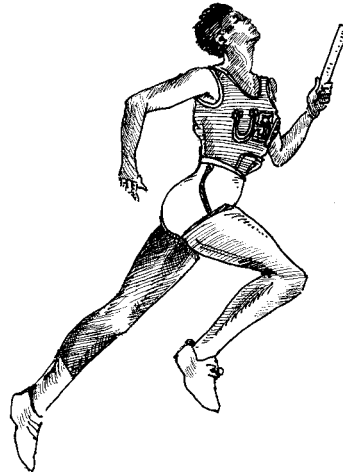


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Directions: Read the selection.

Wilma Rudolph, Olympic Champ



“She’s fast as lightning! Don’t blink your eyes, you might miss her!” This is what the fans said about Wilma Rudolph. Wilma was the first American woman and the first African-American woman to win three gold medals at one Olympic Games.

She won her gold medals in running events. What makes her victories even more amazing is that Wilma had polio as a child. Polio is a crippling disease. The disease made one of her legs very weak. Her leg was so weak that she could not walk without wearing a brace. She could not run and play on the playground with the other children. But she told herself that one day she would be able to run too.

At home, Wilma’s family gave her the strength to work hard at getting well. They helped her do special exercises to make her leg stronger. By the time she was 12, Wilma could walk without help.

In high school, Wilma’s leg was much better. She started playing sports. Wilma became the star of her basketball team. Her coach

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gave her the nickname “Skeeter” because she always seemed to be buzzing around like a **mosquito**. She also joined the women’s track team. Wilma won every race that she ran.

Wilma went on to become one of the world’s fastest female runners. She ran in her first Olympic Games when she was only 16. She was the youngest member of the Olympic team. “I don’t know why I run so fast,” she said. “I just run.”

Wilma is now known as a famous Olympic runner. She became a teacher and a coach after ending her running **career**. She wanted to help other children work hard and reach their dreams. Wilma told the children, “The most important thing is to be yourself and have **confidence** in yourself.”

Word Bank

confidence—believing in something, trust

career—job

mosquito—an insect that flies



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Directions: Use the selection to answer questions 7 – 13.

7. What is a central idea in the reading selection?
- A. If you work hard, you can fulfill your dreams.
 - B. Sports are fun to play with your family and friends.
 - C. People who have had polio can walk again.
8. Number these events from Wilma's life in the order that they happened.
- 1 Wilma wore a brace on her leg.
 - Wilma was a teacher and coach.
 - Wilma won three Olympic gold medals.
 - Wilma was a basketball star.
9. Why did Wilma Rudolph have to wear a brace?
- A. It helped her run faster.
 - B. Her leg was not strong.
 - C. Her back was not strong.

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10. Wilma Rudolph is an amazing person. Using the reading selection, write two details to support this central idea.

A. _____

B. _____

11. This paragraph is from the selection.

“Wilma is now known as a famous Olympic runner. She became a teacher and a coach after ending her running career. She wanted to help other children work hard and reach their dreams.”

What is the best heading for the paragraph?

- A. Wilma’s Victories
- B. Wilma’s Childhood
- C. Wilma’s Family



12. What did Wilma's family do to help her walk?
- A. They taught her to play basketball.
 - B. They helped her do her leg exercises.
 - C. They went to all her races and games.

13. This sentence is from the selection.

"The **disease** made one of her legs very weak."

What does **disease** mean in the sentence?

- A. brace
- B. illness
- C. exercises

Sable

by Karen Hesse

The copyright permission the Ohio Department of Education secured for **Sable** has expired. The selection has been removed; questions 18, 20 and 21 are no longer posted because they contain direct quotations from the selection.

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Word Bank

foundation—the support upon which something rests

plaited—braided

planer—a tool used to make wood smooth

remnants—something that is left over

twine—a string made of two or more pieces twisted together

Directions: Use the selection to answer questions 14 – 22.

14. What is the main idea of this reading selection?
- A. A girl's father teaches her to build a doghouse.
 - B. A girl learns how to take care of her pet.
 - C. A girl wants a dog for a pet.
15. This reading selection is a
- A. story.
 - B. poem.
 - C. play.
16. What does Tate have hidden in her secret place?
- A. a rock collection
 - B. a dog collar
 - C. a planer

Reading

17. From what you read in the reading selection, how does Tate feel about Sable?

Give three details from the selection to support your answer.

A.

B.

C.





19. Using the reading selection, what will Pap say when Tate asks him if she can build a doghouse for Sable?

How do you know? Give one detail from the selection to support your answer.



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22. What would be another good title for this selection?

- A. Making a Doghouse
- B. Taking Care of Sable
- C. Tate and Pap



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Stargazers

by Gail Gibbons

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Word Bank

binoculars—a hand-held tool to look at far-away objects

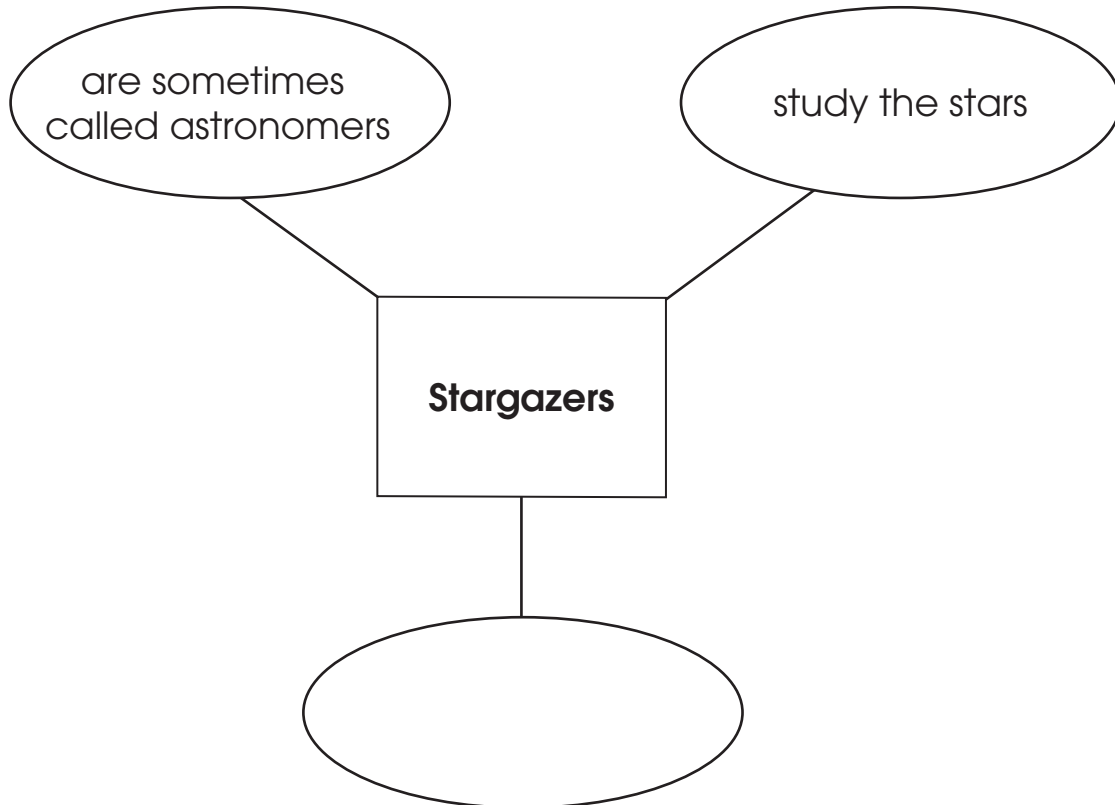
constellations—patterns formed by stars

planetariums—dome-shaped ceilings where stars and objects in outer space are shown on the ceiling

telescopes—tools that have lenses or mirrors for viewing far-away objects and for studying objects in outer space

Directions: Use the selection to answer questions 23 – 31.

23. Why does the sun look big?
- A. It is yellow so people can see it better.
 - B. It is hotter than the other stars.
 - C. It is closer to Earth than the other stars.
24. Choose the idea that completes the web below.
- A. study weather
 - B. use telescopes
 - C. travel in space



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25. How do stargazers measure a star’s distance from Earth?

- A. in light years
- B. in light feet
- C. in light miles

26. Astronomers use tools to study the stars. Use information in the reading selection to complete the Astronomer’s Tools Chart below.

Astronomer’s Tools Chart

Astronomer’s Tool	Why is the Tool Useful
<hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>



27. An important idea from the reading selection is that stars are very far away from Earth.

Which detail supports this idea?

- A. The distance between the stars and Earth is measured in light years.
 - B. Stars look bright and twinkle because of Earth's atmosphere.
 - C. The sun is more than a million times larger than Earth.
28. Where can you find the definition of binoculars?
- A. in the chapter heading
 - B. in the Word Bank
 - C. in the selection

Reading

30. Use the information in the reading selection to complete the chart about the stars.

Stars Chart

Color	Temperature
red	_____
_____	warmer
bluish white	hotter

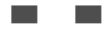


On the March 2004 Grade 3 Reading Achievement Test, items 32–36 and the associated passage are field-test items, which are not released.

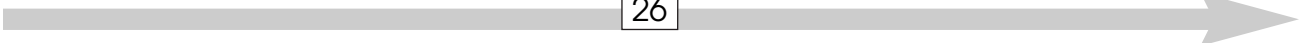


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Directions: Read the selection.

A Day for Bears

from "Stories from the Big Chair" by Ruth Wallace-Brodeur



Once upon a time, there was a girl named Molly. Molly went to school. Her sister, Susan, didn't. Susan was too little. Molly went to school with her friend Mike.

"Do you want me to go with you?" Mama asked on the first day of school.

"No," Molly said. "You came when I was in first grade. This year I will go with Mike."

Molly sat on the steps to wait for Mike. When Mike came, he showed Molly his lunch. He had a tuna fish sandwich, an apple, and three cookies.

Mama and Daddy and Susan came out to say good-bye. Molly wanted to go to school but she wasn't quite ready. "I think I forgot something," she said.

Reading

"What?" Daddy asked.

"Your lunch?" asked Mama.

"Tedda," said Susan. "You forgot Tedda." Tedda is Molly's bear. Susan ran and got her.

"That's silly," Mike said. "No one brings a bear to school."

"I would," said Susan. "I'd take my bear to school."

"You are little," Mike said. "Big kids don't take bears to school."

Molly gave her bear to Susan. "Put Tedda back on my bed," she said.

Molly kissed Mama and Daddy. She waved good-bye to Susan and Tedda.

Molly felt sad all the way to the corner.

"Wait for me," she said to Mike. Molly ran back and got Tedda.

"People will laugh," Mike said. "No one takes a bear to school."

"I do," Molly said.

So did lots of kids. Six bears came to school on the first day.

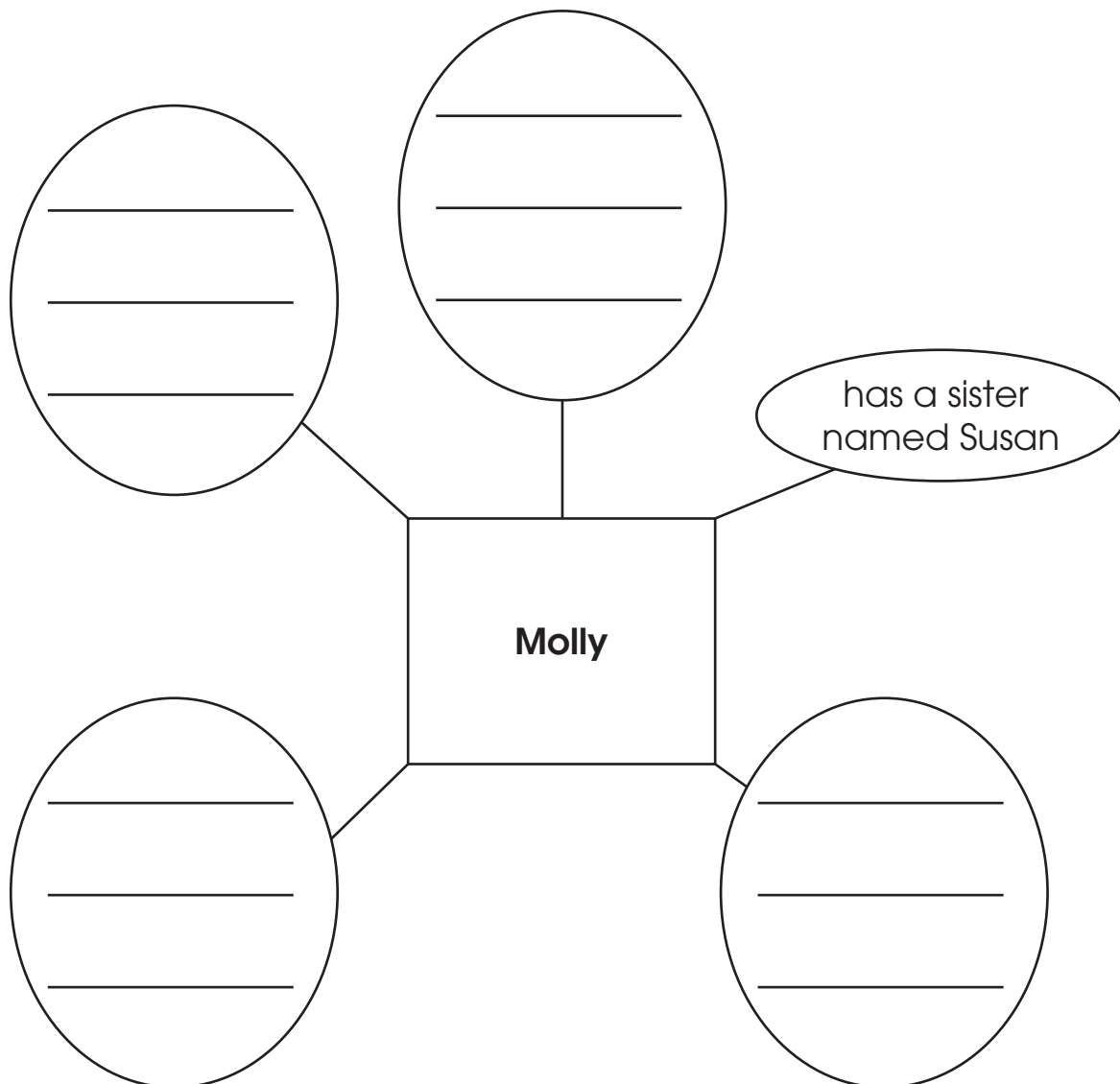
"I wish I had my bear," said Mike.

Directions: Use the selection to answer questions 37 - 42.

37. What is one setting in the reading selection?

- A. the steps
- B. the chair
- C. the bus

38. Using the reading selection, complete the web with four details about Molly.



Reading

39. This is a sentence from the selection.

“I think I **forgot** something,” she said.”

What word means the opposite of **forgot**?

- A. remembered
- B. caught
- C. undid

40. What did Molly’s sister bring her?

- A. Molly’s backpack
- B. Molly’s bear
- C. Molly’s lunch

41. What grade are Molly and Mike in this year?

- A. second
- B. third
- C. first

42. What is the theme of this reading selection?

- A. Big kids ride on buses and bring lunches to school.
- B. Big kids can still love and play with their old toys.
- C. Big kids should do what their little brothers or sisters tell them.

