

Student Name _____

Ohio's Achievement Tests



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label in space below.
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Reading

March 2005

This test was originally administered to students in March 2005. 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.

7/05

Acknowledgments

Reading

Selection 1: The Spelling Bee

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Selection 2 is a field-test passage.

Selection 3: They're Here!

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Selection 4: Monkey Business

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Selection 5: Thomas Edison

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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 carefully. You may look back at the reading selection as often as necessary. You may underline or mark parts of any selection.
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 using a pencil.
4. When you answer a multiple choice question, make sure you fill in the circle next to the answer. Mark only one answer.
5. If you do not know the answer to a 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.

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

1. Robin had to unload the bags from the car.

What does Robin have to do with the bags?

- A. move the bags to another part of the car
- B. put the bags into the car
- C. take the bags out of the car

2. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence below.

When Eric won first prize, he said, "I am the _____ boy in the whole world!"

- A. lucky
- B. luckier
- C. luckiest

3. **It's** time for bed now.

It's is a contraction for which words?

- A. It will be
- B. It is
- C. It was

4. What word is an antonym for **huge**?
- A. hard
 - B. even
 - C. tiny
5. Which definition of **note** is used in the sentence below?

note (nōt) *n.* 1. a short letter to someone
n. 2. a sound in music that you can play or sing
v. 3. point out or notice

When I practice the violin, I can hear each **note**.

- A. definition 1: a short letter to someone
- B. definition 2: a sound in music that you can play or sing
- C. definition 3: point out or notice

On the March 2005 Grade 3 Reading Achievement Test, item 6 is a field-test item, which is not released.



Directions: Read the selection.

The Spelling Bee



I had butterflies in my stomach all morning. Now, it was almost my turn. My palms got sweaty as I waited. I took a deep breath and looked straight ahead. I could do this. I knew I could. I heard my name called. I stood up and walked to the microphone. I took one last deep breath, and then I listened carefully to the announcer's voice.

"Your final word is 'educate,'" the announcer said. "Educate."

At that moment I knew I had won. I stared out into the crowd to find my parents. I looked until I found my parents among a room full of faces. I spoke clearly into the microphone, repeated the word, and then spelled it. My parents leaped out of their seats and began clapping **excitedly**. My school's principal ran up onto the stage to give me her **congratulations**. The announcer brought over a trophy. It had a **plaque** that said, "Spelling Bee Champion, 2002." I was thrilled. I had never won a trophy before. As soon as I could, I raced off the stage to

find my parents. It only took a minute, since they were rushing toward me as well.

“Well, Rob, I guess all that studying really paid off!” said Dad.

“We are so proud of you!” exclaimed Mom. I just stood there holding my trophy and beaming. I couldn’t think of a time when I had ever been happier.

Word Bank

congratulations — an expression of joy or pleasure at another’s success

excitedly — with great energy

plaque — flat, thin piece of metal with writing on it

Directions: Use the selection to answer questions 7 – 12.

7. Who is the main character in “The Spelling Bee”?
- A. Mom
 - B. Dad
 - C. Rob

8. This is a sentence from the selection.

“I had butterflies in my stomach all morning. Now, it was almost my turn. My palms got sweaty as I waited.”

How do you think Rob is feeling?

- A. nervous
 - B. sad
 - C. tired
9. What is the theme of “The Spelling Bee”?
- A. Soon enough we win all the time.
 - B. Studying hard has great rewards.
 - C. It is important to listen very carefully.
10. Why did Rob look to find his parents before he spelled his last word?
- A. He wanted to see how they acted when he won.
 - B. He needed to look at them to help him spell.
 - C. He wanted to know if they had found seats.

11. Give another title for this reading selection.

Use three examples from the selection to support your title.

a.

b.

c.

12. This is a sentence from the selection.

“I was **thrilled**. I had never won a trophy before.”

Which word means the opposite of **thrilled**?

- A. disappointed
- B. confused
- C. excited



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On the March 2005 Grade 3 Reading Achievement Test, items 13–17 and the associated passage are field-test items, which are not released.



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Reading

They're Here!

from "Joey's Way" by Kate Aver

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The selection has been removed; question 24 is no longer posted because it contains a direct quotation from the selection.

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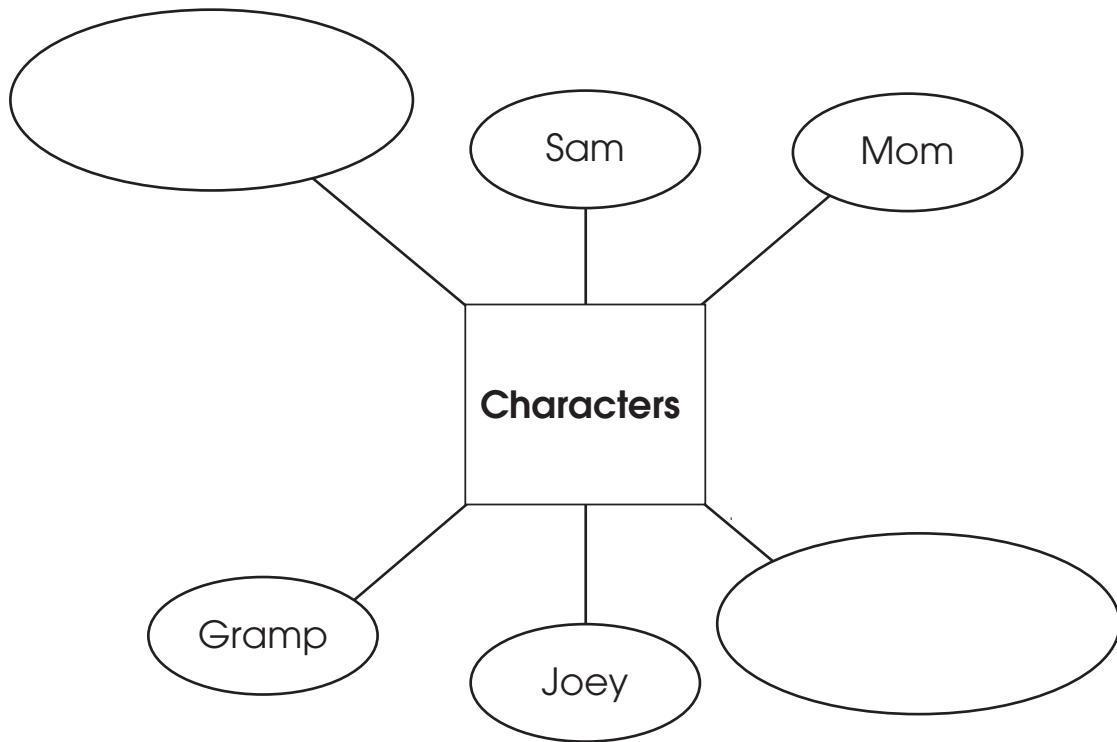


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Directions: Use the selection to answer questions 18 – 26.

18. How does Joey feel after Grandma lets her sit up front with Gramp?
- A. happy
 - B. angry
 - C. quiet
19. Where is Joey when Gramp starts to sing?
- A. in the forest
 - B. in the station wagon
 - C. in the television room
20. The reading selection is a
- A. poem.
 - B. play.
 - C. story.

21. Complete the web with the names of all the characters from the reading selection.



22. Why does Joey take her pail with her in the car?
- A. She has her snack in her pail.
 - B. She keeps her treasures in her pail.
 - C. She forgets to put it back in her room.

23. When was the last time Gramp and Grandma saw Joey and her brother and sister?
- A. last winter
 - B. last autumn
 - C. last summer

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Reading

Use Pencil Please

25. What are two of Joey's characteristics? Use details from the reading selection to support your answers.

Characteristic

a. _____

I know this because

Characteristic

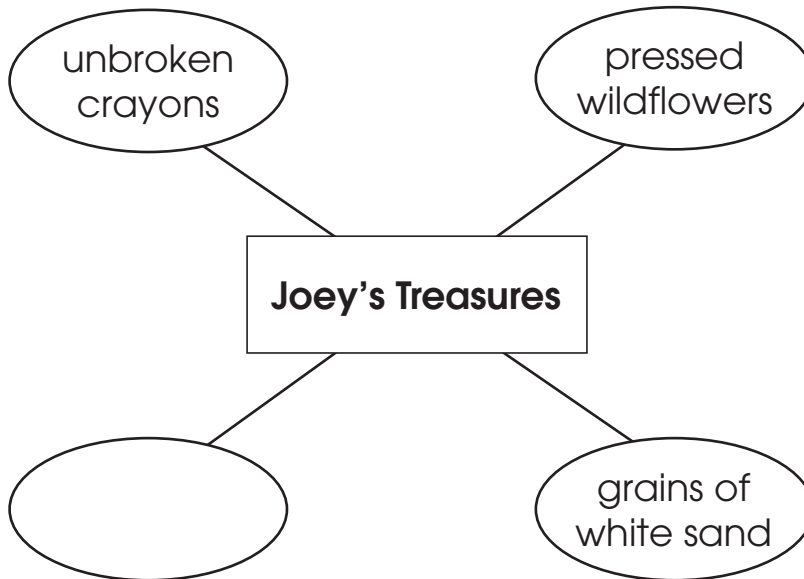
b. _____

I know this because



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26. Which detail completes the web below?



- A. blue feather
- B. blue rocks
- C. her desk

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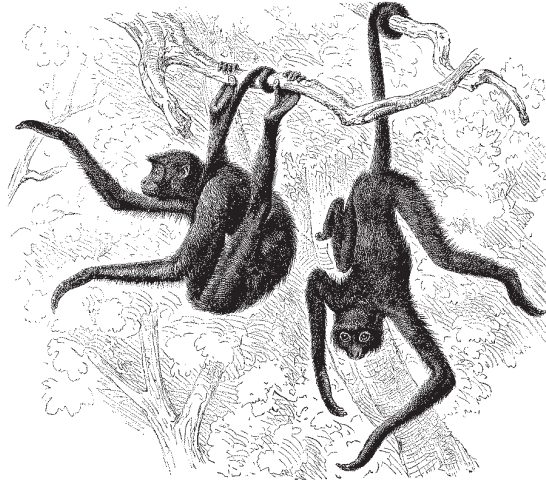
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Directions: Read the selection.

Monkey Business

by Judy Ling



Monkey Homes

Monkeys come in all shapes, sizes, and colors. There are nearly 200 different kinds of monkeys, and they live in many of the world's forests and grasslands. Most monkeys spend their entire lives up in the trees. They have long arms and are good at climbing. They can leap from tree to tree, high above the ground. Other monkeys, such as baboons, live on the ground. They walk around on their hands and feet.

Monkey Bodies

Monkeys' fingers and toes are long and strong, which help them grip branches as they climb. They use their fingers to hold food as they eat. Monkeys' feet look a lot like their hands, and their big toes are often just like thumbs. Most monkeys have long tails. Their tails help them balance. Some monkeys, such as spider monkeys and woolly monkeys, can use their tails to swing from tree to tree. Monkeys are

intelligent animals. Their eyes face forward, and most have good eyesight. They can hear well, too.

Monkey Meals

Monkeys spend a lot of time looking for food. Most monkeys eat almost anything: leaves, grass, fruit, nuts, birds, frogs, and other small animals. Some monkeys even fish for crabs.

Monkey Families

All monkeys live in groups. Some monkeys live in small family groups. Some monkeys live in large groups called troops. While resting, monkeys groom each other. **Grooming** is one way that monkeys care for each other.

Monkey Talk

If you were to visit a rain forest, you would hear “monkey talk.” Monkeys call to each other to keep in touch with their group. They call to warn each other of **intruders** or **predators**. Monkeys communicate by making sounds, clapping their hands, and jumping up and down.

Word Bank

grooming — cleaning or caring for

intelligent — clever or smart

intruders — those who come or go in without invitation

predators — animals that live by killing and eating other animals

Directions: Use the selection to answer questions 27 – 33.

27. These sentences are from the selection.

“All monkeys live in groups. Some monkeys live in small family groups. Some monkeys live in large groups called troops.”

Which question do these sentences answer?

- A. Why do monkeys like living in groups?
- B. How do monkeys choose their groups?
- C. What kinds of groups do monkeys live in?

28. Use details from the reading selection to complete the sentences.

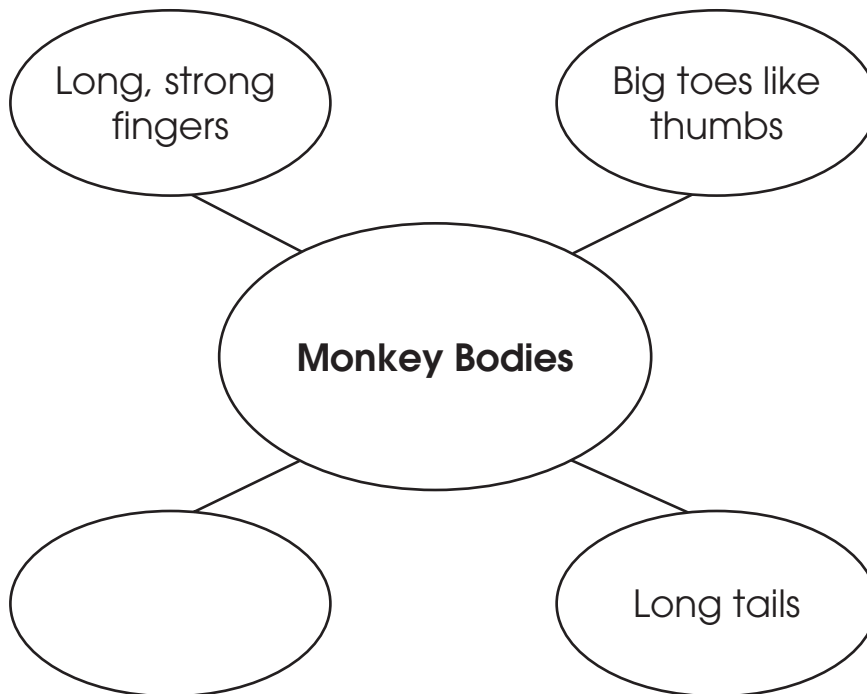
Most monkeys live in _____

_____.

Other monkeys, such as baboons, live on _____

_____.

29. Choose the fact about monkey bodies that completes the web below.



- A. long, floppy ears
 - B. eyes that face forward
 - C. short arms
30. Monkeys use their tails to
- A. find food on the ground
 - B. groom other monkeys
 - C. balance in the trees

31. This paragraph is from the reading selection.

“If you were to visit a rain forest, you would hear ‘monkey talk.’ Monkeys call to each other to keep in touch with their group. They call to warn each other of intruders or predators. Monkeys communicate by making sounds, clapping their hands, and jumping up and down.”

The heading of this section is **Monkey Talk**. Give two reasons why the author used this heading.

a. _____

b. _____

32. An important idea from the reading selection is that monkeys “talk” to each other.

What detail from the selection supports this idea?

- A. Most monkeys eat almost anything at all.
- B. Monkeys can hear and see very well.
- C. Monkeys communicate by making sounds.

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Reading

Use Pencil Please

33. This sentence is from the selection.

“They can **leap** from tree to tree ... ”

What word means the same as **leap**?

- A. jump
- B. drop
- C. walk

Thomas Edison

by John Kennedy

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Word Bank

inventions — original tools or processes

laboratory — a place where people do experiments and learn about science

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Directions: Use the selection to answer questions 34 – 42.

34. Why did Thomas Edison invent the phonograph?
- A. He wanted to make something he could get a patent for.
 - B. He wanted to save sounds and replay them.
 - C. He wanted to send messages to other towns over electric wires.
35. Where was Thomas Edison born?
- A. Michigan
 - B. New Jersey
 - C. Ohio



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Reading

Use Pencil Please

36. Fill in the blanks with words from the selection.

When Thomas was 12 years old, his job was to ride a

_____ and sell _____

to the passengers.

38. What reward did Thomas get for saving a boy from being run over by a train?
- A. A man taught him to use the telegraph machine.
 - B. A man let him sell papers to passengers on a train.
 - C. A man helped him build a laboratory.



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40. Use details from the reading selection to complete the web.

