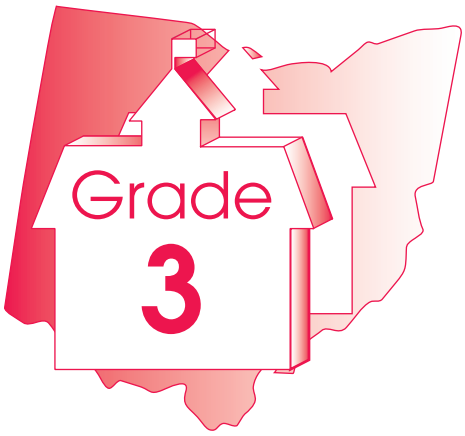
Student Name: _____

Ohio Achievement Tests



STOP

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

Reading

Student Test Booklet

Fall 2006

This test was originally administered to students in fall 2006.

Not all items from the fall 2006 administration will be released in this document. According to Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 3301.07.11:4(b) . . . not less than forty percent of the questions on the test that are used to compute a student's score shall be a public record. The department (of education) shall determine which questions will be needed for reuse on a future test and those questions shall not be public records and shall be redacted from the test prior to its release as public record.

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.

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Acknowledgments

Reading

Selection 1: Wild Baby Animals

From *Wild Baby Animals* © 1996 by Richard Vaughan. Published by Celebration Press, an imprint of Pearson Learning Group. Used by permission of Pearson Education, Inc.

Selection 5: Ships of the Desert

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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 Student Test Booklet.

6. If you finish the test early, you may check over your work. When you are finished and your Student Test Booklet has been collected, you may take out your silent work.

R Reading

Use Pencil Please

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

1. Which definition of **pass** is used in the sentence below?

pass (păs)	*v.* 1. to go by somebody or something *v.* 2. to give something to somebody *n.* 3. a note of permission

A school bus will **pass** our house at seven o'clock.

- ○ A. definition 1: to go by somebody or something
- ○ B. definition 2: to give something to somebody
- ○ C. definition 3: a note of permission

2. What word is a synonym for **cure**?

- ○ A. leave
- ○ B. turn
- ○ C. heal

Items 3–4 have not been slated for public release in 2007.

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

full (fo͝ol)	*adj.* 1. holding as much as possible *adj.* 2. plump, round, fat *adj.* 3. broad, wide, roomy

The suitcase was **full** and hard to close.

- ○ A. definition 1: holding as much as possible
- ○ B. definition 2: plump, round, fat
- ○ C. definition 3: broad, wide, roomy

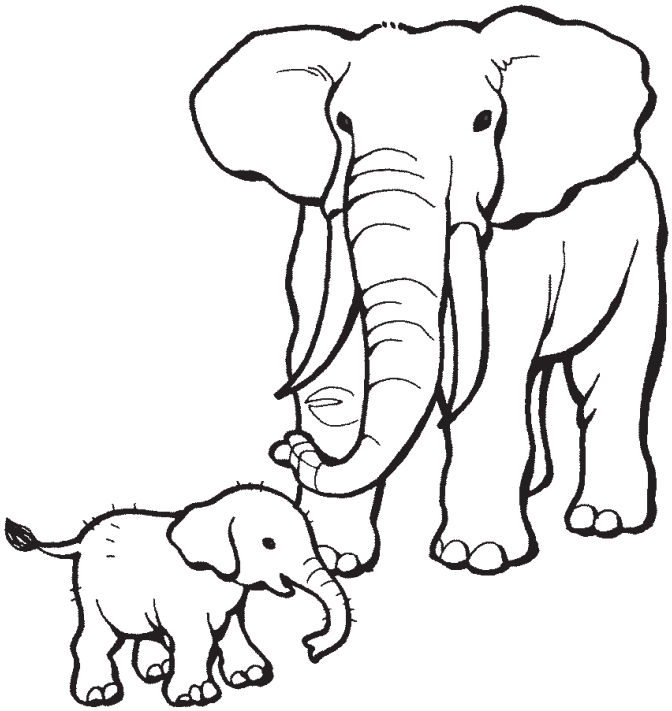
Item 6 has not been slated for public release in 2007.

R Reading

Directions: Read the selection.

Wild Baby Animals

By Richard Vaughan



Whether it's a baby red squirrel scampering across your backyard, or a lion in Africa, all animal babies grow, play, and learn to survive.

Elephant

A 300 pound baby? That's right, a newborn elephant can weigh as much as a refrigerator. An elephant baby this big is still small next to its parents, who can weigh four to six tons!

A baby elephant drinks its mother's milk for two years, while it learns to feed itself on grass and leaves. When the baby grows up, it can eat more than 500 pounds of food every day.

A baby elephant uses its trunk like a hand to pick up food. The elephant also cleans itself with its trunk, using it like a hose to have a shower.

Giraffe

A newborn giraffe is the world's tallest baby. When it gets up on its long legs for the first time, it stands six feet tall. This is taller than most adult humans.

Within three days, a baby giraffe is able to run beside its mother. All of the giraffes in the herd take turns watching the young giraffes.

A baby giraffe uses its long neck to reach leaves and fruit at the top of tall trees. Its long neck also helps it to eat grass and bushes on the ground. A young giraffe can grow up to fifteen feet tall and can see for miles.

Grizzly Bear

A mother grizzly bear may weigh over 500 pounds and stand eight feet tall. She may have two or three babies, called cubs. Newborn grizzly cubs weigh less than one pound and have no teeth or fur. The cubs stay safe inside their den and feed on their mother's milk.

When they are about three months old, the cubs start to explore the world around them. Their mother teaches them which leaves and roots are good to eat. She also teaches them how to swim and hunt. When they are two or three years old, the grizzly cubs will leave their mother and go out on their own.

Hippo

Baby hippos can be born on land or underwater. Newborn hippo babies are so well developed that within a few hours they can run, swim, and dive.

During the day, baby hippos and their mothers snuggle together in shallow water or take naps along the riverbank. At night, the baby hippo follows the mother into the surrounding fields to feed on grass. The baby hippo will drink its mother's milk until it is a year old. A baby hippo will grow up to be ten feet long and weigh up to 3,000 pounds.

Directions: Use the selection to answer questions 7 – 15.

7. How much can a newborn elephant weigh?

- ○ A. 500 pounds
- ○ B. 300 pounds
- ○ C. 600 pounds

8. Which sentence below correctly compares the height of a baby giraffe with the height of most grown-up humans?

- ○ A. Baby giraffes are shorter than most grown-up humans.
- ○ B. Baby giraffes are taller than most grown-up humans.
- ○ C. Baby giraffes are the same height as most grown-up humans.

9. These are sentences from the selection.

"A baby giraffe uses its long neck to reach leaves and fruit at the top of tall trees. Its long neck also helps it to eat grass and bushes on the ground."

Which question do these sentences answer?

- ○ A. How does a giraffe eat?
- ○ B. How long is a giraffe's neck?
- ○ C. How tall is a baby giraffe?

10. Use information from the reading selection to complete the chart.

	Baby Elephants	Grizzly Bear Cubs
Weight	300 pounds	_____
Foods	_____	leaves and roots

11. Under which section of the reading selection can you learn about a baby animal that likes to take naps along the riverbank?

- ○ A. Grizzly Bear
- ○ B. Elephant
- ○ C. Hippo

12. Use information from the selection to compare elephants and giraffes. What special body part does each animal have that makes it different? How does the animal use this body part to help it?

	Body Part	**How it Helps**
Elephant	_____	_____
		_____
Giraffe	_____	_____
		_____

13. This is a paragraph from the selection.

"During the day, baby hippos and their mothers snuggle together in shallow water or take naps along the riverbank. At night, the baby hippo follows the mother into the surrounding fields to feed on grass. The baby hippo will drink its mother's milk until it is a year old."

What is the main idea of this paragraph?

- ○ A. where mother and baby hippos sleep
- ○ B. how a baby hippo spends its first year
- ○ C. how much a newborn hippo can weigh

14. This is a sentence from the selection.

"During the day, baby hippos and their mothers snuggle together in **shallow** water or take naps along the riverbank."

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

- ○ A. fast
- ○ B. cold
- ○ C. deep

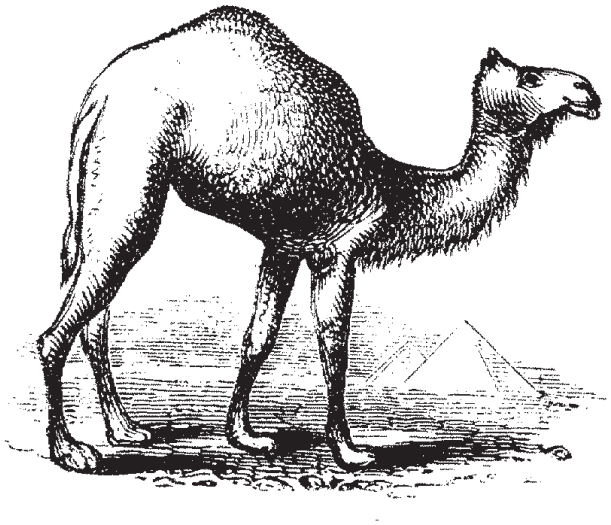
15. What is a central idea of this selection?

- ○ A. Baby animals all grow, play and learn to survive.
- ○ B. Some baby animals are larger than adult humans.
- ○ C. Baby bears, giraffes, and elephants eat leaves.

Items 16–36 have not been slated for public release in 2007.

Directions: Read the selection.

Ships of the Desert



Some people think that camels never need water, but this is not true. Camels live in the desert. It is very dry and very hot in the desert. Water is hard to find in the desert, but camels can live 20 days without water. When they get thirsty, camels need to find water to drink.

A camel can drink a lot of water at one time. It stores the water in its stomach. This way, it will have some water later if it needs it. A camel also stores fat in its humps. The fat is used for food on long trips. Stored food and water are helpful in the desert where food and water are hard to find. A camel can't stop for a hamburger and a milkshake!

Camels might look odd to some people, but they are a lot like some other animals we know. Camel's coats give their owners wool, like the wool from sheep, to make clothes. Their milk makes butter and cheese. They taste as good as the butter and cheese we eat from cows' milk. Some camels carry people and supplies just like horses.

Camels have soft feet that spread out when they walk. This keeps them from sinking in the deep sand. They roam across the rolling waves of sand just like a ship on the water. This is why camels are sometimes called "Ships of the Desert."

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

37. Why did the author name this reading selection "Ships of the Desert"?

- ○ A. Camels' feet spread out when they walk.
- ○ B. Camels ride on waves in the ocean.
- ○ C. Camels roam across the sand.

38. Which is a central idea from the reading selection?

- ○ A. how camels can live 20 days without water
- ○ B. how camels survive in the hot, dry desert
- ○ C. how camels' milk is made into butter and cheese

39. Why might some people think that camels never need water?

- ○ A. Camels drink only a little bit of water at a time.
- ○ B. Camels can live for many days without drinking water.
- ○ C. Camels do not need to drink even when they are thirsty.

40. This sentence is from the reading selection.

"It **stores** the water in its stomach."

In the sentence, what does **stores** mean?

- ○ A. saves
- ○ B. shops
- ○ C. drinks

41. Using the reading selection, complete the comparison chart by comparing two animals with a camel. List two animals that camels are compared with in this selection and explain how these animals are like camels.

Comparison Chart

Animal	How are they like camels
1. _____	_____ _____
2. _____	_____ _____

42. Why can camels live in the desert?

- ○ A. Camels never need water.
- ○ B. Camels store food and water in their bodies.
- ○ C. Camels' thick fur protects them from the sun and heat.

STOP