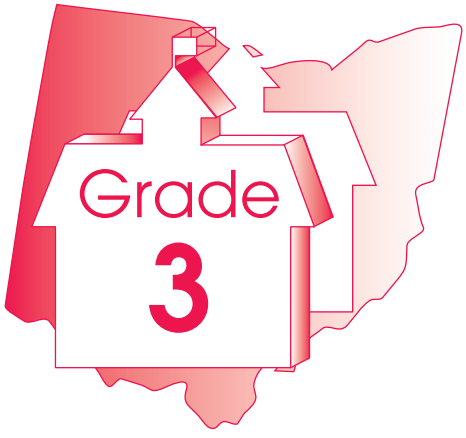
Ohio Department of Education

Student Name _____

Ohio Achievement Tests



STOP

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

Reading

Student Test Booklet

May 2008

This test was originally administered to students in May 2008

Not all items from the May 2008 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 4: Grandma Lena's Radio
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Selection 5: The Smallest Life Around Us
From THE SMALLEST LIFE AROUND US by Lucia Anderson, copyright © 1978 by Lucia Anderson. Used by permission of Crown Publishers, a division of Random House, Inc.

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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.
7. When you finish the test, you may <u>not</u> go on to, or look at the mathematics section of the Student Test Booklet.

R Reading

Use Pencil Please

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

Item 1 has not been slated for public release in 2008.

2. Which word tells about more than one?

- ○ A. writes
- ○ B. cities
- ○ C. address

Item 3 has not been slated for public release in 2008.

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

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

When I get near the goal, **pass** the ball to me.

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

Item 5 has not been slated for public release in 2008.

On the May 2008 Grade 3 Reading Achievement Test, item 6 is a field-test item, which is not released.

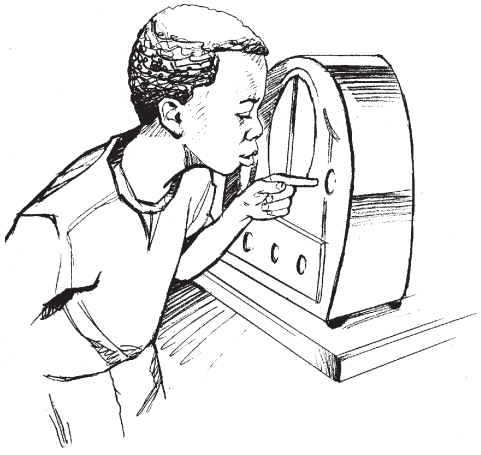
Items 7–15 have not been slated for public release in 2008.

On the May 2008 Grade 3 Reading Achievement Test, items 16–20 are field-test items, which are not released.

Items 21–27 have not been slated for public release in 2008.

Directions: Read the selection.

Grandma Lena's Radio



Grandma Lena lives a block from our house. This makes me very lucky. When I leave school, I walk to her house. She gives me a snack. Sometimes I stay until dinnertime, until one of my brothers comes to take me home.

I have friends who live in the house next to Grandma Lena. Sometimes I go there to play after my snack. Other times I help Grandma Lena with her chores.

I weed her garden or sweep the porch. She tells me about how things were when she was young. She tells me how she and her brothers and sisters didn't have a lot of toys, but they still had fun. They used to play games like freeze tag and hopscotch with their friends. At night, they would catch lightning bugs. In the summer, they slept on the screened porch at night because it was cooler than the house.

Go to next page

When Grandma Lena says, "Renny, come help in the garden," I don't get mad. I know that I am going to hear a story. Grandma Lena and I get our gloves and tools and work together. She waters the flowers. I pull out all of the weeds. Then Grandma Lena tells me a story. The last time, she told me about the big wooden radio with the yellow push buttons. She said it belonged to her grandmother.

Grandma Lena says that people used to sit around and listen to the radio the way that we watch television. They would sit in the living room and listen to stories being acted out. They would listen to live concerts and news of the world. They also listened to baseball games and weather reports. I try to imagine what it would be like having only a radio to listen to and no television to watch. I ask Grandma Lena if the radio was boring, and she tells me that people thought it was fantastic. It took a long time for television to catch on because people liked their radios so much.

I ask if we could turn on the radio. I am surprised that it still works! I push one of the buttons and the radio goes to Grandma Lena's favorite station. I ask her where I plug in the headphones, and Grandma Lena laughs.

Directions: Use the selection to answer questions 28 – 36.

28. What is the theme of this reading selection?

- ○ A. It is important to have a snack after school.
- ○ B. It is hard but rewarding to work in the garden.
- ○ C. It is fun to listen to stories from a long time ago.

29. Why does Renny say that he is "lucky" in the beginning of the selection?

- ○ A. He helps Grandma Lena with chores.
- ○ B. He goes to Grandma Lena's for a snack.
- ○ C. He lives near Grandma Lena's house.

30. This sentence is from the selection.

"I ask Grandma Lena if the radio was boring, and she tells me that people thought it was **fantastic**."

What does **fantastic** mean?

- ○ A. all right
- ○ B. terrific
- ○ C. serious

31. How does Renny feel about Grandma Lena?

_____

_____

Support your answer with three examples from the reading selection.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

3. _____

_____

32. What does Renny do when he is not helping Grandma Lena with chores?

- ○ A. He plays with his friends next door.
- ○ B. He goes to his own house.
- ○ C. He listens to stories on the radio.

33. What is the purpose of this selection?

- ○ A. tell a story about a boy and his grandma
- ○ B. tell a story about taking care of a garden
- ○ C. give directions for using an old-time radio

34. This paragraph is from the selection.

"Grandma Lena says that people used to sit around and listen to the radio the way that we watch television. They would sit in the living room and listen to stories being acted out. They would listen to live concerts and news of the world. They also listened to baseball games and weather reports."

What is the main idea of this paragraph?

- ○ A. People long ago used radio the way we use television today.
- ○ B. Music sounded much better on people's old-time radios.
- ○ C. People listened to weather reports every day on their old-time radios.

35. The reading selection, "Grandma Lena's Radio," is a

- ○ A. poem.
- ○ B. fairy tale.
- ○ C. story.

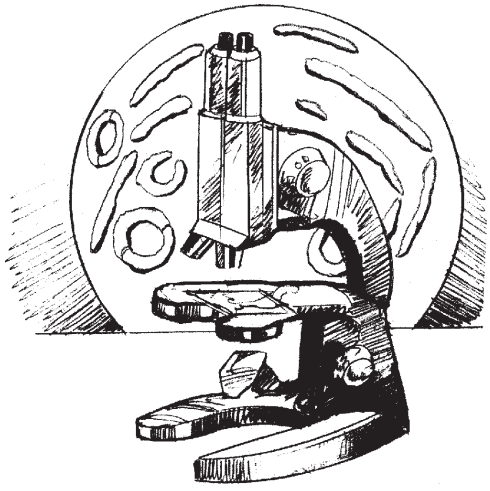
36. Find information from the selection to fill in the blanks.

When Grandma Lena was a young girl, she would catch _____. She also liked to listen to _____ on her radio.

Directions: Read the selection.

The Smallest Life Around Us

by Lucia Anderson



Tiny plants and animals live all around us. We cannot see them because they are so small, but they are everyplace.

They live in the soil, the air, and in rivers and oceans. They grow on the highest mountains and in the deepest caves. Some live in the ice at the north and south poles; some live where it is very hot. They are found throughout cities and in the country. They grow on other plants and animals. Some are even living on you, on your skin, hair, and inside your body, in your mouth, nose, and all through your intestines.

These tiny plants and animals are called microbes. The word microbe is made from two other words: micro, meaning small, and bios, meaning life. So, microbe means small life.

Microbes have been on earth for a very long time. They may have been the first forms of life to **exist**. Today there are more microbes in the world than all other living things.

Go to next page

R Reading Use Pencil Please

For thousands of years people did not know microbes existed. They were too small for them to see.

But people did see many changes in their world—important changes. And they did not know what caused them. They saw food that they kept too long change color and begin to smell bad. They saw cuts and wounds grow red and sore and become **infected**. They saw old plants and leaves and trees crumble apart on the forest floor and disappear into the soil. Such changes were a natural part of the world, but people did not understand them. They did not know these changes were **evidence** of tiny plants and animals growing all around them.

"From THE SMALLEST LIFE AROUND US by Lucia Anderson, copyright © 1978 by Lucia Anderson. Used by permission of Crown Publishers, a division of Random House, Inc."

Word Bank
exist—to have life; to be alive
evidence—an outward sign or proof
infected—diseased

Go to next page

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

37. This is a paragraph from the selection.

"For thousands of years people did not know microbes existed. They were too small for them to see."

Which question does this paragraph answer?

- ○ A. Why couldn't people see microbes?
- ○ B. Why did people want to see microbes?
- ○ C. Why are microbes so small?

38. This is a sentence from the selection.

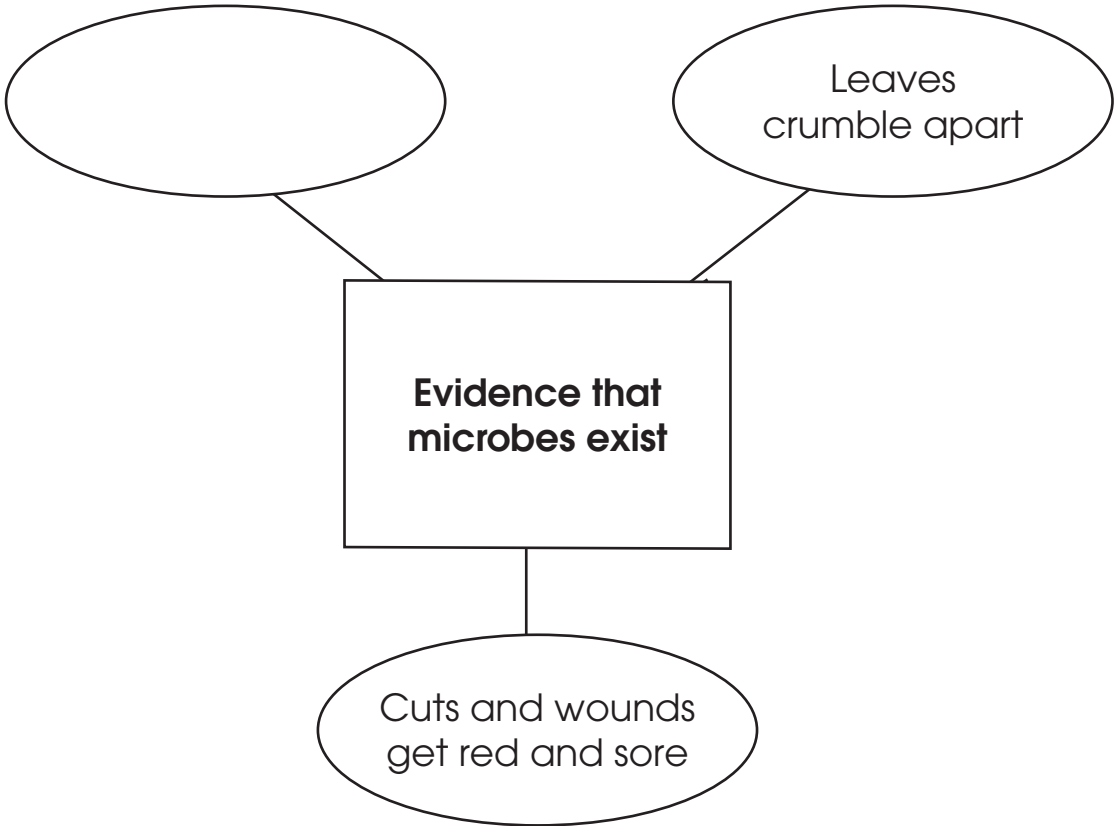
"They saw old plants and leaves and trees **crumble apart** on the forest floor and disappear into the soil."

What does **crumble apart** mean?

- ○ A. break into tiny pieces
- ○ B. change into seeds
- ○ C. grow new roots

39. Choose the answer that completes the web below.

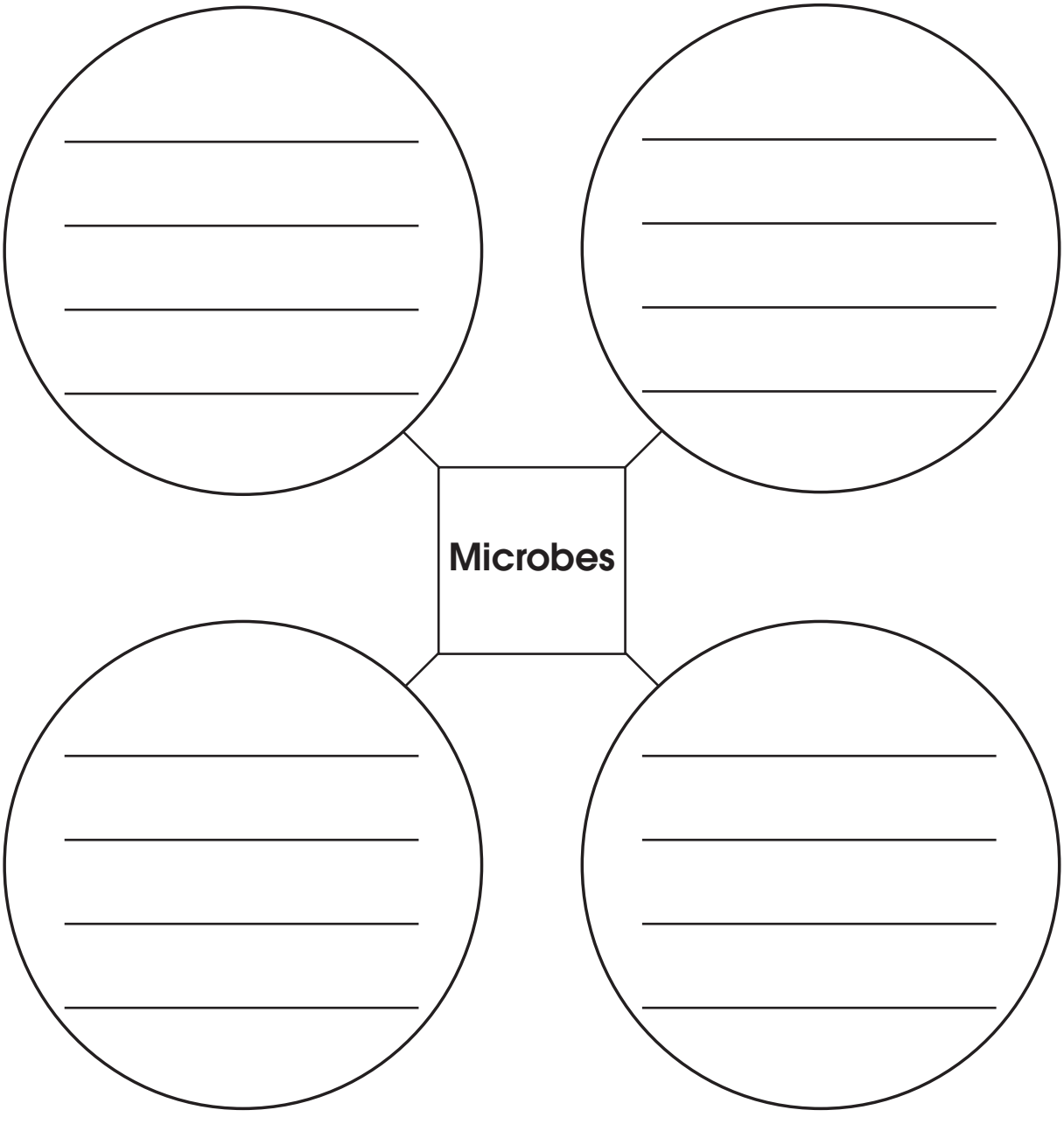
- ○ A. Microbes are very small.
- ○ B. Food begins to smell bad.
- ○ C. Microbes are all around us.



40. What does the word microbe mean?

- ○ A. small life
- ○ B. long life
- ○ C. plant life

41. Using the reading selection, complete the web with four important details about microbes.



42. This is a sentence from the selection.

"They did not know these changes were **evidence** of tiny plants and animals growing all around them."

What does the word **evidence** mean?

- ○ A. proof
- ○ B. questions
- ○ C. examples

STOP