Halifax County Schools

Third Grade

"Continued Learning" Packet

Scholars,

Please read at least 30 minutes a day. Your reading log is included. Also, study multiplication facts!

Complete the learning packet.
Review your work carefully!

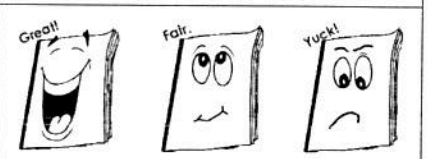
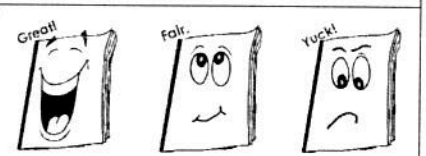
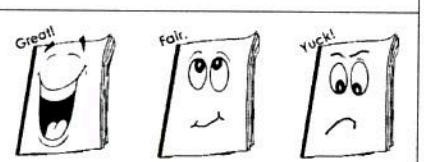
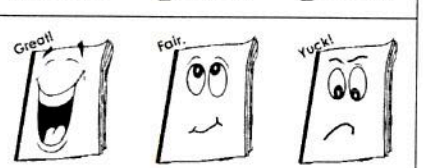
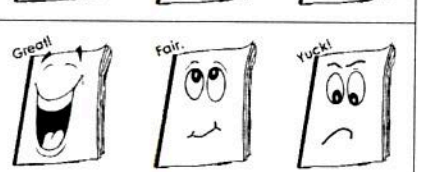
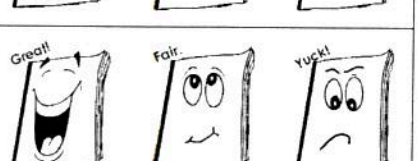
Use the following digital learning tools:

- Reading Eggs
- MobyMax
- Study Island
- enCase 21
- Edulastic
- Readworks
- Schoolnet
- Quizzes

Name _____ Date _____ to _____

My Reading Log

Keeping a yearly log of books you have read is a fun way to chart your reading progress. You may even discover that you prefer a particular genre, read more in the summer, or increase the number of books you read each year. Simply print the reading log and complete it for each book you read. Be sure to save your reading logs for future comparison!

Title	Author	Genre	Number of Pages	Date Started	Date Finished	Rate It!
						
						
						
						
						
						

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Name _____

Vocabulary Practice

Read each set of sentences. Fill in the bubble next to the word that can be used in both sentences.

1. Mr. Night is a strict but _____ principal.

   I know _____ the place to go for ice cream.

   - O unfair
   - O just
   - O nice
   - O fair

2. Jim and Mary _____ to go fishing and camping.

   Jenny has a dress just _____ mine.

   - O want
   - O different
   - O like
   - O hate

3. Some people have a _____ attitude.

   The photographer provided us with the _____.

   - O negative
   - O positive
   - O good
   - O picture

4. Duane saw a _____ of wild coyotes in the desert.

   Please hand me that _____ of gum.

   - O group
   - O piece
   - O stick
   - O pack

5. The _____ came through the open window.

   Your suitcase is _____ and mine is heavy.

   - O light
   - O heavy
   - O shiny
   - O bright

6. The raft will _____ if it gets a hole in the bottom.

   The plumber installed a new kitchen _____ .

   - O float
   - O drain
   - O sink
   - O rise

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Name _____

Words With Two Meanings

Each of the words below has more than one meaning. Write two sentences for each word, one for each meaning. The first one is done for you.

1. **bark** The sycamore tree has white bark.

   The dog will bark at strangers.

2. **watch** _____

   _____

3. **plant** _____

   _____

4. **stamp** _____

   _____

5. **yard** _____

   _____

6. **stand** _____

   _____

7. **leaves** _____

   _____

8. **crow** _____

   _____

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Blue

adapted from My Dog, My Hero by Betsy Byars, Betsy Duffey, and Laurie Myers

"Speak, Blue, speak!" I bet I said that a thousand times when I first got the dog. But Blue would not bark.

He never barked. I mean, never.

If Blue wanted a thing, he'd find some other way to let you know.

Like, if he wanted to come inside the house, he would scratch at the door. There were scratch marks in the wood, but I never cared. Looked to me like it's a compliment to a house that a dog wants to come in and be with everybody.

Blue got his name because his mom was a full-blooded blue tick hound.

Anyway, to get to the story, that morning- this was September, a Friday- I went into the woods. I took two things with me- my dog and my chain saw.

What I was going to do was cut down some tree branches that Mama said were cutting off her view of the lake.

I spent about two hours sawing a limb here, a limb there. I was standing at the edge of the lake, squinting up at the house- it was way up on the hill- and I decided there was just one more tree in the way of Mama's view of the lake.

I whistled for Blue to let him know I was about ready to head for home. I never knew exactly where Blue was in the woods, because he didn't howl or bark the way most hounds do. I figured he got his silence from his daddy.

Anyway, in about two minutes Blue showed up. He had dirt on his nose and I figured he'd been digging.

I walked up the hill a little ways to the tree that was blocking Mama's view. I cranked up my chain saw, raised it, and whacked the limb.

I had in mind letting the chain saw swing down away from my leg. I'd done it a hundred times like that. But I don't know what went wrong this time- maybe I was tired. Anyway, it happened so fast I was helpless. The saw came down right on my leg and cut all the way to the bone.

I dropped to the ground. Blood was pumping out of my leg. I never saw so much blood. I must have cut an artery. I grabbed my leg and held it tight.

I don't mind telling you I was scared. I was over half a mile from home. I could call for help, but I had screamed when the chain saw hit me and Mama hadn't heard that. I could start crawling, but that looked like a long half-mile, and it was all uphill. Also, I had to use both hands to stop the bleeding.

Well, I looked up and there was Blue. I said, "Blue, get Mama."

He looked at me like he didn't understand. I said it again. "Blue, get Mama."

He went a few steps up the hill, but he didn't look happy about it. The dog knew I was in trouble and he didn't want to leave.

After a few seconds, he turned and started for the house. He never looked back, and I lost sight of him in the trees.

I waited. I didn't have a lot of hope, because, the way I figured it, Blue would go to the door, scratch, be let in, and that would be the end of it. Mama wouldn't think anything was wrong.

As I lay there, I felt myself getting weaker. I felt like I was about to faint, and I knew if I fainted that would be the end of me.

As I lay there, I thought I heard something I never thought to hear in my lifetime- Blue barking. It was the sweetest sound I ever heard in my life.

When Mama heard Blue barking, she went straight to the phone and called 911. She said, "I don't know exactly what the trouble is, but my son went out with the chain saw and only the dog came back and he's barking his head off."

The rescue squad came and Blue showed them the way to where I lay. They tied up my leg and carried me up the hill on a stretcher.

So the way I figure it is this: If a hero is somebody that saves a person's life, then Blue is a hero.

Thinking back on it, I'm glad he wasn't a barker. I'm glad he saved his barking for when it was really needed. I wouldn't be standing here today if he hadn't.

Assessment
Blue- Short Story

1. Which statement ***best*** summarizes this selection?

   A A boy saws off several tree branches for his mama.

   B A boy cuts his leg while using a chain saw to trim tree branches.

   C A dog named Blue never learns how to bark.

   D A dog barks for the first time to save the life of a family member.

2. What is the setting of this selection?

   A in a house on a hill, late in the morning

   B at a hospital in the middle of the night

   C in the woods on a Friday morning in September

   D a town close to a lake as the sun is Setting

3. Based on the selection, how did the boy ***most likely*** feel about his dog Blue?

   A grateful

   B amused

   C disappointed

   D angry

4. What does the boy think may have caused his accident with the chain saw?

   A He was by himself.

   B He was tired.

   C He was distracted by Blue.

   D He did not have experience using a chain saw.

5. Which of the following is ***most similar*** to the boy's experience in the selection?

   A A boy goes to the hospital and gets stitches after cutting his arm.

   B A girl takes her cat to the vet after it has been hit by a car.

   C A boy survives a near drowning because his dog alerts a person nearby.

   D A girl's mother calls an ambulance when her daughter falls from a tree house.

6. Which quotation is the ***best*** example of the author's use of exaggeration?

   A "I bet I said that a thousand times when I first got the dog."

   B "Blue got his name because his mom was a full-blooded blue tick hound."

   C "The saw came down right on my leg and cut all the way to the bone."

   D "I spent about two hours sawing a limb here, a limb there."

7. What is the ***most likely*** purpose of this selection?

A to warn readers about the dangers of using a chain saw

B to explain the different ways dogs can rescue humans

C to encourage readers to learn about first aid

D to entertain readers with a story about how a dog becomes a hero to a boy

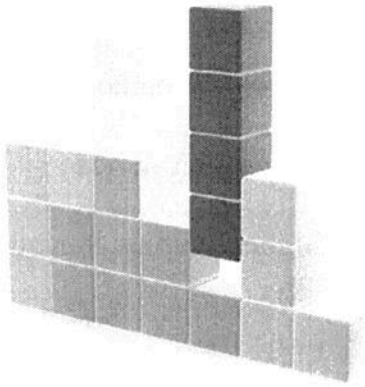
: What do you call a dog who likes to fight?
A: A Boxer.

Name: _____

Nonfiction Reading Test
Tetris

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate.

Do you like video games? Lots of people do. There are many types of video games. Some people like action games. Other people like driving games. But the most popular game of all time is a puzzle game.



Tetris is a game about making lines. Blocks fall from the top of the screen. They fall one at a time. The player moves the blocks. Once the blocks hit the bottom, they are locked in place. Players try to make lines go across the screen with no gaps. Complete lines disappear. This gives players more room. The blocks pile up during the game. The game ends when the blocks get to the top of the screen.

A man named Alexey made Tetris in 1984. All the pieces in Tetris have four blocks. The word "tetra" means four. Alexey named his game after tetra and tennis. He made Tetris while working at a science academy in Moscow. Moscow is in Russia.

Alexey made his game on a screen that only showed letters. He could not use blocks. The blocks were made out of letters in the first game of Tetris. Still, all Alexey's friends loved his game. It was easy to learn and fun to play.

Soon the game spread across the world. It was on every computer. It was in arcades. It came with every one of Nintendo's Game Boy. More than 100 million Game Boys were sold. Tetris was all over the place. Even today Tetris comes with many phones.

Dr. Richard Haier has studied Tetris players. He ran many tests. He found that playing Tetris boosts mental activity. Dr. Haier thinks Tetris is good for the brain. I agree with this finding. Now go and play some Tetris. It's just what the doctor ordered.

1. What is this article about?
a. Video games
b. Tetris
c. Alexey
d. Blocks

2. What is the goal of Tetris?
a. To make tall piles of blocks
b. To match the colors of blocks
c. To make complete lines
d. To get blocks to the top of the screen

3. After which is Tetris named?
a. Fish
b. The number ten
c. Paris
d. Tennis

4. Where was Alexey when he created Tetris?
a. Paris
b. Russia
c. The United States of America
d. Germany

5. What is the highest selling game of all time?
a. A driving game
b. Call of Duty
c. Tetris
d. An action game

6. Which event happened first?
a. Tetris was played with letters instead of blocks
b. Tetris was released on the phone
c. Tetris was released in the arcade
d. Tetris was brought to the Game Boy

7. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
a. To persuade readers to play Tetris
b. To explain how Tetris is played
c. To describe different types of games
d. To compare Tetris to other puzzle games

8. According to Dr. Richard Haier, which is true about Tetris?
a. Tetris lowers blood pressure
b. Tetris increases physical strength
c. Tetris boosts mental activity
d. Tetris has no positive side effects

9. What happens to a block that hits the bottom and does not form a complete line in Tetris?
a. It disappears and reappears at the top.
b. It is locked in place.
c. The player moves the block.
d. It gives the player more room.

10. Why did the first game of Tetris use letters instead of blocks?
a. Alexey did not think to use blocks
b. Alexey thought letters were more fun
c. Alexey's screen could only show letters
d. Alexey wanted to teach people to read

How does the word "tetra" relate to the game Tetris? Use evidence from the text to support your response.

How did being included with Nintendo's Game Boy help Tetris become successful? Refer to the text in your answer.

Why was Tetris so popular? Use evidence from the text to support your response.

Becoming an Artist
By ReadWorks

Mario and his brother Jose owned an art store in San Francisco, which they were very proud of. They sold the best paints, the best sketch pads, the best stationery, and the best easels. Artists from all over the world came to their store to buy their supplies. Whether they were world-famous artists, or art students, they knew that Mario and Jose sold the best art products for the best prices. Not only that, but Mario and Jose were very helpful and kind people. They helped their customers find whatever they needed. It didn't matter if you didn't know exactly what you wanted: Mario or Jose would walk with you through the store, point out all the different art supplies you could think of, and help you figure out what would be useful to you.

One day a young man came into their store. He had messy brown hair, a long beard, and tiny, beady eyes. He seemed to be searching for something.

"Can I help you?" Mario asked the man.

"I'm not sure. I don't know. You see, I... well, I actually don't have... The thing is, I'd like to buy some... But maybe I should just... I think I'll come back another time." The man spoke so quickly that he stumbled over his words, and then left almost immediately.

Mario looked at Jose. "Was it something I said?" he asked his business partner.

"No," Jose replied. "I don't think that man was ready to become an artist yet."

Mario and Jose forgot about the man and went back to their other customers, making sure that they had enough of their special watercolor paints, their oil paints, and their extra sharp charcoal pencils. You never knew what artists might need for their work!

A week later, the man was back. Mario stayed at the cash register and let Jose try this time.

"Hello, you're back," Jose said with a smile on his face, to make the man feel welcome. "Please feel free to look around our store, and let me know if you have any questions."

Jose let the man walk around on his own, so that he wouldn't feel nervous. Mario and Jose stayed by the cash register, but kept an eye on the man as he went up and down each aisle of the store. Fifteen minutes later, the man came to the front of the store with a sketch pad and some charcoal pencils.

"I'd like to buy these, but I don't have any money. I'm sorry, I don't know what to do."

"That's no problem," Mario said. "Since it's your first time here, consider these two items a gift. It's always scary to start out as an artist. We wish you luck!"

The man looked up at Mario and Jose and smiled. "Thank you so much for your kindness," he said. "I won't forget this."

***

Two years later, an enormous package was delivered to Mario and Jose's store. What could it be? They hadn't ordered anything this large. They opened it, and inside was a beautiful painting of their store! The entrance, Mario and Jose inside it, the sculpture outside the store. Attached to the painting was a note, which read: "You helped me start my journey as an artist. Please accept this payment as thanks!"

Mario and Jose looked up the artist's name, and sure enough, it was the man who had come into their store without being able to pay for supplies. He was now a successful artist, living in Italy, and selling his work all over the world!

Mario and Jose framed the painting and proudly put it at the front of their store.

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Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Who are Mario and Jose?

A brothers who travel to Italy
B brothers who own an art store
C brothers who are artists
D brothers who work at an art museum

2. What is the setting of this story?

A Italy
B an art school
C an art store
D an art museum

3. Read this statement from the story.

"Mario and Jose were very helpful and kind people."

What evidence from the story supports this statement?

A "Mario and his brother Jose owned an art store in San Francisco, which they were very proud of. They sold the best paints, the best sketch pads, the best stationery, and the best easels. Artists from all over the world came to their store to buy their supplies."
B "They helped their customers find whatever they needed. It didn't matter if you didn't know exactly what you wanted: Mario or Jose would walk with you through the store, point out all the different art supplies you could think of, and help you figure out what would be useful to you."
C "One day a young man came into their store. He had messy brown hair, a long beard, and tiny, beady eyes. He seemed to be searching for something."
D "Two years later, an enormous package was delivered to Mario and Jose's store. What could it be? They hadn't ordered anything this large. They opened it, and inside was a beautiful painting of their store!"

4. Read these sentences from the text.

"Jose let the man walk around on his own, so that he wouldn't feel nervous. Mario and Jose stayed by the cash register, but kept an eye on the man as he went up and down each aisle of the store. Fifteen minutes later, the man came to the front of the store"

Based on the information in these sentences, why might Mario and Jose have given the sketch pad and pencils to the man as a gift?

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A because they wanted to help the man become an artist
B because they wanted the man to send them a painting of their store
C because they had more sketch pads and pencils than they needed
D because they were worried that the man might steal the sketch pad and pencils

5. What is a theme of this story?

A Being kind and helpful to other people makes them want to repay that help and kindness.
B Being mean and rude to other people makes them want to be mean and rude in return.
C If you want to be an artist, it is important to have a lot of money and know exactly what art supplies you will use.
D If you want to be an artist, it is important to first try another job, such as working in a store.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"One day a young man came into their store. He had messy brown hair, a long beard, and tiny, beady eyes. He seemed to be searching for something.

"'Can I help you?' Mario asked the man.

"'I'm not sure. I don't know. You see, I... well, I actually don't have... The thing is, I'd like to buy some... But maybe I should just... I think I'll come back another time.' The man spoke so quickly that he stumbled over his words, and then left almost immediately."

Based on these sentences, what does the phrase "he stumbled over his words" mean?

A He tripped while he was talking.
B He had trouble talking.
C He had trouble walking.
D He spoke softly.

7. Read these sentences from the text.

"Mario and his brother Jose owned an art store in San Francisco, which they were very proud of. They sold the best paints, the best sketch pads, the best stationery, and the best easels. Artists from all over the world came to their store to buy their supplies."

Whom or what does the word "their" refer to here?

A San Francisco
B sketch pads
C artists from all over the world
D Mario and Jose

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8. What is in the enormous package that is delivered to Mario and Jose's store?

9. Who sends Mario and Jose a beautiful painting of their store?

10. Read these sentences from the text.

"Attached to the painting was a note, which read: 'You helped me start my journey as an artist. Please accept this payment as thanks!'"

Explain how Mario and Jose helped the artist start his journey. Support your answer with evidence from the text.

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Writing • Directions

Key Features of Directions

- gives a step-by-step explanation of how to perform a specific task
- provides necessary information and details
- explains a task fully
- often uses commands and sequence words

How to Make Pancakes

Pancakes are delicious, and they're not that hard to make. Let's find out how to make them in a few simple steps. Making pancakes requires using a hot stove, which can be dangerous. Be sure to have an adult help you with any steps that involve using the stove.

First, we should collect the ingredients and supplies we need. To mix the pancake batter, we want a bowl and a mixer. To cook the pancakes, we'll need a frying pan and a spatula. We also want a measuring cup to measure ingredients. The ingredients you need to make the pancakes are simple:

- 3 cups of flour
- 1 cup of sugar
- 1 egg
- ½ cup milk
- water
- butter

Next, we want to prepare the batter. Combine the flour, sugar, egg, and milk in the bowl. Mix them together until they form a smooth batter. Add water as necessary to make sure that the batter is not too thick. Stir through the batter carefully to make sure there are no lumps.

Now it's time to cook our pancakes. Again, be sure that there's an adult present. Put the frying pan on a lit burner and add a pat of butter. Once the butter has melted, pour the batter into the pan in order to form a pancake. If your pan is big enough, you can make more than one pancake at a time.

Once the pancakes begin to form bubbles and become dry on top, use the spatula to flip them over. Let the other side cook for two or three minutes. Then you can slide the pancakes out of the pan and onto your plate. Add some butter and syrup, and enjoy your breakfast!

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1. What supplies do you need in order to make pancakes?

_____

_____

2. Put the following steps in making pancakes in the proper order:

_____

1. Pour batter into pan.
2. Eat pancakes.
3. Mix batter.
4. Gather supplies.

The Red Sock

by Elizabeth Trach

One Saturday morning, Jeremy woke up to a quiet house. Usually Mom was awake making breakfast and cleaning the kitchen, but not today. Jeremy knocked on her bedroom door. "Mom?" he called.

"Don't come in, Jeremy," said Mom. "I have a terrible cold. I don't want you to get sick. You can have cereal for breakfast and watch cartoons. I'm going to stay in bed."

Jeremy poured some cereal into a bowl and ate the pieces dry. Mom must feel very bad if she was staying in bed all day. How could Jeremy help?

First, he wiped up the crumbs of cereal he left on the kitchen counter. He also put away the cereal box neatly, so the kitchen looked just like it did when he woke up.

But what else could he do?

Jeremy thought. Saturday was the day that mom did laundry. Jeremy loved to watch the clothes spinning in the machine. That should be fun! He ran to his room to get his laundry basket.

Jeremy opened the door to the washer and put all of his clothes inside. He had watched Mom do laundry lots of times, so he knew where to find the soap and how to pour it into the machine. Finally, he closed the door and pressed the big button that said "START."

Jeremy looked through the round, glass window. Water was pouring in, and the machine was starting to spin, making his clothing tumble around. That was easy!

Jeremy watched cartoons until he heard the washing machine beep. That meant the washing was done. Jeremy opened the door to take out the damp clothes. He took out a few at a time and moved them into the dryer. Everything seemed clean, and Jeremy felt proud.

Then he pulled out a pink t-shirt.

Jeremy paused. He didn't own a pink shirt. Where did it come from? He reached into the washer to take out more clothes. There were more pink shirts, and all of his underwear had turned pink! What happened?

The last thing Jeremy pulled out of the washer was a bright red sock. When he picked it up, he noticed that the sock turned his hand red. "The sock must have turned all of my white clothes pink," Jeremy thought.

Jeremy didn't want to bother Mom while she was sick, so he started the dryer and went back to his cartoons. He didn't mind having pink shirts, and no one would see his underwear. When the dryer was done, he folded his clothes and put them away in drawers.

The next day, Jeremy wore one of his new pink shirts to breakfast. Mom was making eggs and bacon.

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"Where did you get that shirt?" she asked. "It looks nice."

Jeremy smiled. "I made it yesterday when I did the laundry. It was an accident, but I like it."

"I like it too," said Mom. And they ate their breakfast.

Questions

1. What kind of person is Jeremy?

2. What happens to Jeremy's white clothes?

3. Why do you think Jeremy's clothes turned pink?

4. How would you feel if all of your white clothes turned pink? Why?

On the Shelf

by Louisa May Alcott from Little Women

The March sisters in Little Women have grown up. Meg, the oldest March sister, is now the mother of twins: a girl named Daisy and a boy named Demi. In this passage, the twins are toddlers. While Daisy is easy to put to bed, Demi doesn't like to go to sleep. He is the "little ghost" who appears while his parents are eating dinner.

Meg returned to her place, and supper was progressing pleasantly, when the little ghost walked again, and exposed the maternal delinquencies by boldly demanding,—

"More sudar, marmar."

"Now this won't do," said John, hardening his heart against the engaging little sinner. "We shall never know any peace till that child learns to go to bed properly. You have made a slave of yourself long enough; give him one lesson, and then there will be an end of it. Put him in his bed and leave him, Meg."

"He won't stay there; he never does, unless I sit by him."

"I'll manage him. Demi, go upstairs, and get into your bed, as mamma bids you."

"S'ant!" replied the young rebel, helping himself to the coveted "cakie," and beginning to eat the same with calm audacity.

"You must never say that to papa; I shall carry you if you don't go yourself." "Go 'way; me don't love parpar;" and Demi retired to his mother's skirts for protection.

But even that refuge proved unavailing, for he was delivered over to the enemy, with a "Be gentle with him, John," which struck the culprit with dismay; for when mamma deserted him, then the judgment-day was at hand. Bereft of his cake, defrauded of his frolic, and borne away by a strong hand to that detested bed, poor Demi could not restrain his wrath, but openly defied papa, and kicked and screamed lustily all the way upstairs. The minute he was put into bed on one side, he rolled out on the other, and made for the door, only to be ignominiously caught up by the tail of his little toga, and put back again, which lively performance was kept up till the young man's strength gave out, when he devoted himself to roaring at the top of his voice. This vocal exercise usually conquered Meg; but John sat as unmoved as the post which is popularly believed to be deaf. No coaxing, no sugar, no lullaby, no story; even the light was put out, and only the red glow of the fire enlivened the "big dark" which Demi regarded with curiosity rather than fear. This new order of things disgusted him, and he howled dismally for "marmar," as his angry passions subsided, and recollections of his tender bondwoman returned to the captive autocrat. The plaintive wail which succeeded the passionate roar went to Meg's heart, and she ran up to say beseechingly,—

"Let me stay with him; he'll be good, now, John."

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"No, my dear, I've told him he must go to sleep, as you bid him; and he must, if I stay here all night."

"But he'll cry himself sick," pleaded Meg, reproaching herself for deserting her boy.

"No, he won't, he's so tired he will soon drop off, and then the matter is settled; for he will understand that he has got to mind. Don't interfere; I'll manage him."

"He's my child, and I can't have his spirit broken by harshness."

"He's my child, and I won't have his temper spoilt by indulgence. Go down, my dear, and leave the boy to me."

When John spoke in that masterful tone, Meg always obeyed, and never regretted her docility. "Please let me kiss him once, John?"

"Certainly. Demi, say 'good-night' to mamma, and let her go and rest, for she is very tired with taking care of you all day."

Meg always insisted upon it that the kiss won the victory; for after it was given, Demi sobbed more quietly, and lay quite still at the bottom of the bed, whither he had wriggled in his anguish of mind.

Questions

1. What does audacity mean here: "beginning to eat the same with calm audacity"?

2. How does Meg usually get Demi to bed?

3. How does John put Demi to bed?

4. How does Demi react to John putting him to bed?

Beth's Secret

by Louisa May Alcott from Little Women

The four March sisters are the central characters of Little Women. The reader has watched them grow up in the mid-1800s, and they are now young women. Beth, the third sister, has never been very healthy. Lately, she has become weaker. Her sister Jo has noticed Beth's decline and has taken her to the beach in hopes of improving her health. Jo is very afraid that Beth is "drifting away." One day on the beach, Beth tells Jo that she believes she may be dying.

A peep is another name for a sandpiper which is a shorebird.

"I don't know how to express myself, and shouldn't try, to any one but you, because I can't speak out, except to my Jo. I only mean to say that I have a feeling that it never was intended I should live long. I'm not like the rest of you; I never made any plans about what I'd do when I grew up; I never thought of being married, as you all did. I couldn't seem to imagine myself anything but stupid little Beth, trotting about at home, of no use anywhere but there. I never wanted to go away, and the hard part now is the leaving you all. I'm not afraid, but it seems as if I should be homesick for you even in heaven."

Jo could not speak; and for several minutes there was no sound but the sigh of the wind and the lapping of the tide. A white-winged gull flew by, with the flash of sunshine on its silvery breast; Beth watched it till it vanished, and her eyes were full of sadness. A little gray-coated sand-bird came tripping over the beach, "peeping" softly to itself, as if enjoying the sun and sea; it came quite close to Beth, looked at her with a friendly eye, and sat upon a warm stone, dressing its wet feathers, quite at home. Beth smiled, and felt comforted, for the tiny thing seemed to offer its small friendship, and remind her that a pleasant world was still to be enjoyed.

"Dear little bird! See, Jo, how tame it is. I like peeps better than the gulls: they are not so wild and handsome, but they seem happy, confiding little things. I used to call them my birds, last summer; and mother said they reminded her of me,—busy, quaker-colored creatures, always near the shore, and always chirping that contented little song of theirs. You are the gull, Jo, strong and wild, fond of the storm and the wind, flying far out to sea, and happy all alone. Meg is the turtle-dove, and Amy is like the lark she writes about, trying to get up among the clouds, but always dropping down into its nest again. Dear little girl! she's so ambitious, but her heart is good and tender; and no matter how high she flies, she never will forget home. I hope I shall see her again, but she seems so far away."

Questions

1. What does express mean here: "I don't know how to express myself"?

2. How is Beth like the bird?

3. What bird does Beth compare each March sister to?

4. What is Beth's secret?

Released Items

Published February 2020

Grade 3 Reading

North Carolina End-of-Grade Assessment

Public Schools of North Carolina
Department of Public Instruction | State Board of Education
Division of Accountability Services/North Carolina Testing Program

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Sample Questions

Octopus

The octopus is a sea animal. It has an interesting body. First, it has three hearts. The heart is often seen as a symbol of love. That's a lot of love! An octopus also has eight limbs. Some people call them arms or tentacles. Eight arms could give a lot of hugs, but the octopus is a very shy animal. If an octopus is scared, it will squirt ink and swim away.

S1 What does *shy* mean in the text?

A fearful

B harmful

C proud

D brave

S2 How many hearts does an octopus have?

A one

B three

C five

D eight

STOP

The Great Escape (Part 1)

by Susan Mitsch

1 What is the meaning of *pecked* in paragraph 2?

A poked

B ran from

C marched to

D tossed

2 What is the meaning of *latch* in paragraph 2?

A side

B fence

C lock

D bottom

3 What did Rhode Island Red do after he got out of his cage?

A He rode with the animals on the roller coaster.

B He put all of the animals in their cages.

C He chased the animals to the midway.

D He let the other animals out of their cages.

The Great Escape (Part 2)

by Susan Mitsch

4 How did the boy get all the animals back in their cages?

A He chased after each one to get them to run into their cages.

B He shook a pail of oats while yelling at the animals to get back in their cages.

C He dropped a trail of oats behind him so the animals would follow him to their cages.

D He grabbed Rhode Island Red first and then scared all the other animals to their cages.

5 Which word describes the boy in the text?

A clever

B scared

C unusual

D useless

Use both parts of this text to answer this question.

6 Why is Rhode Island Red so pleased with himself at the end of the text?

A He gets the boy to feed all the animals and let them out of their cages.

B He gets all the animals back into their cages without anyone else's help.

C He is happy to be in his cage with a long drink and some food.

D He is happy that he let the animals out of their cages so they could have some fun.

Use both parts of this text to answer this question.

7 What is one way that Rhode Island Red and the boy are alike?

A They both lead the animals.

B They both chase the animals.

C They both feed the animals.

D They both catch the animals.

Use both parts of this text to answer this question.

8 Which statement from the text shows that Rhode Island Red is proud?

A "And in the middle of the poultry tent sat Rhode Island Red, the rooster."

B "One morning, Red pecked at the latch on his cage."

C "Rhode Island Red headed straight for the goose tent."

D "But Rhode Island Red just drank a long drink, fluffed up his feathers, and crowed, *'R-r-r-r-roooo!'* "

Excerpt from *Under My Nose* (Part 1)

by Lois Ehlert

9 What is the meaning of *inspired* in paragraph 4?

A changed

B started

C finished

D used

10 According to the text, what is often difficult for the author?

A drawing pictures

B creating a title

C getting started

D reading a book

11 What is the meaning of *portrait* in paragraph 6?

A lesson

B picture

C report

D story

12 According to the text, why does the cat have a bell on its collar?

A The bell warns the birds.

B The bell makes a nice sound.

C The bell is pretty.

D The bell is interesting.

Excerpt from *Under My Nose* (Part 2)

by Lois Ehlert

13 How does the author connect the writing steps in paragraphs 10 and 11?

A by contrasting two different styles for writing books

B by giving a step-by-step process for publishing a book

C by comparing the writing steps for two kinds of books

D by giving a chronological order for beginning a book

14 How does the author connect the ideas in paragraphs 12 and 13?

A by listing important events that have occurred in the author's life

B by explaining the different parts of the book that have to be made

C by describing how the author gets ideas when they just will not come

D by comparing the rhythm of the text when read aloud to how it looks on paper

15 What is the meaning of the phrase "right under your nose" in paragraph 16?

A inside a person

B on a person's face

C read by a person

D in front of a person

Use both parts of this text to answer this question.

16 Which statement by the author supports the main idea?

A "The books I made needed text, so I began writing words to go with my art."

B "Getting a good idea for a book is the hardest thing for me, but also the most fun."

C "I like to write out rough story ideas for my books, then make thumbnail sketches."

D "I like to read the text out loud and listen to the rhythm of the words."

The text below is divided into two parts. After each part are questions you will need to answer.

Adapted from *The Adventures of Grandfather Frog*: "Billy Mink Finds Little Joe Otter" (Part 1)

by Thornton W. Burgess

Billy Mink ran around the edge of the Smiling Pool and turned down by the Laughing Brook. His eyes twinkled with mischief, and he hurried as only Billy can. As he passed Jerry Muskrat's house, Jerry saw him.

"Hi, Billy Mink! Where are you going in such a hurry this fine morning?" he called.

"To find Little Joe Otter. Have you seen him?" replied Billy.

"No," said Jerry. "He's probably down to the Big River fishing. I heard him say last night that he was going."

"Thanks," said Billy Mink, and without waiting to say more he was off like a little brown flash.

Jerry watched him out of sight. "Hump!" exclaimed Jerry. "Billy Mink is in a terrible hurry this morning. Now I wonder what he is so anxious to find Little Joe Otter for. When they get their heads together, it is usually for some mischief."

Jerry climbed to the top of his house and looked over the Smiling Pool in the direction from which Billy Mink had just come. Almost at once he saw Grandfather Frog fast asleep on his big green lily pad. The legs of a foolish green fly were sticking out of one corner of his big mouth. Jerry couldn't help laughing, for Grandfather Frog certainly did look funny.

"He's had a good breakfast this morning, and his full stomach has made him sleepy," thought Jerry. "But he's getting careless in his old age. He certainly is getting careless. The idea of going to sleep right out in plain sight like that!"

Suddenly a new thought popped into his head. "Billy Mink saw him, and that is why he is so anxious to find Little Joe Otter. He is planning to play some trick on Grandfather Frog as sure as pollywogs have tails!" exclaimed Jerry. Then his eyes began to twinkle as he added: "I think I'll have some fun myself."

17 Why was Billy in a hurry?

A He was looking for Grandfather Frog.

B He was getting careless in his old age.

C He was going to eat breakfast.

D He was looking for Little Joe Otter.

18 Why was Grandfather Frog sleeping?

A He was hot.

B He is old.

C He had just eaten.

D He had been sick.

19 Why does Jerry laugh when he sees Grandfather Frog?

A Grandfather Frog is jumping on the lily pads.

B Grandfather Frog has part of a fly sticking out of his mouth.

C Grandfather Frog has singing lessons after breakfast with his friends.

D Grandfather Frog is dancing because he is happy to see Jerry.

Adapted from *The Adventures of Grandfather Frog*: "Billy Mink Finds Little Joe Otter" (Part 2)

by Thornton W. Burgess

10

Without another word Jerry slipped down into the water and swam over to the big green lily pad of Grandfather Frog. Then he pounded the water loudly with his tail. Grandfather Frog's big goggly eyes flew open, and he was just about to make a frightened plunge into the Smiling Pool when he saw Jerry.

"Have a nice nap?" inquired Jerry, with a broad grin.

"I wasn't asleep!" protested Grandfather Frog indignantly.* "I was just thinking."

"Don't you think it a rather dangerous plan to think so long with your eyes closed?" asked Jerry.

"Well, maybe I did just doze off," admitted Grandfather Frog sheepishly.

"Maybe you did," replied Jerry. "Now listen." Then Jerry whispered in Grandfather Frog's ear, and both chuckled as if they were enjoying some joke, for they are great friends, you know. Afterward Jerry swam back to his house, and Grandfather Frog closed his eyes so as to look just as he did when he was asleep.

Meanwhile Billy Mink had hurried down the Laughing Brook. Halfway to the Big River he met Little Joe Otter bringing home a big fish, for you know Little Joe is a great fisherman. Billy Mink hastened to tell him how Grandfather Frog had fallen fast asleep on his big green lily pad.

17

"It's a splendid chance to have some fun with Grandfather Frog and give him a great scare," concluded Billy.

Little Joe Otter put his fish down and grinned. He likes to play pranks almost as well as he likes to go fishing.

"What can we do?" said he.

*__indignantly:__ angrily

"I've thought of a plan," replied Billy. "Do you happen to know where we can find Longlegs the Blue Heron?"

"Yes," said Little Joe. "I saw him fishing not five minutes ago."

Then Billy told Little Joe his plan, and laughing and giggling, the two little scamps hurried off to find Longlegs the Blue Heron.

---

20 What is the meaning of the word *slipped* in paragraph 10?

A crashed

B floated

C attacked

D entered

21 Why did Grandfather Frog close his eyes to look just as he did when he was asleep?

A to play a joke on Billy

B to get back to his nap

C to be a friend to Jerry

D to finish eating the fly

22 What is the meaning of *splendid* in paragraph 17?

A fast

B great

C safe

D usual

Use both parts of this text to answer this question.

23 Which detail from the text supports that Grandfather Frog was scared when Jerry pounded the water with his tail?

A " 'The idea of going to sleep right out in plain sight like that!' "

B "He was just about to make a frightened plunge into the Smiling Pool when he saw Jerry."

C " 'I wasn't asleep!' protested Grandfather Frog indignantly."

D " 'Don't you think it a rather dangerous plan to think so long with your eyes closed?' asked Jerry."

Use both parts of this text to answer this question.

24 How does Jerry's climb to the top of his house contribute to the rest of the text?

A He realizes that he wants to take a nap.

B He knows that he wants to go fishing.

C He knows where to find Longlegs the Blue Heron.

D He realizes why Billy Mink is in such a hurry.

The text below is divided into two parts. After each part are questions you will need to answer.

Adapted from "Beavers at Home" (Part 1)

by James Baldwin

A beaver is a wild animal about three feet in length, and weighing forty or fifty pounds. It is covered with fine, glossy, grayish brown fur. Its tail is nearly a foot long, and has no hair at all, but only little scales, something like those of a fish. When the beaver is swimming about in the water it uses its tail as a kind of rudder.[1]

2

A beaver cannot bear to live alone. He is never as happy as when he has a large number of friends close at hand whom he can visit every day; for beavers are the best and kindest neighbors in the world, always ready to help one another in building new houses or in repairing old ones.

Of course the first thing to be done when one is going to build a house or a village is to find a good place for it; and the spot which every beaver of sense thinks is best is either a large pond, or, if no pond is to be had, a low plain with a stream running through it. For on such a plain, a pond can be made by causing the water to cover it.

It must be a very, very long time since beavers first learned that the way to make a pond is to build a dam across a running stream. To begin with, they must know which way the stream runs, and in this they never make a mistake.

5

They first gather together a number of sticks and logs about five feet long, which they carry or roll into the stream. While some of the beavers are doing this—for the safety of the village lies in the strength of the foundation[2]—others are gathering and piling up many green branches of trees. These branches, which they have cut from the trees with their teeth, are piled among the sticks and logs, and soon a dam is formed that reaches across the stream.

[1]**rudder:** a tool used as a guide
[2]**foundation:** the lowest level when building

Go to the next page.

6

When the foundation of the dam has been finished, the beavers pile stones and mud upon it until they have built a wall ten or twelve feet thick at the bottom and two or three feet thick at the top. After all this has been done, the older and wiser beavers go carefully over every part to see if the dam is of the right shape and is strong and safe; for beavers do not like poor work, and they know that a weak dam is easily washed away.

When the dam has been finished and the pond made, the beavers begin to think about their houses. As they like to have their rooms dry, they raise the floors of their houses some distance above the water, so that when the stream rises during the rainy season they will not be flooded.

---

25 According to the text, which choice describes a beaver's tail?

A It is three feet long and weighs forty or fifty pounds.

B It has small scales similar to those of a fish.

C It is covered with shiny, brown fur.

D It looks like a hairy rudder on a boat.

26 What is the meaning of the word *bear* in paragraph 2?

A accept

B carry

C uncover

D earn

27 According to the text, what step follows finishing the foundation when building a beaver dam?

A gathering sticks and logs

B piling stones and mud on top

C watching which way the stream runs

D checking to see if it is strong and safe

28 What is the connection between paragraphs 5 and 6?

A They present a problem and offer a solution.

B They explain a cause-effect relationship.

C They present a sequence for building.

D They compare habits of wise beavers.

29 Why do beavers carefully inspect a dam after building it?

A Beavers need to build a bridge to get across the stream.

B Beavers know that water will wash away a weak dam.

C Beavers want to find the best place to build a house or village.

D Beavers make the walls of their houses with big sticks.

Adapted from "Beavers at Home" (Part 2)

by James Baldwin

Beavers are always quite clear in their minds as to what they want, and how to get it, and they like to keep things separate. When they are in the water, they are as happy as they can be; but when they are out of it, they like to be dry. It is sometimes two or three months before the village is finished. But the little round huts are to be used only for winter homes; for during the summer no beaver would think of sleeping indoors or, indeed, of staying very long in the same place.

9

Everything that a beaver does is well done. The walls of his house are thick and strong, and when he has a large family or many friends to stay with him the house has several rooms in it. No beaver ever thinks of living alone. Sometimes he will have one companion, and sometimes a dozen or more. But however full the house may be, everything is kept in good order. Each beaver has his fixed place on the floor, which is covered with dry leaves and grass. A door is always kept open into the place where their food is kept, and so they never go hungry. There they stay all through the winter eating the bark and tender shoots of young trees which they have carefully stored away, sleeping through the cold stormy weather, and at last getting very fat.

10

At one time there were many beavers in the West and the South, but now there are very few to be found there. Many years ago a Frenchman who was traveling in Louisiana spent a good deal of time watching beavers and learning about their ways. He hid himself close to a dam which the little creatures had built, and in the night he cut a hole about a foot wide right through it.

11

He had made no noise while cutting through the dam, but the rush of the water awakened one beaver who was not sleeping as soundly as the others. This beaver left his hut quickly, and swam to the dam to see what was wrong. As soon as he saw the stream that had been dug, he struck four loud blows with his tail, and every beaver in the village left his bed and rushed out in answer to the call. When they reached the dam and saw the large hole in it, they held a meeting as to what they should do. Then the head beaver gave orders to the rest, and all went to the bank to get sticks and mud.

Go to the next page.

When they had gathered together as much as they could carry, they formed in line and marched with their loads to the dam. The sticks were thrown into the hole and mud and stones were packed upon them. The beavers worked hard and wisely, and in a short time the dam was as good as ever. Then one of the older beavers struck two blows with his tail, and in a few minutes all were in bed and asleep again.

---

30 What does the word *companion* mean in paragraph 9?

A sister

B enemy

C worker

D friend

31 How are paragraphs 10 and 11 connected?

A Both compare the two ways that beavers build dams.

B Both describe the differences between a dam and a pond.

C Paragraph 10 presents a problem, and paragraph 11 describes a solution.

D Paragraph 10 shows a result of the unusual situation in paragraph 11.

Use both parts of this text to answer this question.

32 Which detail from the text supports the main idea?

A "A beaver is a wild animal about three feet in length."

B "They first gather together a number of sticks and logs."

C "No beaver ever thinks of living alone."

D "Each beaver has his fixed place on the floor."

Excerpt from "Dog a Hero on Mount Hood" (Part 1)

by Susan Jankowski

33 What is the meaning of *experienced* in paragraph 2?

A eager

B important

C practiced

D expected

34 Why did the rock climbers end their climb early?

A The weather was bad.

B The group was bored.

C The dog was tired.

D The dog was sick.

35 According to the text, what caused the climbers to fall down the mountain?

A They were very tired.

B The mountain was rocky.

C It was getting dark.

D The mountain was slippery.

36 How does the author connect the point that the climb was very dangerous in paragraphs 5 and 6?

A The information in paragraph 6 is a result of the action in paragraph 5.

B The ideas in paragraphs 5 and 6 compare the different climbers.

C Paragraphs 5 and 6 describe the path the climbers took.

D Paragraph 5 lists the steps needed for paragraph 6.

37 What is the meaning of "face the fact" in paragraph 8?

A to look at an idea one believes in

B to admit that something is true

C to escape from danger

D to learn something new

Excerpt from "Dog a Hero on Mount Hood" (Part 2)

by Susan Jankowski

38 According to the text, what is the relationship between the climbers petting Velvet's fur and Velvet licking them?

A Both dried the climbers.

B Both scared the climbers.

C Both calmed the climbers.

D Both warmed the climbers.

Use both parts of this text to answer this question.

39 What is the main idea of the text?

A Mount Hood can be a dangerous place.

B Mount Hood is popular for rock climbing.

C A dog helps a group of rock climbers.

D A group of teachers goes rock climbing.

Use both parts of this text to answer this question.

40 Which statement from the text supports the main idea?

A "They had no idea a German shepherd named Velvet would help save their lives."

B "On Sunday, the weather took a turn for the worse."

C "They hiked for miles to try to make it down the mountainside."

D "The rescue team found the climbers with Velvet in White River Canyon at about 7,400 feet."

This is the end of the Reading test.

Directions:

1. **Look back over your answers for the test questions.**
2. **Make sure all your answers are entered on the answer sheet. Only what is entered on the answer sheet will be scored.**
3. **Put all of your papers inside your test book and close your test book.**
4. **Stay quietly in your seat until your teacher tells you that testing is finished.**
5. **Remember, teachers are not allowed to discuss questions from the test with you, and you are not allowed to discuss with others any of the test questions or information in the test.**

Name _____

TEACHER'S PET

Try to answer the math problems written on these old-fashioned slates.

675 -356	930 -721	686 -127	570 -345
690 -382	784 -635	891 -133	605 -127
680 -249	481 -245	340 -186	671 -218
782 -353	681 -437	902 -383	893 -254	960 -434
740 -427	894 -369	852 -606	793 -125	600 -387

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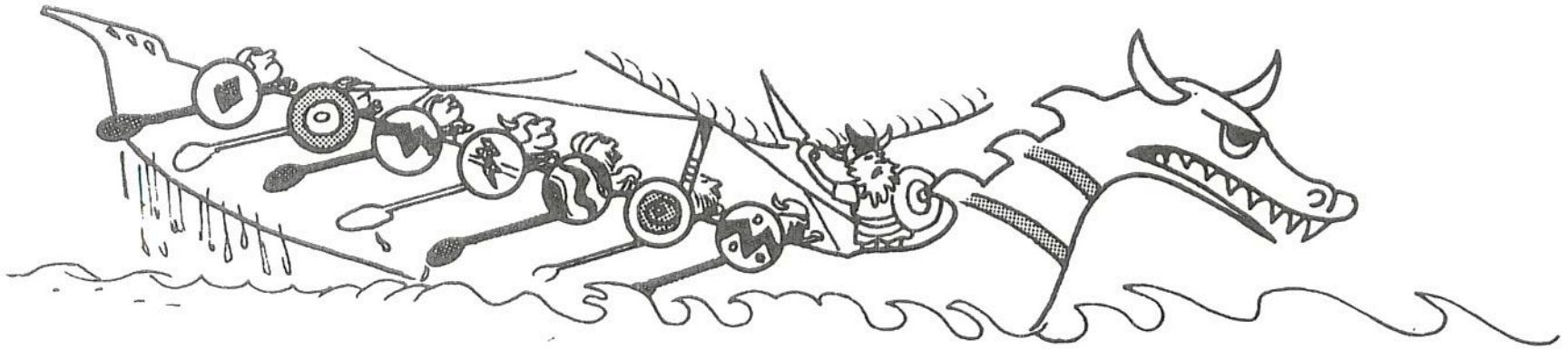
Name _____

SINK OR SWIM?

Olaf the Small and his Vikings are approaching Greenland. Solve the problems before Olaf and his men arrive.



123 x 7 =	254 x 6 =	734 x 5 =	563 x 5 =	327 x 8 =	525 x 2 =
564 x 3 =	416 x 4 =	358 x 4 =	674 x 7 =	907 x 6 =	334 x 4 =
345 x 4 =	325 x 3 =	513 x 5 =	755 x 2 =	219 x 4 =	242 x 5 =

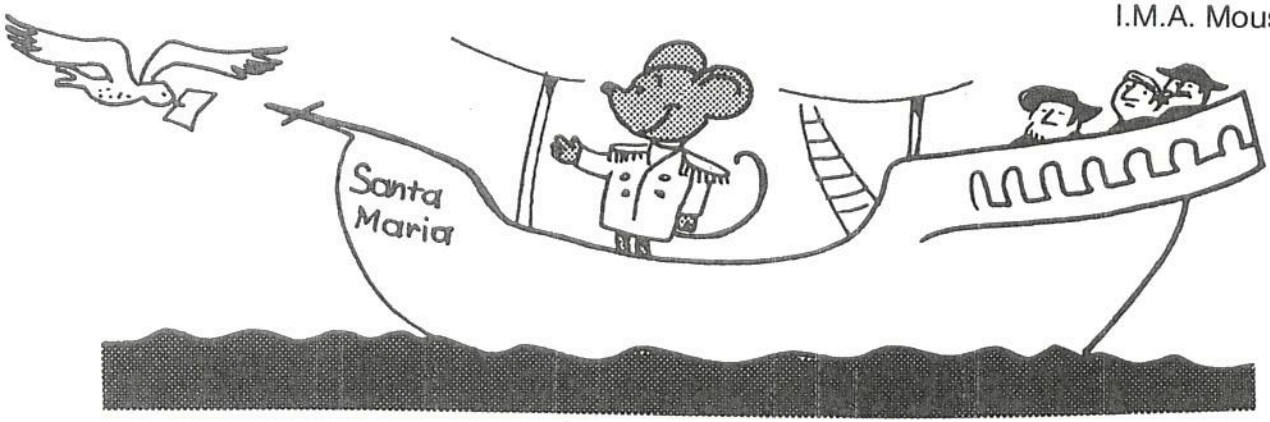
Name _____ (Show Work)

MATH ON THE HIGH SEAS

Dear Friends,

We are trying to cross this vast ocean looking for land. My master, C. Columbus, is seasick, and I am taking over as captain. In my spare time, I work on math problems. I am sending you some problems to solve. C. Gull will bring them to you.

Your friend,
I.M.A. Mouse



43 x32	57 x35	67 x39	93 x72	54 x32	67 x37
45 x31	92 x32	89 x28	98 x69	92 x56	48 x45

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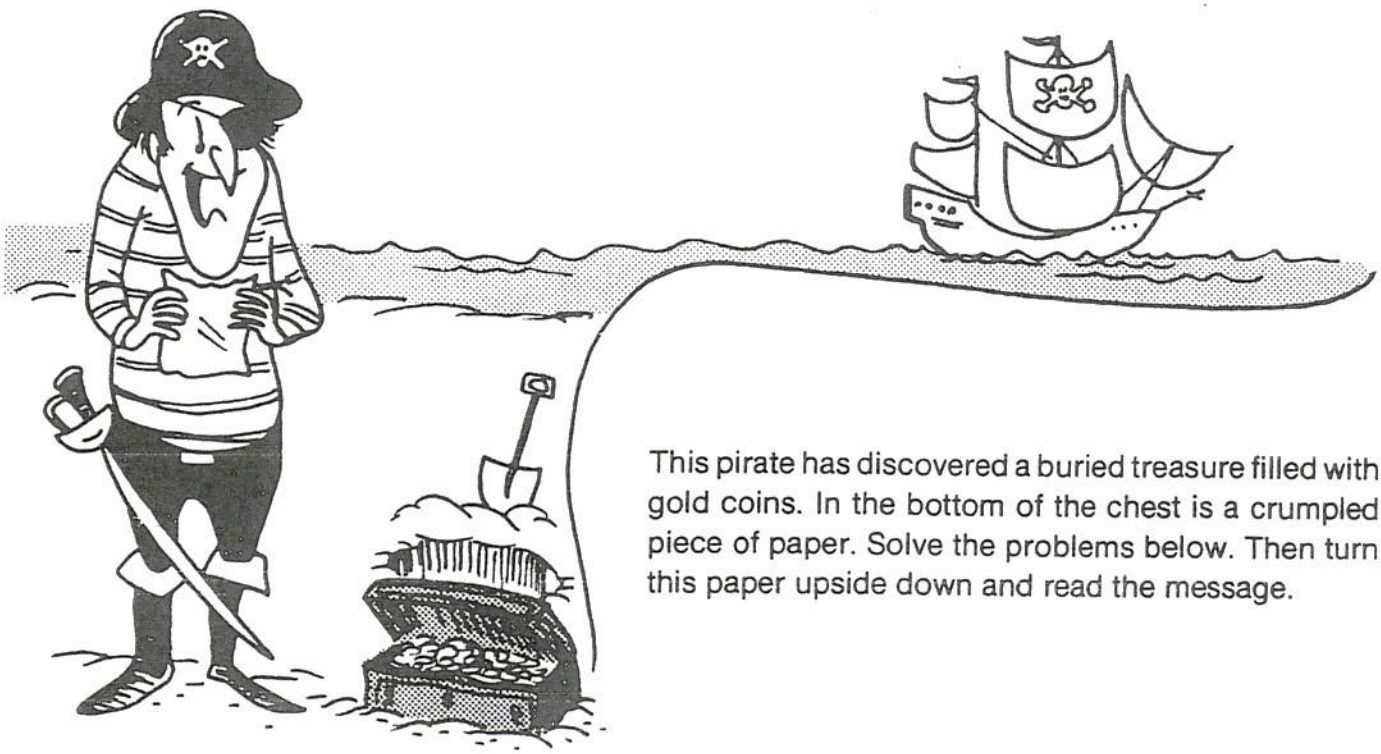
Name _____

BURIED TREASURE



This pirate has discovered a buried treasure filled with gold coins. In the bottom of the chest is a crumpled piece of paper. Solve the problems below. Then turn this paper upside down and read the message.

83 × 77 =	34 × 82 =	76 × 95 =	32 × 38 =	74 × 29 =
84 × 69 =	77 × 78 =	27 × 94 =	39 × 81 =	35 × 48 =
23 × 34 =	57 × 25 =	19 × 27 =	18 × 71 =	39 × 62 =

Sorry! All that glitters is not gold!

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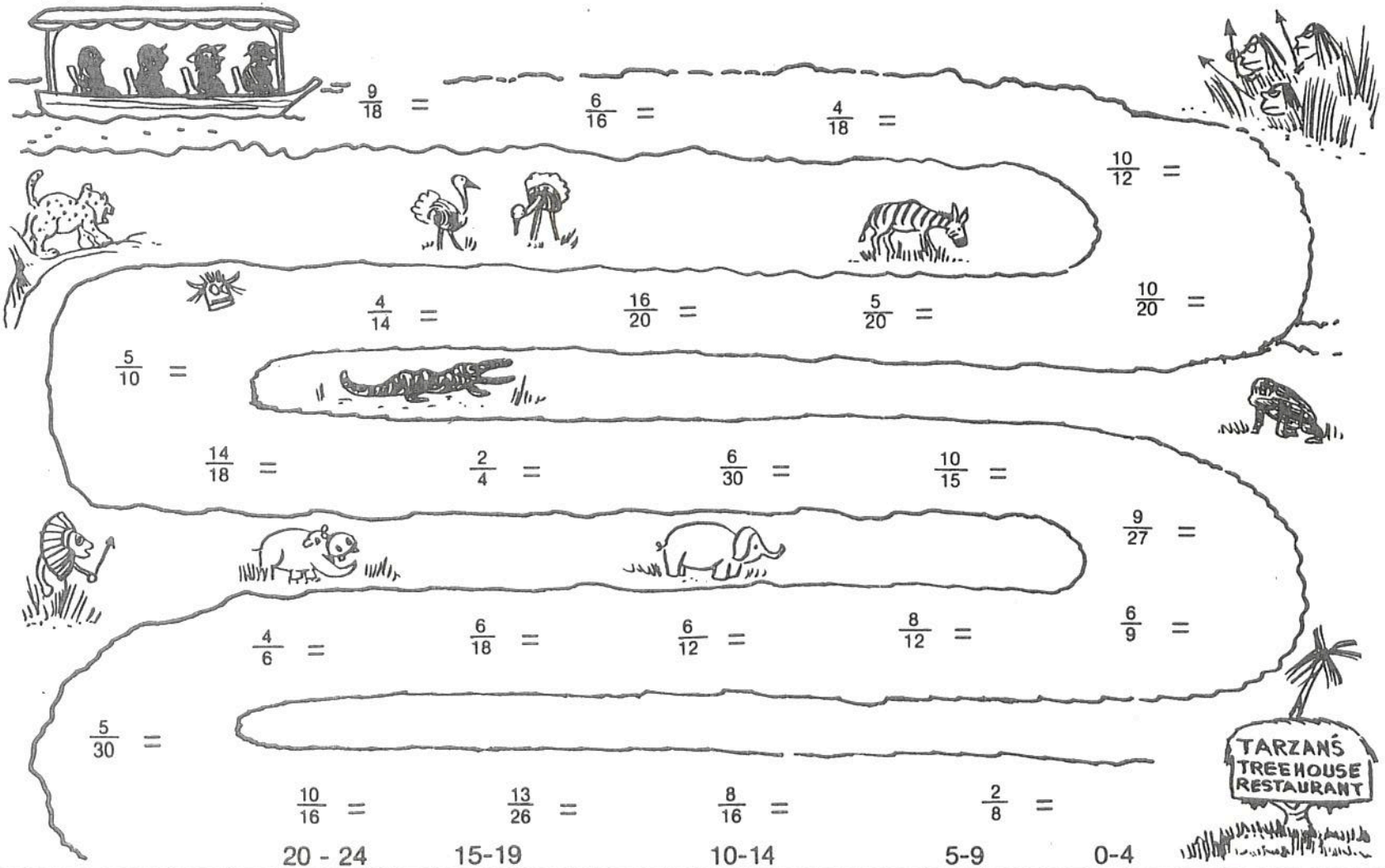
Name _____

SAFARI PARK

Welcome to Safari Park. Ride the safari boat through the jungle, solving each problem as you go. Beware of the dangers that lurk in the rainforest. Reduce the fractions to the lowest terms. Your correct answers will determine your Safari Hunting score.



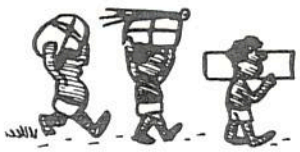
NUMBER CORRECT	20 - 24	15-19	10-14	5-9	0-4
_____	HUNTER'S TROPHY	SHARPSHOOTER AWARD	CAUGHT A PET MONKEY	BAGGED A FEW	CAUGHT BY NATIVES. TRY AGAIN.

Name _____

JUNGLE JITTERS

You've been asked to guide a TV crew through the unexplored wilds of the tropical rainforest. You're in search of the Lost Tribe of the Amazon. Being the first person to film the primitive tribe will make you famous!

You'll succeed if you find the equivalent fractions, but beware of the dangers that lurk in the jungle!



$\frac{1}{2}=\frac{}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}=\frac{}{12}$ $\frac{2}{3}=\frac{}{9}$

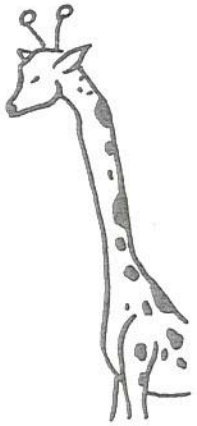
$\frac{3}{6}=\frac{}{18}$ $\frac{7}{10}=\frac{}{20}$ $\frac{1}{6}=\frac{}{24}$

$\frac{1}{5}=\frac{}{10}$ $\frac{2}{3}=\frac{}{12}$ $\frac{21}{30}=\frac{}{60}$

$\frac{1}{3}=\frac{}{9}$ $\frac{4}{3}=\frac{}{6}$ $\frac{3}{18}=\frac{}{36}$

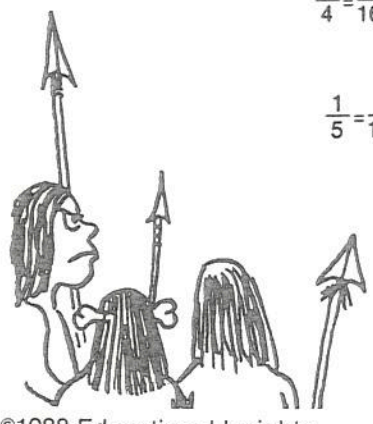
$\frac{2}{5}=\frac{}{15}$ $\frac{6}{8}=\frac{}{16}$ $\frac{4}{6}=\frac{}{12}$

$\frac{3}{4}=\frac{}{8}$ $\frac{9}{10}=\frac{}{40}$ $\frac{10}{16}=\frac{}{32}$



$\frac{3}{4}=\frac{}{16}$ $\frac{5}{8}=\frac{}{32}$ $\frac{5}{8}=\frac{}{24}$

$\frac{1}{5}=\frac{}{15}$ $\frac{5}{8}=\frac{15}{}$ $\frac{5}{9}=\frac{}{27}$



$\frac{3}{6}=\frac{}{12}$ $\frac{7}{10}=\frac{}{30}$ $\frac{3}{4}=\frac{}{36}$

Released Items

Published January 2019

Grade 3 Mathematics

North Carolina End-of-Grade Assessment

Public Schools of North Carolina
Department of Public Instruction | State Board of Education
Division of Accountability Services/North Carolina Testing Program

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Sample Questions

S1 Which number is the smallest?

A 51

B 62

C 73

D 84

S2 What is 3 + 4?

A 5

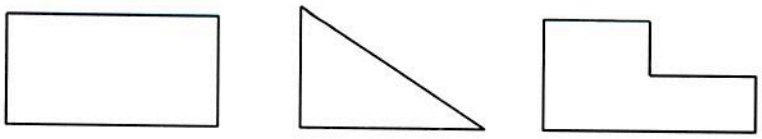
B 6

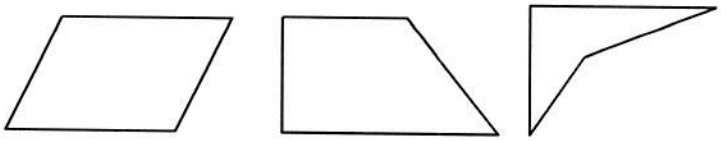
C 7

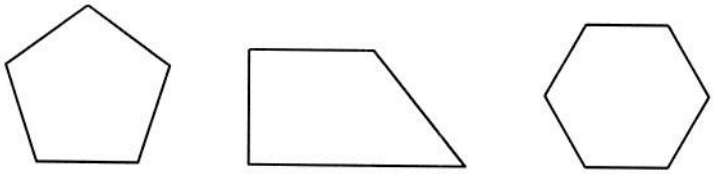
D 8

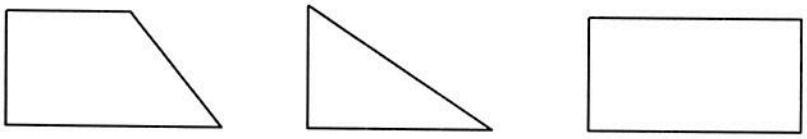
STOP

1 Which group of figures contains only quadrilaterals?

A 

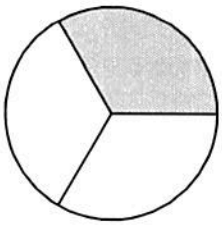
B 

C 

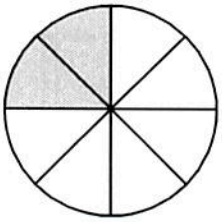
D 

2 Which figure shows a shaded amount that is equivalent to the fraction $\frac{2}{6}$?

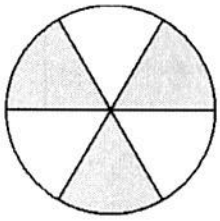
A



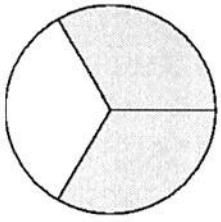
B



C



D



3 Which equation is true when $r = 7$?

A $6 = 30 \div r$

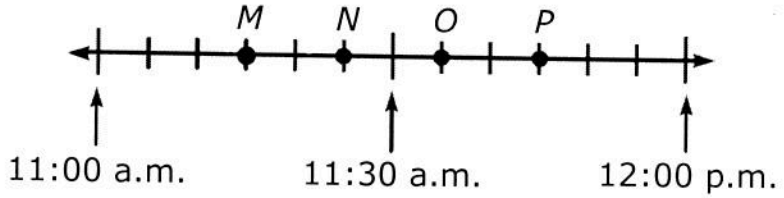
B $7 = 54 \div r$

C $7 = 49 \div r$

D $9 = 72 \div r$

Go to the next page.

4 Vanessa spent 15 minutes in the library. She left the library at 11:30 a.m.



What letter on the number line represents the time Vanessa arrived at the library?

A *M*

B *N*

C *O*

D *P*

5 Jacquelyn's mom drove 265 miles on Thursday and 478 miles on Friday. She has 143 miles more to drive on Saturday. ***About*** how many miles will she drive in all?

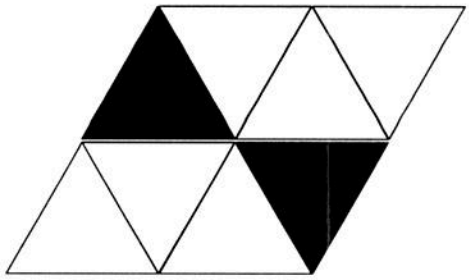
A 700

B 800

C 900

D 1,000

6 What fraction of this figure is shaded?



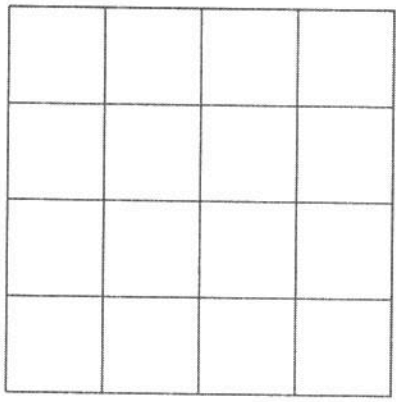
A $\frac{1}{4}$

B $\frac{1}{5}$

C $\frac{3}{4}$

D $\frac{2}{5}$

7 This figure is 4 units long and 4 units wide.



Which measurements describe a rectangle that has the same area as the figure?

A 5 units long and 3 units wide

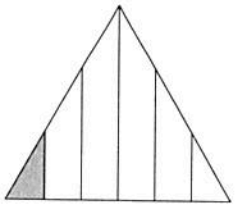
B 8 units long and 2 units wide

C 10 units long and 6 units wide

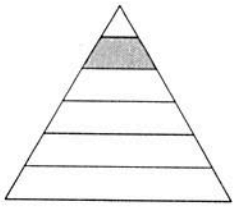
D 12 units long and 4 units wide

8 Each of the triangles below has three sides of equal length. In which choice does the triangle have $\frac{1}{6}$ of its area shaded?

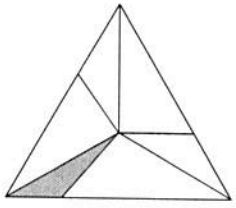
A



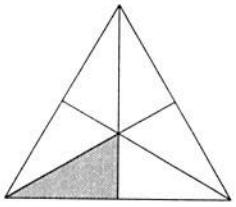
B



C



D



9 There are 500 seats in a movie theater. There are 362 people sitting in the seats. How many seats are empty?

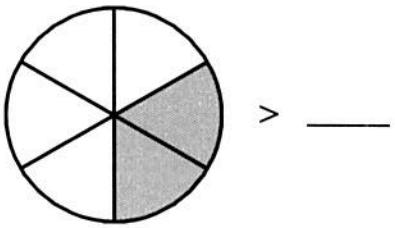
A 262 seats

B 152 seats

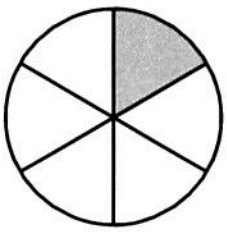
C 148 seats

D 138 seats

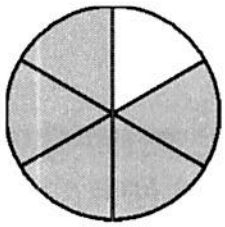
10 Which figure could be added to the diagram to make it true?



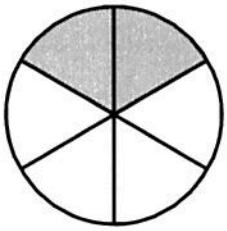
A



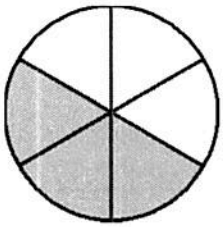
B



C



D



11 Sam's goal is to walk 36 miles.

- He walks 4 miles each day.
- He has walked for 6 days.

Which equation can be used to find how many more miles, n, Sam still needs to walk to reach his goal?

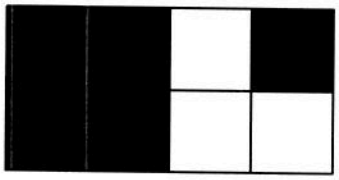
A $3 \times 5 + n = 36$

B $4 \times 6 + n = 36$

C $4 \times 6 \times n = 36$

D $9 \times 4 + n = 36$

12 Amy shaded some parts of this poster.



What fraction of the area of the poster is shaded?

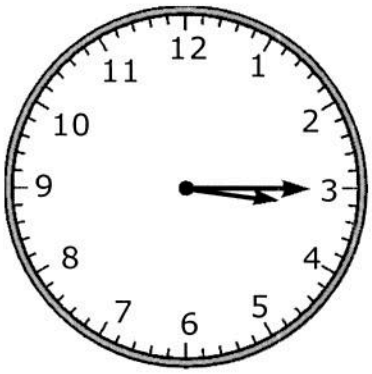
A $\frac{2}{3}$

B $\frac{3}{8}$

C $\frac{5}{3}$

D $\frac{5}{8}$

13 Eric leaves school at the time shown.



He arrives home 25 minutes later. At what time does Eric get home?

A 2:50

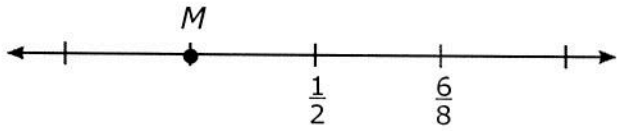
B 3:15

C 3:40

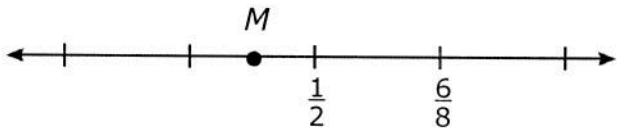
D 4:05

14 Which number line shows point M at $\frac{3}{8}$?

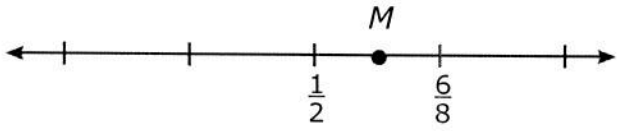
A



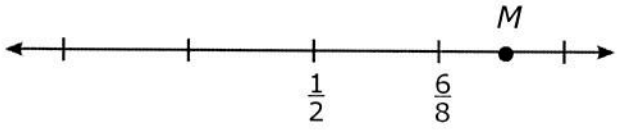
B



C



D



15 Chantelle has 56 stickers. She will give all of the stickers to 8 friends. Each friend will receive the same number of stickers. Which equation will help Chantelle decide how many stickers, n, to give to each friend?

A $n \div 8 = 56$

B $8 \times n = 56$

C $56 - n = 48$

D $56 - 8 = n$

16 A farmer planted 5 different types of tomatoes. He planted 40 of each type. How many tomatoes did the farmer plant?

A 20

B 45

C 200

D 250

17 Daniel's goal is to walk 100 miles.

- He walks 5 miles every day.
- He has walked for 7 days.
- Daniel still needs to walk k more miles for his goal.

Which equation could be used to find how many more miles, k, Daniel will have to walk to meet his goal?

A $100 = 5 \times 7 + k$

B $100 = 5 \times 7 \times k$

C $100 = 5 \times 7 - k$

D $100 = 5 + 7 + k$

18 There were 823 people attending a baseball game after 37 people left. How many people were at the game before the people left?

A 786

B 850

C 860

D 896

19 What value for M makes this equation true?

$$M \div 7 = 7$$

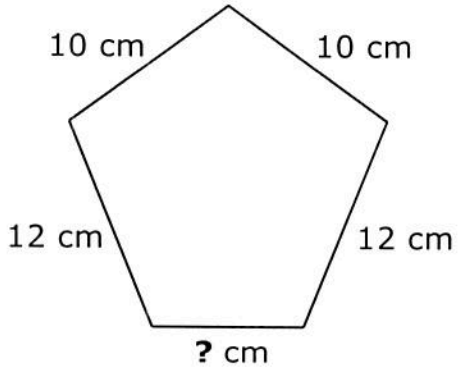
A 1

B 14

C 42

D 49

20 The perimeter of this pentagon is 52 cm.



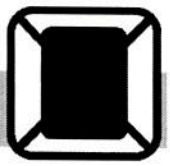
What is the missing length?

A 6 cm

B 8 cm

C 9 cm

D 10 cm



This is the end of the calculator inactive test questions.

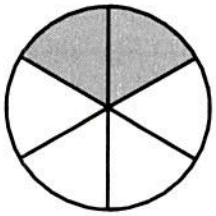
Directions:

1. **Look back over your answers for the calculator inactive questions. You will not be able to go back and work on these questions once you are given a calculator.**

2. **Raise your hand to let your teacher know you are ready to begin the calculator active test questions.**

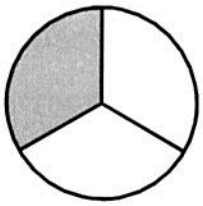
3. **Do not begin work on the calculator active test questions until your teacher has given you a calculator.**

21 A fraction of this circle is shaded.

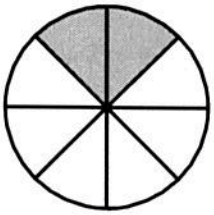


Which circle has an equal fraction shaded?

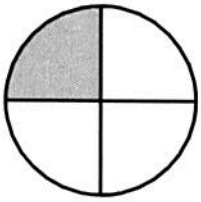
A



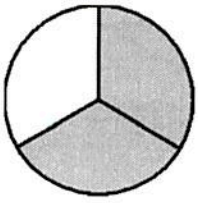
B



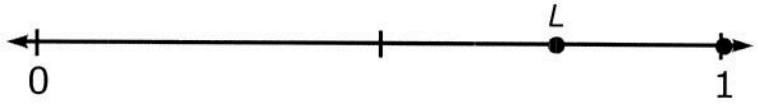
C



D



22 What fraction is represented by point *L* on this number line?



A $\frac{1}{2}$

B $\frac{2}{3}$

C $\frac{2}{4}$

D $\frac{3}{4}$

23 Carlos and his friends collected 72 rocks. Each person collected 9 rocks. How many people collected rocks?

A 8

B 9

C 63

D 81

24 Jasmine wrote 2 pages in her journal every day for 7 days. Her journal has 32 total pages. How many pages does Jasmine have left to write before her journal will be full?

A 14 pages

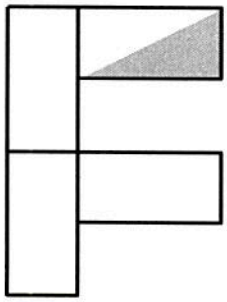
B 18 pages

C 25 pages

D 30 pages

Go to the next page.

25 What fraction of the area of this figure is shaded?



A $\frac{1}{4}$

B $\frac{1}{6}$

C $\frac{1}{8}$

D $\frac{1}{10}$

26 A truck rental company charges $20 per day plus a onetime fee of $40 to rent a truck. A person needs to rent a truck for 9 days. How much will the person pay to rent the truck?

A $540

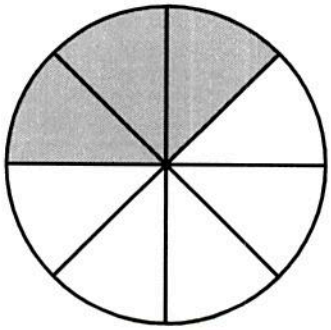
B $380

C $220

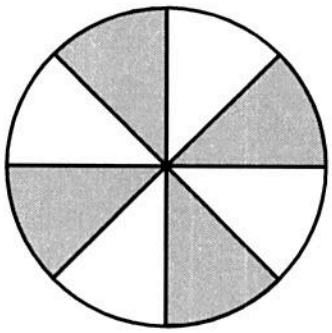
D $180

27 Which circle is $\frac{3}{4}$ shaded?

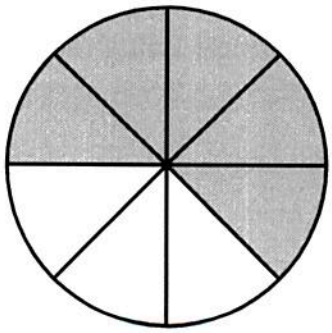
A



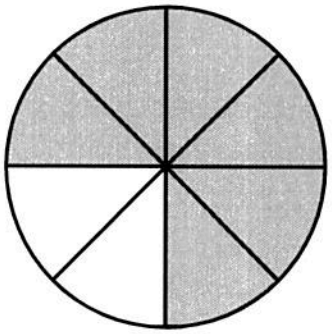
B



C



D



28 A third-grade class voted for their favorite subject, as shown.

Favorite Subjects

Math	△ △ △ △ △
Reading	△ △ △
Science	△ △
Writing	△ △ △

Key: △ = 2 votes

How many more students voted for math than science?

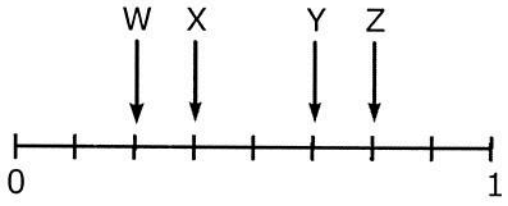
A 7

B 6

C 4

D 3

29 Which letter has a value of $\frac{3}{4}$ on this number line?



A W

B X

C Y

D Z

30 Sarah drew a shape. It was a quadrilateral, and all the sides were the same length. Which shape did Sarah draw?

A pentagon

B rhombus

C trapezoid

D triangle

31 A train makes 9 stops each day. How many days will it take for the train to make 63 stops?

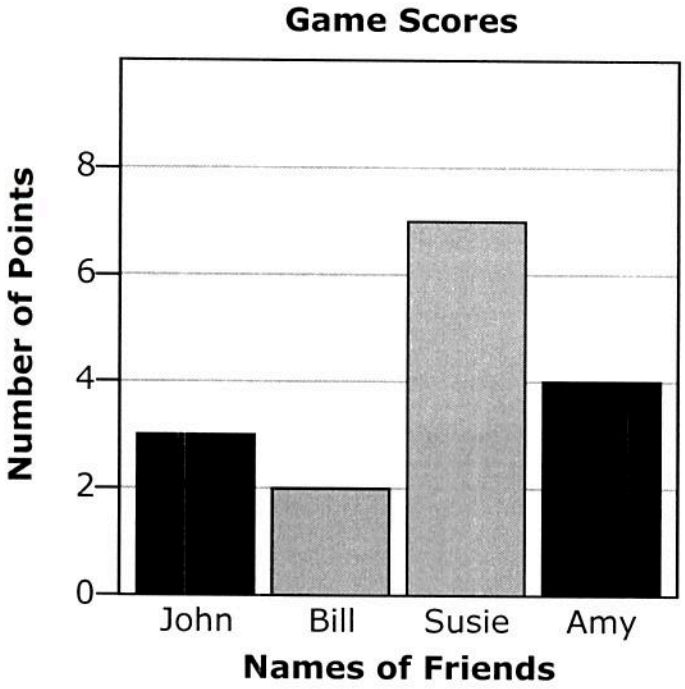
A 7

B 9

C 54

D 72

32 Four friends were playing a game. John and Bill were on Team 1. Susie and Amy were on Team 2. They made a graph to show how many points each person scored.



How many more points did Team 2 score than Team 1?

A 5

B 6

C 11

D 16

33 A school collects canned food for charity.

- Third-graders collected 327 cans.
- Third-graders collected 138 more cans than fourth-graders.

How many cans did the fourth grade collect?

A 289

B 211

C 189

D 111

34 Which expression can be used to find the missing number in this multiplication table?

×	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48		60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45		63	72	81	90
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

A 63 + 9

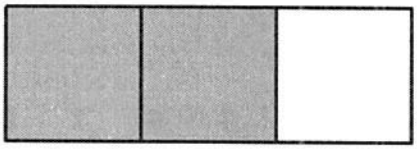
B 45 – 9

C 63 – 15

D 45 + 9

Go to the next page.

35 Donna shaded this rectangle.



Michael's rectangle is the same size. He shaded less than Donna. Which choice could be the shaded fraction of Michael's rectangle?

A $\frac{1}{3}$

B $\frac{2}{3}$

C $\frac{3}{3}$

D $\frac{4}{3}$

36 Ellen is comparing two rectangles.

- Rectangle *P* is 5 inches long and 1 inch wide.
- Rectangle *Q* is 4 inches long and 2 inches wide.

Which statement correctly compares the areas and perimeters of the rectangles?

A The rectangles have equal areas, and rectangle *P* has a greater perimeter.

B The rectangles have equal areas, and rectangle *Q* has a greater perimeter.

C The rectangles have equal perimeters, and rectangle *P* has a greater area.

D The rectangles have equal perimeters, and rectangle *Q* has a greater area.

37 Lacey has a bookcase with 6 shelves.

- She used only 4 of the shelves.
- She put 6 books on each shelf.

Which choice shows another way Lacey could put the same number of books in the bookcase, but this time, using all of the shelves?

A 2 books on each shelf

B 4 books on each shelf

C 10 books on each shelf

D 24 books on each shelf

38 This shows a pencil and a ruler.

What is the length of the pencil?

A $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches

B 6 inches

C $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches

D $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches

39 Tanya baked 125 cookies for a bake sale. Mark baked 67 fewer cookies than Tanya. How many cookies did they bake in all?

A 183

B 192

C 250

D 267

40 Which answer choice shows two correct ways to arrange 21 pennies in equal rows?

A 2 rows of 1, or 1 row of 2

B 7 rows of 3, or 3 rows of 7

C 8 rows of 3, or 3 rows of 8

D 20 rows of 1, or 1 row of 20

End-of-the-Year Test Grade 3

Multiplication Tables and Basic Division Facts

1. Your first problem will be to fill in the complete multiplication table.
   You have 12 minutes to fill it in completely.

×	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0													
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													

In problems 2 and 3, your teacher will read you multiplication and division questions. Try to answer them as quickly as possible. In each question, he/she will only wait a little while for you to answer, and if you do not say anything, your teacher will move on to the next problem. So just try your best to answer the questions as quickly as you can.

2. Multiply.

a.	b.	c.	d.
$2 \times 7 =$ _____	$7 \times 4 =$ _____	$3 \times 3 =$ _____	$7 \times 8 =$ _____
$8 \times 3 =$ _____	$5 \times 8 =$ _____	$4 \times 4 =$ _____	$6 \times 5 =$ _____
$5 \times 5 =$ _____	$3 \times 9 =$ _____	$7 \times 7 =$ _____	$8 \times 6 =$ _____
$9 \times 4 =$ _____	$5 \times 7 =$ _____	$4 \times 8 =$ _____	$6 \times 9 =$ _____

3. Divide.

a.	b.	c.	d.
$21 \div 3 =$ _____	$32 \div 4 =$ _____	$45 \div 5 =$ _____	$50 \div 5 =$ _____
$35 \div 7 =$ _____	$40 \div 8 =$ _____	$28 \div 4 =$ _____	$72 \div 9 =$ _____
$48 \div 6 =$ _____	$66 \div 6 =$ _____	$36 \div 9 =$ _____	$18 \div 6 =$ _____
$49 \div 7 =$ _____	$56 \div 8 =$ _____	$63 \div 7 =$ _____	$27 \div 9 =$ _____

Addition and Subtraction, including Word Problems

4. Add in your head and write the answers.

a. 240 + 70 = _____	**b.** 540 + 80 = _____	**c.** 59 + 89 = _____
99 + 50 = _____	335 + 9 = _____	46 + 34 = _____

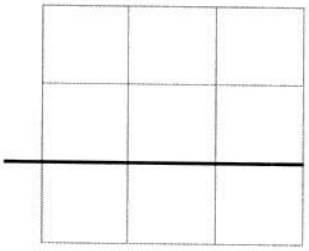
5. Subtract in your head and write the answers.

a. 100 – 67 = _____	**b.** 651 – 8 = _____	**c.** 52 – 37 = _____
73 – 68 = _____	54 – 9 = _____	400 – 22 = _____

6. Subtract and check your answers using the grid.

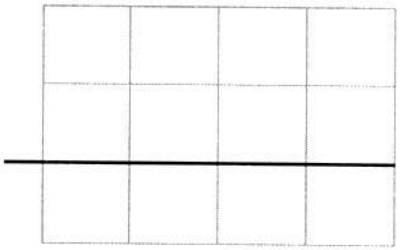
a.

$$\begin{array}{r} 962 \\ -\ 383 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



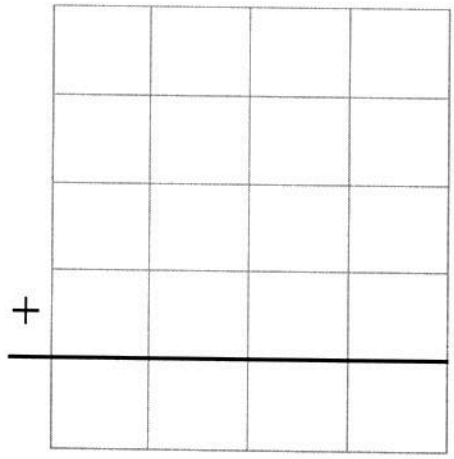
b.

$$\begin{array}{r} 7002 \\ -\ 4526 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

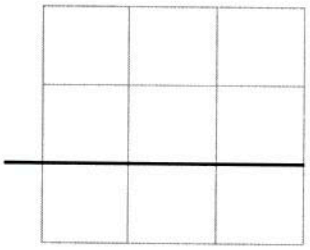


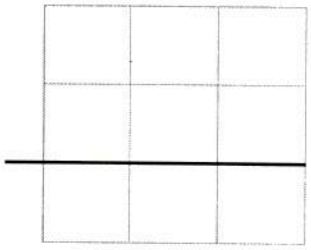
7. Solve.

a. 82 + 5,539 + 1,254 + 278



b. 535 + (430 – 173)





8. Solve what number goes in place of the triangle.

a. $414 + \triangle = 708$

$\triangle$ is _____

b. $\triangle - 339 = 485$

$\triangle$ is _____

Solve.

9. Jason bought a $185 camera and a $32 camera bag.
What was his change from $300?

10. A family is driving 300 miles from their hometown to Grandma's place.
10 miles before the half-way point they stopped to have lunch.
How many miles do they still have to go?

11. A store received 100 boxes, which each had 8 light bulbs.

a. How many light bulbs did the store receive?

b. After selling 8 boxes, how many bulbs are left?

Multiplication and Related Concepts

12. Draw a picture to illustrate the multiplication $3 \times 4 = 12$.

13. Solve: $5 \times 25 =$ _____

14. Solve.

a. $24 + 8 \times 3$	**b.** $2 + (5 + 4) \times 2$	**c.** $66 - 5 \times 5$

15. Write a multiplication sentence (NOT just the answer) to solve how many legs these animals have in total.

    a. seven horses _____

    b. five ducks _____

    c. eight horses and six ducks _____

16. Each table in a restaurant seats four people. How many tables do you need to reserve for a party of 31 people?

17. A cafeteria menu had spaghetti with meatballs for $8 and bean soup for $6. How much would it cost to buy three plates of spaghetti with meatballs and three bowls of bean soup?

18. Anna is bagging hair clips she made. She will put four hair clips in each bag. She has 28 hair clips to bag. How many bags will she need?

Time

19. Write the time the clock shows, and the time 10 minutes later.

	a. _____ : _____	**b.** _____ : _____	**c.** _____ : _____	**d.** _____ : _____
10 min. later	_____ : _____	_____ : _____	_____ : _____	_____ : _____

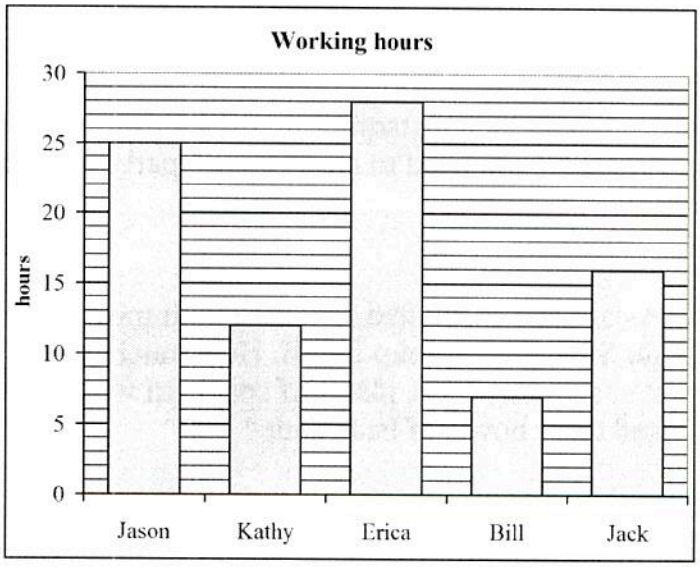
20. **a.** The TV show starts at 6:25 PM and ends at 7:10 PM.
How long is it?

b. Mr. Jackson's plane takes off at 9:30 AM. If the flight lasts for 6 hours 20 minutes, when will the plane land?

c. The baseball game was going to be on May 21, but it was postponed (made later) by one week. What was the new date for the game?

Graphs

21. The graph shows some people's working hours on Uncle Ted's apple farm.



a. How many hours did Erica work?

b. How many hours did Kathy work?

c. How many more hours did Jason work than Jack?

d. How many hours did the three boys work in total?

Money

22. Find the total cost of buying the items listed. Line up the numbers carefully when you add.

$6.60	$8.95	$1.25	$16.59
a. a calculator and a bag	**b.** two pens and a book	**c.** three pens and a calculator	

23. Find the change.

a. A book costs $7.10. You give $10. Change: $_____	**b.** A basket costs $4.45. You give $5. Change: $_____

24. A pencil case costs $2.35. If Mark buys four of them with his $10, what will his change be?

Place Value and Rounding

25. Fill in the missing part.

a. 2,000 + 60 + _____ = 2,760	**b.** 700 + 20 + _____ + 9 = 2,729

26. Compare and write < , > , or = .

a. 6,034 ☐ 3,064	**b.** 5,156 ☐ 5,516	**c.** 9,079 ☐ 9,097
d. 6,000 + 3 + 40 ☐ 400 + 60 + 3,000	**e.** 900 + 7,000 ☐ 90 + 7,000 + 2	

27. Add and subtract.

a. 5,400 + 300 = _____ 7,800 + 800 = _____	**b.** 2,900 – 1,700 = _____ 8,100 – 300 = _____

28. Round the numbers to the nearest TEN.

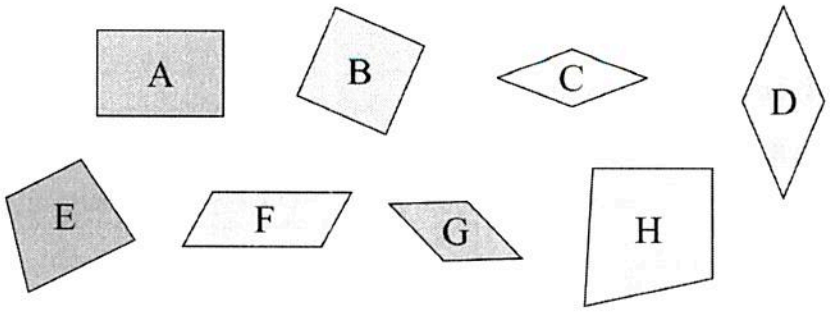
a. 743 ≈ _____	**b.** 987 ≈ _____	**c.** 251 ≈ _____	**d.** 665 ≈ _____

29. Estimate these calculations by rounding the numbers to the nearest hundred. Also, calculate the exact answer.

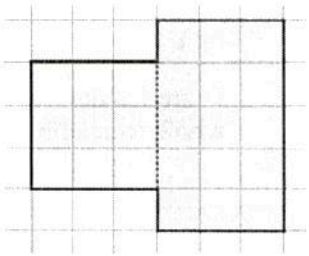
a. Round the numbers, then add: 3,782 + 2,255 ↓ ↓ + = _____	**Calculate exactly:** 3 7 8 2 + 2 2 5 5
b. Round the numbers, then subtract: 8,149 – 888 ↓ ↓ – = _____	**Calculate exactly:** 8 1 4 9 – 8 8 8

Geometry

30. Name any special quadrilaterals.



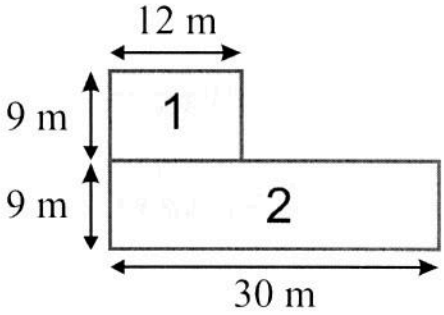
31. Find the perimeter and area of this shape.



Perimeter: _____

Area : _____

32. The picture shows a two-part lawn.



a. Find the areas of part 1 and part 2.

_____ and _____

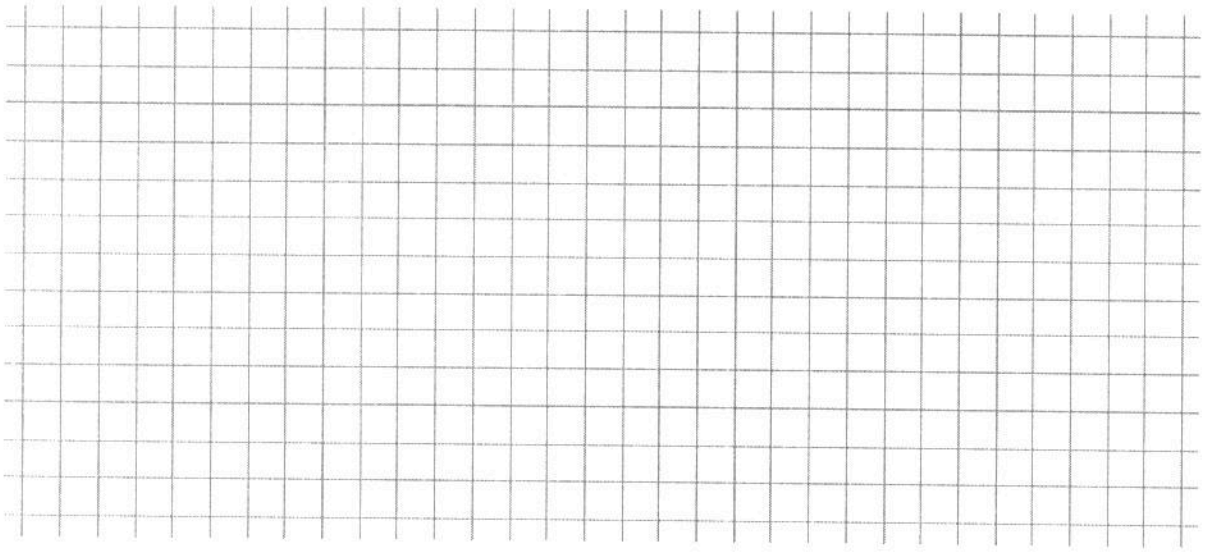
b. Find the perimeter of the whole lawn.

33. The perimeter of a rectangle measures 26 in. Find the other side length, if one side measures 4 in.

34. Draw in the grid below:

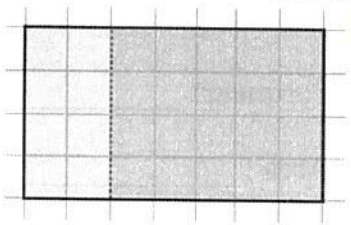
a. a rectangle with an area of 15 square units

b. a rectangle with a perimeter of 10 units.



35. Write a number sentence for the total area, thinking of one rectangle or two.

$$\underset{\text{area of the whole rectangle}}{___} \times (___ + ___) = \underset{\text{area of the first part}}{___} \times ___ + \underset{\text{area of the second part}}{___} \times ___ = _____$$



Measuring

36. Draw lines:

a. 6 1/4 inch long

b. 7 cm 5 mm long

37. Write in order from smallest to biggest unit: cm km m mm

38. Name two different units that you can use to measure a small amount of water in a drinking glass.

39. Fill in the blanks with units of measure. Sometimes several different units are possible.

a. The mountain is 20,000 _____ high.

b. The pencil is 14 _____ long.

c. Jeremy bought 5 _____ of potatoes.

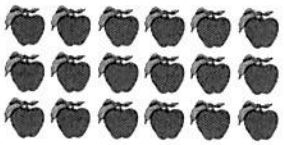
d. The large glass holds 3 _____ of liquid.

e. The teacher weighs 68 _____ .

f. The room was 20 _____ wide.

Division and Related Concepts

40. Write two multiplications and two divisions for the same picture.



_____ × _____ = _____

_____ × _____ = _____

_____ ÷ _____ = _____

_____ ÷ _____ = _____

41. Divide, but CROSS OUT all the problems that are impossible!

a. $17 \div 1 =$ _____ $17 \div 0 =$ _____	**b.** $17 \div 17 =$ _____ $0 \div 0 =$ _____	**c.** $1 \div 1 =$ _____ $0 \div 1 =$ _____

42. Divide.

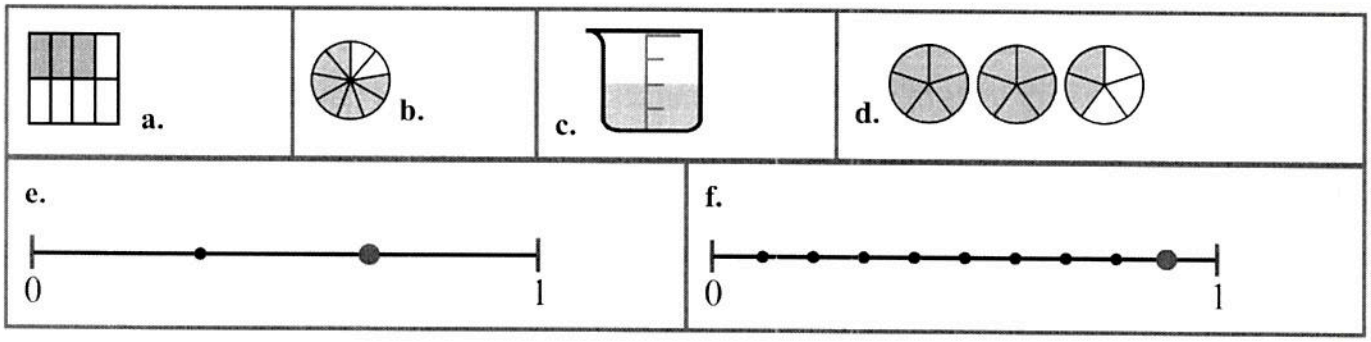
a. $17 \div 2 =$ _____, R _____ **b.** $24 \div 5 =$ _____, R _____ **c.** $47 \div 7 =$ _____, R _____

43. A team leader divided a group of 24 children into teams.
Can he divide the children equally into teams of 5?
Teams of 6? Teams of 7?

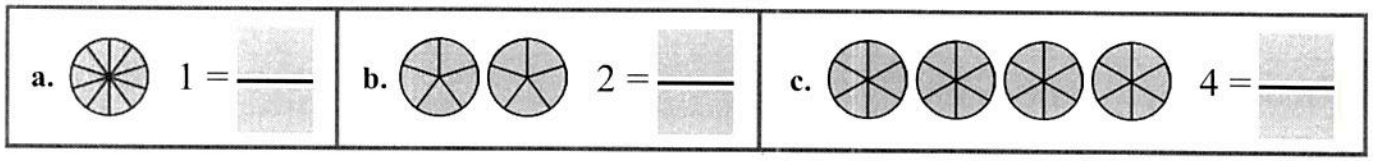
44. Annie, Rob, and Ted decided to buy a gift that cost $16 and flowers that cost $14 for Mom. The children shared the total cost equally. How much did each child pay?

Fractions

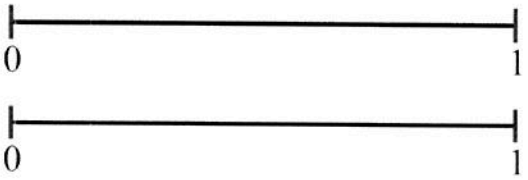
45. Write the fraction or mixed number.



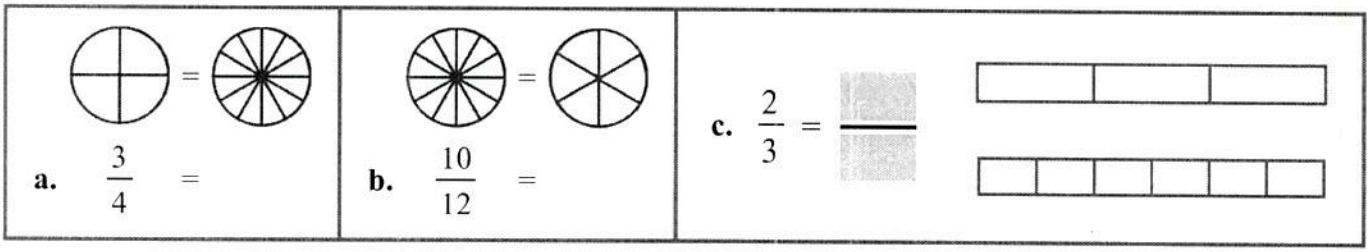
46. Write the whole numbers as fractions.



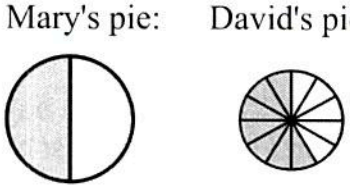
47. Mark the equivalent fractions $\frac{3}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ on the number lines.



48. Shade parts for the first fraction. Shade the same *amount* in the second picture, forming an equivalent fraction. Write the second fraction.



49. Compare the fractions, and write >, <, or = in the box.

a. $\frac{2}{7} \square \frac{2}{3}$ **b.** $\frac{5}{11} \square \frac{7}{11}$ **c.** $\frac{1}{2} \square \frac{9}{10}$ **d.** $\frac{1}{7} \square \frac{1}{8}$

50. Mary ate 1/2 of a strawberry pie, and David ate 7/12 of a blueberry pie. Look at the pictures. Who ate more pie?