

# Ohio's State Tests

**RELEASED ITEMS  
PAPER TEST BOOKLET**

**LARGE PRINT**

**SPRING 2017**

**GRADE 3  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS**

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**NOTE: The question numbers in this Released Items Paper Test Booklet match the question numbers in the corresponding Item Release Scoring Guide available on the portal and the item numbers in the Item Level Report in the Online Reporting System.**

**Directions:**

1. Read each question carefully. Think about what is being asked. Look carefully at graphs or diagrams because they will help you understand the question. Then, choose or write the answer you think is best.
2. Use only a #2 pencil to answer questions on this test.
3. For questions with bubbled responses, fill in the circle next to your answer choice. If you change your answer, make sure you erase your old answer completely. Do not cross out or make any marks on the other choices.
4. For questions with response boxes, write your answer neatly, clearly and only in the space provided. Answers written outside of the space provided will not be scored.
5. If you do not know the answer to a question, skip it and go on to the next question. If you have time, go back to the questions you skipped and try to answer them before turning in your Student Test Booklet.
6. Check over your work when you are finished.

Directions: Read the selection.

## Passage 1: Doug Taron: Bug Scientist

by Rachel Young

*Click interviews people to learn new things. In this passage, Click interviews a bug expert.*

- 1 Click's friend Doug Taron is a scientist who studies butterflies and other bugs at the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum in Chicago. One day Click stopped by for a visit. Here's what they said.
- 2 **Click:** You have bugs for friends? Why do you like bugs so much?
- 3 **Doug:** Bugs are just totally cool! They're the largest group of animals on Earth. And they have lots of important jobs.
- 4 **Click:** Bugs have jobs?
- 5 **Doug:** Sure they do. They help spread pollen and seeds so new plants can grow. They eat dead plants and animals and turn them into dirt. And lots of animals eat insects. If insects disappeared, then most people and animals would too.
- 6 **Click:** So are there any places that don't have bugs?

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- 7 **Doug:** Not many. Warm, wet places, like the rainforest, have the most bugs. But there are even bugs in icy Antarctica.
- 8 **Click:** Of all the bugs I know, fireflies are my favorite. Sometimes I catch them in a jar.
- 9 **Doug:** It's OK to catch bugs so you can give them a closer look. But then be sure to let them go. Now let's go take a look at some of my favorite bugs in the museum's butterfly garden.
- 10 **Click:** Look at all these beautiful butterflies! You must need a really big net to catch them all.
- 11 **Doug:** We don't catch them, Click. See these? Each one is a butterfly in its chrysalis stage. Inside, the caterpillar is changing into an adult butterfly.
- 12 **Click:** Those little things look too small to hold such big butterflies.
- 13 **Doug:** When the butterflies first **emerge**, their bodies are big and fat, but their wings are soft and wet and sort of smooshed up. They hang upside down to pump fluid from their bodies into their wings. Then, when their wings are all dry and sturdy, we release them in the butterfly garden.
- 14 **Click:** I see a butterfly on that flower. It's using a straw!

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- 15 **Doug:** That straw is the butterfly's long, hollow tongue. Butterflies uncoil their tongues, then stick them inside flowers to suck out the sweet nectar.
- 16 **Click:** Whoa! Look at the size of those wings! That's the biggest butterfly I've ever seen.
- 17 **Doug:** That's not a butterfly, Click. See how its **feelers** are feathery instead of long and thin? It's an Atlas moth—one of the biggest bugs in the world. Its wings can be a whole 12 inches across.
- 18 **Click:** There sure are lots of bugs to get to know. I think I'll go introduce myself to some of the ones in my backyard. Bye, bugs! Bye, Doug!

### Glossary

emerge: to come out of

feelers: movable parts (such as antennae) that insects use to sense direction or find food

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## Passage 2: What a Life!



### **A monarch butterfly eating nectar from a flower**

- 19 As you grow up, you get taller and bigger. But as a butterfly grows up, its body changes completely. This amazing journey is called metamorphosis.
- 20 A monarch butterfly always lays her eggs on a milkweed plant.
- 21 A caterpillar hatches from the monarch egg. It is the size of this comma, but not for long. It eats its eggshell, then all the milkweed leaves it can find. It eats and eats, and grows and grows.

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- 22 But the caterpillar's skin doesn't grow. It stays the same size. Soon the caterpillar grows so big, its skin splits open. The caterpillar has a new, larger skin under the old one. It crawls out of its old, too-tight skin and starts to eat again. The hungry caterpillar is storing energy for when it becomes a chrysalis and cannot eat.
- 23 After two weeks of eating, the caterpillar is the size of your finger. It attaches itself to a branch with sticky silk and sheds its skin. Now the monarch is a chrysalis. Outside, it has a hard, protective case. Inside, its body breaks down into squishy jelly and grows into a new shape—a butterfly.
- 24 Two weeks later, the adult butterfly creeps out of the chrysalis shell. At first, its wings are wet and crumpled. . . . Its wings grow larger as its tummy shrinks. Once its wings are stiff and dry, the monarch is ready to fly.
- 25 Fly away, beautiful butterfly!

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**Directions: Use the selection to answer the questions.**

1. How are paragraphs 14 and 15 connected?
  - Ⓐ Paragraph 14 tells how a butterfly's tongue uncoils and paragraph 15 explains why it does.
  - Ⓑ Paragraph 14 tells the first step of how butterflies eat and paragraph 15 explains the second step.
  - Ⓒ Paragraph 14 tells how the butterfly's tongue looks like a straw and paragraph 15 explains how the butterfly uses it to get nectar.
  - Ⓓ Paragraph 14 tells about a butterfly drinking from a flower and paragraph 15 explains how hard it is for the butterfly to get nectar.

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4. Read the sentence from paragraph 21.

“A caterpillar hatches from the monarch egg.”

What does the word hatches mean as it is used in the sentence?

- Ⓐ learns to fly
- Ⓑ comes out
- Ⓒ grows new skin
- Ⓓ stores energy

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5. According to Passage 2, which sentence describes what happens after a monarch comes out of its chrysalis?
- Ⓐ First the butterfly's wings begin to grow, and then the wings start to dry.
  - Ⓑ It begins by attaching itself to a branch with silk, and then it grows a hard case.
  - Ⓒ It begins by eating its eggshell, and then it eats milkweed leaves to make it grow.
  - Ⓓ First the butterfly's body breaks down into squishy jelly, and then the wings are able to grow.

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6. What is a main idea of Passage 2?
- Ⓐ Caterpillars go through many steps to become butterflies.
  - Ⓑ Butterflies carefully decide where to lay their eggs.
  - Ⓒ Caterpillars must eat all the time to grow quickly.
  - Ⓓ Butterflies have to practice for their first flight.
7. What important information about a butterfly's wings does Passage 2 explain that Passage 1 does not?
- Ⓐ how the butterfly's wings look when the butterfly comes out of the chrysalis
  - Ⓑ how the butterfly's wings need to change in order for the butterfly to fly
  - Ⓒ how the butterfly's wings are measured to show the size of the butterfly
  - Ⓓ how the butterfly's wings grow as its stomach gets smaller

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## Writing Prompt

8. Write a multi-paragraph response that explains why bugs can be both interesting and helpful. Include information about how they live and what they do. Use information from both passages to support your response.

As you write your response, be sure to:

- Review the passages
- Create clear, organized paragraphs
- Draw information from both passages
- Use evidence from the passages to support your points
- Pay attention to the grammar, structure and mechanics of your sentences

Be sure to include

- An introduction
- Information from the passages to support your explanation
- A conclusion

Write your multi-paragraph response on the lines provided on the following pages.

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Lined writing area for student response.

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