Directions:

Today you will be taking the Ohio Grade 3 English Language Arts Practice Assessment.

There are several important things to remember:

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.
Passage 1: from *The Great Shark Mystery*  
by Gertrude Chandler Warner

In this excerpt from *The Great Shark Mystery*, there was a burglary at the local aquarium. The Alden children suspect it was someone whose name begins with the letter J.

1. At the top of the page Jessie printed, SAVE THE MANATEES! in large, bold letters. . . .

2. Beneath that she signed her name and wrote her address. Then she handed the pad to Henry.

3. “What’s this?” he asked.

4. “It’s a petition,” Jessie said. “To save the manatees. We’ll send it to the governor.”

5. “That’s very nice,” Henry said, “but what does it have to do with J?”

6. “You’ll see,” Jessie said mysteriously. “Just sign it, please.”

7. When they had all signed their names, Jessie tucked the pad into her backpack. She looked at her watch. “If we want the plan to work, we’d better get going.”


10 They did not have to wait long. Soon a familiar man in a blue baseball cap emerged from the arena.

11 Jessie approached him quickly, her pad and pen in her hand. “Excuse me, sir,” she said politely, handing the pad to him. “Would you sign my petition and put your address?”

12 The man smiled at Jessie. “Let me take a look,” he said. He quickly read what Jessie had written.

13 “Sure, I’ll sign,” he said agreeably, taking the pen and writing his name and address.

14 “Thanks,” said Jessie.

15 As the man walked away, Jessie glanced at the pad and then went back to where the others were sitting. She had a big grin on her face.

16 “We’ve gotten lots of signatures to help the manatees,” Jessie said, pleased her plan had worked. She held the pad out to the others. “Best of all, we’ve found J.”

**Glossary**

manatees: large sea animals

Passage 2: from The Mystery of the Hidden Painting

by Gertrude Chandler Warner

In this excerpt from The Mystery of the Hidden Painting, a necklace is stolen from the Alden children’s grandmother. They notice a picture in the local newspaper of a woman wearing a similar necklace and they decide to visit this woman.

17 “Well,” she said. “Your aunt said you wanted to talk to me about a necklace . . . or something like that. Why would four young children be interested in a necklace?”

18 Jessie took the newspaper picture out of her pocket and showed it to Mrs. Harkins. “The necklace you’re wearing—” she began.

19 “Why don’t we all sit down,” Elizabeth Harkins said, leading them all into the living room. “We’ll be more comfortable.”

20 “The necklace—” Jessie continued.

21 “It looks like our grandmother’s,” Benny blurted out.

22 Mrs. Harkins frowned. “I don’t understand.”

23 Violet reached into her knapsack and smoothed out her drawing of the Alden necklace. “You see, our grandmother had this necklace. We think it looks like the one you wore to the dance.”
Suddenly a man appeared in the doorway. “Elizabeth,” he said firmly, “please come in here.”

Mrs. Harkins stood up. “Excuse me. My husband wants to talk to me.”

She walked into the next room. First there was just a murmur of voices. Then the sounds were louder, as if the Harkins were arguing. The Aldens looked at each other.

“Maybe we should leave,” Violet said. “I think we’ve upset them.”

Mr. Harkins then said, loud enough to be heard in the next room, “Be careful!”

Mrs. Harkins came back and sat down again. “I really only have a couple of minutes to talk to you children. What do you want?” Her voice was cold.

Henry said, “We just were wondering if your necklace could possibly be—”

Mrs. Harkins interrupted him. “The necklace isn’t mine.” Now she smiled. “The Elmford Museum lent it to me to wear to the dance, because it was a charity affair for the hospital. I don’t know anything about the necklace at all.”

She stood up and held her hand out to Jessie. “It was very nice meeting all of you. Now I have an appointment I must get to. I’ll have to ask you to leave.”
Outside the house, Benny said, “She wasn’t very friendly. Was she?” He looked very puzzled.

Henry put an arm around Benny’s shoulders. “You’re right, Benny. She wasn’t.”

Directions: Use the selection to answer questions 1 – 7.

1. Read this paragraph from Passage 1.

“‘You’ll see,’ Jessie said **mysteriously**. ‘Just sign it, please.’”
(paragraph 6)

What does the word **mysteriously** show about Jessie?

- A that she is afraid of “J”
- B that she might be the real “J”
- C that she wants to move quickly to find “J”
- D that she has a secret plan for finding out who “J” is

2. In Passage 1, Jessie suggests that the children go to the Dolphin Arena. How does this decision affect the rest of the story?

- A It helps them get the governor’s attention.
- B It explains why they are starting a petition.
- C It explains how they will save the manatees.
- D It helps them get closer to solving the mystery.
3. This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

**Part A**

What does paragraph 16 show about Jessie?

- her quiet personality  
- her caring nature  
- her cleverness  
- her patience

**Part B**

Select the letter before one sentence from the story below that supports the answer in Part A.

9.  

- “To the Dolphin Arena,” Jessie said. . . .

10.  

- They did not have to wait long.  
- Soon a familiar man in a blue baseball cap emerged from the arena.

11.  

- Jessie approached him quickly, her pad and pen in her hand.  
- “Excuse me, sir,” she said politely, handing the pad to him.  
- “Would you sign my petition and put your address?”
4. In addition to saving the manatees, explain what Jessie hopes the petition will help them do.

Write your answer in the space provided.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
5. Read these sentences from the passage.

“She walked into the next room. First there was just a murmur of voices. Then the sounds were louder, as if the Harkins were arguing.” (paragraph 26)

What is the meaning of murmur as it is used in the sentence?

A  chorus
B  echo
C  melody
D  whisper
6. This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

**Part A**

Why is Mrs. Harkins’s voice described as “cold” in paragraph 29?

A. She is worried about answering the children’s questions after talking to her husband.

B. She is curious to know more about the other necklace described by the children.

C. She is confused about why her necklace is compared to the one in the drawing.

D. She is upset that the children’s visit made her late for an important meeting.

**Part B**

Which evidence from Passage 2 supports the answer in Part A?

A. “‘We think it looks like one you wore to the dance.’” (paragraph 23)

B. “Mr. Harkins then said, loud enough to be heard in the next room, ‘Be careful!’” (paragraph 28)

C. “‘I don’t know anything about the necklace at all.’” (paragraph 31)

D. “‘Now, I have an appointment I must get to.’” (paragraph 32)
7. Passage 1 and Passage 2 come from the same series of children’s books. In some ways they are similar, and in other ways they are different.

Fill in the bubbles in the table below to show which sentences describe *The Great Shark Mystery*, which ones describe *The Mystery of the Hidden Painting*, and which ones describe both.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>The Great Shark Mystery</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>The Mystery of the Hidden Painting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A mystery is nearly solved.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Alden children work together.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A strange argument adds to the mystery.</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Alden children use clues to get information.</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>L</td>
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Do not go on
Do not go on
Do not go on
Directions: Read the selection.

Passage 1: When a Wild Bird Needs Your Help

by Carolyn Combs

1 One spring day you spy a baby bird frantically hopping up and down in your yard. The bird seems alone and unable to fly. You want to help. What can you do?

2 First, find an adult to help you. Look for signs of injury . . . . If injured—

  • carefully place in a box with air holes and lined with a towel
  • keep warm
  • contact a licensed wildlife rehabilitator by searching at www.owra.org, www.wildliferehabinfo.org, or by asking a veterinarian
  • ask a wildlife rehabilitator before giving any food or water

3 If not injured—

  • can the bird hop?
  • If yes, it’s a fledgling and ready to be out of a nest.
  • If the fledgling is in a dangerous place, move it to a nearby tree branch
  • help by keeping people and pets out of the area while the young bird becomes a good flyer.
4 If it’s too young to hop, call a wildlife rehabilitator. Call a wildlife rehabilitator for all injured adult birds. Have fun watching, but remember it’s illegal to keep wildlife as pets.

Glossary

frantically: doing something fast

rehabilitator: someone who fixes things

fledgling: a young, inexperienced bird

injured: harmed or wounded

Passage 2: Her Patients Have Wings and Beaks
by Elizabeth Armstrong Hall

In this passage, Elizabeth Armstrong Hall interviews bird veterinarian Dr. Leila Marcucci.

5 “I never had a pet bird as a kid,” says bird veterinarian Dr. Leila Marcucci. “We had cats.” She still has cats (and no birds). But these days, she treats other people’s pet birds at the Bay Area Bird Hospital in San Francisco, California. Her patients are cockatiels, parakeets, African grey parrots, cockatoos, macaws, canaries, chickens, turkeys and pigeons. Her largest patient was an 11-pound turkey. Her tiniest was a blue cap finch that weighed only one-quarter of an ounce.

How did you train to become a bird vet?

6 I’ve always loved science. I majored in Marine Biology in college. But I didn’t know I wanted to be a veterinarian until I had almost graduated. After college I went to the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine for four years. Then I took courses to specialize in birds. I also trained with bird vets.

Why do birds have to visit a vet?

7 Every animal (including people!) should see a doctor for checkups and when they’re feeling sick. Unlike people, birds are good at hiding their illnesses, sometimes until it’s too late. Annual exams can find problems that a bird hides from its human family.
Why do birds need a special bird vet?

8 There are over 9000 species of birds, including 300 kinds of parrots. Bird vets can take better care of each patient because they have specialized knowledge.

How do you examine a bird to see if it’s healthy or not?

9 I start with its eyes, nose, and ears, and listen to its heart and lungs. Then I check its wings, legs, and feet. I also examine its feathers, skin, and belly.

What’s the most common mistake people make when taking care of pet birds?

10 The most common mistake is giving them birdseed. Birdseed is high in fat and low in nutrients. It’s like if you ate only bread and butter. . . .

What is the best diet for pet birds?

11 The best diet includes special bird pellets, fresh leafy greens and small amounts of fruit and protein, like cheese, cooked meat, fish or chicken. Tofu or a hard-boiled egg are also good sources of protein.

How long can healthy birds live?

12 Parakeets can live up to 10 years, and cockatiels 20 to 30 years. An amazon parrot could live for more than 60 years.
Dogs have a powerful sense of smell. What is a bird’s strongest sense?

13 Birds have excellent vision. Some, like owls, have super strong hearing.

Which birds are the best “talkers”?

14 African grey parrots, amazons, macaws, cockatoos and cockatiels are the best talkers. Of the parrots, parakeets have the largest vocabulary (nearly 2000 words!).

What other animals do you treat?

15 I also treat rabbits and rodents, like rats, mice, guinea pigs, hamsters and chinchilla. I also treat reptiles like turtles, tortoises, lizards, and snakes.

Describe your most unusual patient.

16 One day we found a big white pigeon, a king pigeon, outside the bird hospital. With a little coaxing, he hopped right in. He had huge foot sores that needed surgery. He certainly came to the right place!

Glossary

annual: something that happens every year
pellets: a small, round form of food
coaxing: talking someone into doing something

Excerpt from “Her Patients Have Wings and Beaks” by Elizabeth Armstrong Hall, from Appleseeds. Copyright © 2015 by Carus Publishing. Reprinted by permission of Carus Publishing via Copyright Clearance Center.
Directions: Use the selection to answer questions 1 – 8.

1. Read this sentence from paragraph 2.

“contact a licensed wildlife rehabilitator by searching at www.owra.org, www.wildliferehabinfo.org, or by asking a veterinarian”

What is the meaning of contact as it is used in Passage 1?

A  to watch
B  to help out
C  to understand
D  to connect with someone
2. This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

What is the main idea of Passage 1?

A  Wild birds should be kept outside.
B  It is important to keep birds warm.
C  Young birds need to learn how to fly.
D  Always be careful when you help a bird.

Part B

Which sentence helps develop the main idea in Part A?

A  “The bird seems alone and unable to fly.” (paragraph 1)
B  “First, find an adult to help you.” (paragraph 2)
C  “If yes, it’s a fledgling and ready to be out of a nest.” (paragraph 3)
D  “Have fun watching, but remember it’s illegal to keep wildlife as pets.” (paragraph 4)
3. Which detail from Passage 1 shows that an uninjured bird should be fine if left alone?

A “carefully place in a box with air holes and lined with a towel” (paragraph 2)
B “ask a wildlife rehabilitator before giving any food or water” (paragraph 2)
C “If the fledgling is in a dangerous place, move it to a nearby tree branch” (paragraph 3)
D “help by keeping people and pets out of the area while the young bird becomes a good flyer.” (paragraph 3)
4. Read this sentence from paragraph 8.

“There are over 9000 species of birds, including 300 kinds of parrots.”

What is the meaning of the word species as it is used in the sentence?

A. ages
B. doctors
C. illnesses
D. types
5. Which section in Passage 2 could be used to help the reader know if a bird needs professional care?

A. Why do birds have to visit a vet?
B. How do you examine a bird to see if it’s healthy or not?
C. How long can healthy birds live?
D. Dogs have a powerful sense of smell. What is a bird’s strongest sense?

6. Based on the passages, what is something that both veterinarians and children should do when they find a bird that might be in trouble?

A. ask a parent for help
B. give it food and water
C. look for signs of injury
D. bring it inside to keep it warm
7. What is the point of view of both passages? Select two answers.

A. Both authors feel that wild birds should not be pets.

B. Both authors feel it is important to treat birds with care.

C. Both authors feel it can be fun to watch young birds grow.

D. Both authors feel a professional can be helpful when treating birds.

E. Both authors feel that birds should not see a doctor unless they are sick.
Writing Prompt

8. Whether you are helping birds in the wild or keeping them as pets, they require special attention and care. Write a multi-paragraph response that explains why birds are different from other animals, and describe the most important things to keep in mind when caring for them. Use information from the sources to support your response.

As you write your response, be sure to:

• Review the sources
• Create clear, organized paragraphs
• Draw information from both sources
• Use evidence from the sources 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.

Do not write your answer here.
Go to the next page to write your answer.