

Common Literacy Assessment
Grade 3
Spring

1. The word care means to be concerned or worried. The suffix 'less' is added to care to make careless. What is the meaning of the word careless?
 - (A) without caring
 - (B) being caring again
 - (C) with much care
 - (D) caring before

2. When the prefix 'dis' is added to the base word 'obey', what is the meaning of the new word 'disobey'?
 - (A) obeying sometimes
 - (B) obeying most of the time
 - (C) not obeying
 - (D) obeying again

3. Happy means feeling joyous or merry. The suffix 'er' is added to happy to make happier. Which of the following answers means the same as happier?
 - (A) more happy
 - (B) happy before
 - (C) less happy
 - (D) not being happy

4. How do you correctly divide the vocabulary word character into syllables?
 - (A) charac/ter
 - (B) cha/racte/r
 - (C) chara/ct/er
 - (D) char/ac/ter



5. Which word rhymes with the vocabulary word thief ?
- Ⓐ half
 - Ⓑ shift
 - Ⓒ beef
 - Ⓓ receive
6. The hollow log had fallen on the forest floor long ago. What does the vocabulary word hollow mean in this sentence?
- Ⓐ solid
 - Ⓑ old
 - Ⓒ enormous
 - Ⓓ empty
7. The house was silent when the family got home. What does the vocabulary word silent mean in the sentence?
- Ⓐ quiet with no noise
 - Ⓑ scary
 - Ⓒ quiet with some noise
 - Ⓓ dark
8. “I will finish my homework now,” replied Cody. What does the vocabulary word replied mean in the sentence?
- Ⓐ giggled
 - Ⓑ answered
 - Ⓒ yelled
 - Ⓓ laughed



9. When the prefix 're' is added to the word select, the new word is reselect. What does the word reselect mean?
- (A) to select before
 - (B) without selecting
 - (C) to select again
 - (D) not selecting
10. The base word of admiration is admire. Using what you know about the word admire, what does the word admiration mean?
- (A) having an exciting time
 - (B) showing wonder and respect for something
 - (C) laughing or giggling
 - (D) when something shakes or vibrates

Read the passage **Follow That Horse** by **Shannon Teper** and then answer the questions. You may look back at the story to help you to answer the questions.

11. Which of the following sentences was **NOT** talked about in the story **Follow That Horse**?
- (A) Cuddles flies on airplanes with her owner.
 - (B) The miniature horse rides on elevators with her owner.
 - (C) Cuddles wears sneakers.
 - (D) The miniature horse sleeps in a dog bed.
12. The passage **Follow That Horse** tells the reader many facts about Cuddles and guide horses. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) Cuddles is one of the first miniature guide horses for blind people.
 - (B) Cuddles is house broken.
 - (C) Cuddles saved Dan from danger when he was almost hit by a bike.
 - (D) Cuddles weighs 80 pounds and is 26 inches tall



13. According to the passage, some miniature horses make good guide animals. Which fact is **true** about trained guide horses?

- (A) Guide horses must know five different commands.
 - (B) They must learn to disobey if the command is not safe.
 - (C) Guide horses must run away if they are frightened.
 - (D) Many people are allergic to miniature horses.
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14. The **two** photographs in this passage help the reader to know...

- (A) that miniature horses eat hay and oats.
- (B) what a miniature guide horse looks like when working.
- (C) that Cuddles was trained in North Carolina.
- (D) that Cuddles did not like sneakers at first.

15. What important word from the story means to 'lead or direct'?

- (A) miniature
- (B) compact
- (C) allergic
- (D) guide

Read the folktale **The Billy Goat and the Vegetable Garden** retold by Lucia M. Gonzalez. Then answer the questions about the story. You may look back at the story to help you answer the questions.

16. In the folktale, **The Billy Goat and the Vegetable Garden**, who is telling the story?

- (A) an ant
- (B) a narrator
- (C) the old man
- (D) the Billy goat



17. In the folktale, how did the man first try to solve the problem with the goat?

- Ⓐ He gave the goat vegetables from the garden.
 - Ⓑ The old man yelled at the goat and told him to go away.
 - Ⓒ The old man spoke kindly to the goat and asked him to find food somewhere else.
 - Ⓓ He charged at the goat and ran after him.
-

18. In **The Billy Goat and the Vegetable Garden**, what important message does the author want the reader to learn?

- Ⓐ Many animals are helpful in caring for a garden.
- Ⓑ Food tastes better when it is shared with friends.
- Ⓒ Small friends can sometimes help in solving big problems.
- Ⓓ Kindness can be used to solve any problem .

19. Which of the following sentences from the story matches the drawing of the little old man and the little old woman on the second page of the story?

- Ⓐ “Ay, ay, ay, ay, ay!” the billy goat cried. “I have stepped in an anthill!”
- Ⓑ One morning a billy goat came into their garden and began eating up all the vegetables.
- Ⓒ The little ant now crawled to the other ear and stung him.
- Ⓓ “I have come to help you,” said the little ant.

20. What does the word ‘charged’ mean in this sentence from the story- “Then he charged at the old man with his horns!”

- Ⓐ attacked
- Ⓑ used a credit card
- Ⓒ loaded with electricity
- Ⓓ blamed



Fourth Quarter Reading Assessment

Directions: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Bess watched closely. Inside the huge cage, the lion roared loudly and waved its paws in the air. The lion tamer stepped back and gave commands to the huge cat. The tamer cracked his whip and then turned around to face the crowd. The tamer bowed and headed for the cage door.

1. Where does this story take place?

- Ⓐ on a city street
- Ⓑ at a circus
- Ⓒ in the woods
- Ⓓ in a pet store

2. What can you tell about the tamer?

- Ⓐ He is very brave.
- Ⓑ He does not like animals.
- Ⓒ He is a friend of Bess's.
- Ⓓ He also works with tigers.



Directions: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Dr. Holland was walking to work on a spring day. She passed along the shore of a sparkling blue lake. In the distance, she could see the green hills on the opposite shore. She smelled the fresh, clean air and felt the warm sun on her cheeks. "How lucky I am!" she thought as she looked around. She wished everyone could live near such natural beauty.

3. What is the weather in this story?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> A | <input type="radio"/> B | <input type="radio"/> C | <input type="radio"/> D |
| rainy | snowy | sunny | stormy |

4. Dr. Holland feels that she is lucky because she _____.

- A is warm
- B has a job
- C is able to walk to work
- D is able to enjoy nature's beauty

Directions: Read and answer the following questions.

5. What is the **noun** in the following sentence? **I saw a ball over there.**

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> A | <input type="radio"/> B | <input type="radio"/> C | <input type="radio"/> D |
| saw | there | ball | a |

6. What is the **noun** in the following sentence? **The three bears ran by me.**

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> A | <input type="radio"/> B | <input type="radio"/> C | <input type="radio"/> D |
| me | bears | ran | three |



7. What is the **verb** in the following sentence? **Lisa saw three boats on the river.**

- (A) boats (B) river (C) Lisa (D) saw

8. What is the **verb** in the following sentence? **The boys play football at the park.**

- (A) play (B) park (C) football (D) and

9. What is the **adjective** in the following sentence?

Kim watched the pretty balloon float away.

- (A) watched (B) Kim (C) away (D) pretty

10. What is the **adjective** in the following sentence?

Henry likes to visit the zoo to see the tall giraffes.

- (A) Henry (B) tall (C) likes (D) zoo



First Quarter Reading Assessment

Directions: Read each sentence and choose the best answer.

1. What is the prefix in the word **reopen**?

- Ⓐ en
- Ⓑ re
- Ⓒ open
- Ⓓ pen

2. The prefix in the word **unhappy** is ____.

- Ⓐ un
- Ⓑ hap
- Ⓒ happy
- Ⓓ py

3. What is the suffix in the word **opening**?

- Ⓐ ing
- Ⓑ ening
- Ⓒ open
- Ⓓ ng

4. The suffix in the word **careful** is ____.

- Ⓐ reful
- Ⓑ ful
- Ⓒ care
- Ⓓ ul



5. What is the base word in the word **disconnect**?

- Ⓐ connect
- Ⓑ nect
- Ⓒ con
- Ⓓ dis

6. The base word in the word **incorrect** is ____.

- Ⓐ in
- Ⓑ corre
- Ⓒ rect
- Ⓓ correct

Directions: Read the passage and answer the two questions.

The old man was bear-like, gruff, and rough-mannered. He walked with a slow gait, his broad shoulders slumped forward. When he spoke, the sound came from deep in his throat, like thunder traveling over a long distance.

The old man hardly said two words in a row unless a person asked him about bears. Then his eyes lit up and he had a lot to say.

7. What does the word "slumped" in the following sentence mean:

"... his broad shoulders slumped forward...?"

- Ⓐ bent
- Ⓑ became
- Ⓒ held
- Ⓓ rose



8. What does the word "lit" in the following sentence mean:

"Then his eyes lit up and he had a lot to say."?

- Ⓐ dimmed
- Ⓑ rolled
- Ⓒ brightened
- Ⓓ woke

Directions: Read the passage below and choose the best answer for each cause and effect question.

The coming of winter means no food and very cold weather in some places. Animals deal with winter in different ways. Some move to warmer places, and others store food. Frogs bury themselves in mud, and some insects burrow into the ground. Other animals, such as the ground squirrel and the woodchuck, *hibernate*. This means that they go into a long, deep "sleep."

When an animal hibernates, it finds a safe place to sleep. The animal does not eat or drink while hibernating. It lives off of fat stored up in its body, so it must eat as much as it can before going to sleep. During hibernation the animal's heart rate and breathing slow down until it is just barely alive. Also, the animal's body temperature drops until it is almost as cold as the weather outside. This helps the animal save energy.



9. What causes the animals to hibernate or go to "sleep"?

- Ⓐ They want to hide from enemies.
- Ⓑ Hunting makes them very tired.
- Ⓒ Cold weather makes them live differently.
- Ⓓ They need rest to make them stronger.

10. What do ground squirrels do when winter comes?

- Ⓐ move to a warmer place
- Ⓑ burrow into the ground
- Ⓒ bury themselves in mud
- Ⓓ go into a deep "sleep"

11. An animal must add more body fat before hibernating because ____.

- Ⓐ the animal wants to look different to help it hide
- Ⓑ the animal will not eat or drink during this time
- Ⓒ fat makes a soft pillow to sleep on
- Ⓓ the animal needs to be bigger to scare away hunters

12. What happens to an animal's heart when the animal hibernates?

- Ⓐ It gets smaller.
- Ⓑ It beats louder.
- Ⓒ It slows down.
- Ⓓ It gets stronger.



Common Literacy Assessment
Grade 3
Winter

1. The vocabulary word filthy means very dirty. The suffix 'est' is added to filthy to make filthiest. What is the meaning of the word filthiest?
- (A) more filthy or dirty
 - (B) the most filthy or dirty
 - (C) the least filthy or dirty
 - (D) not filthy or dirty
2. When the prefix 're' is added to the base word 'read', what is the meaning of the new word 'reread'?
- (A) not reading at all
 - (B) read something before
 - (C) read something again
 - (D) read something after
3. Boast means to brag. Which of the answers means the same as boastful?
- (A) boasts a lot
 - (B) does not boast at all
 - (C) boasts sometimes
 - (D) without boasting
4. How do you correctly divide the word galloping into syllables?
- (A) gallop / ing
 - (B) gal / lop / ing
 - (C) gal / loping
 - (D) gall / op / ing
5. Which word rhymes with the vocabulary word guide?
- (A) guard
 - (B) rid
 - (C) mud
 - (D) hide



6. I admire people who work hard and are nice to others.

What does the vocabulary word admire mean in this sentence?

- (A) look up to
- (B) dislike
- (C) try to talk to
- (D) laugh at

7. The mother was tender with her new born baby.

What does the vocabulary word tender mean in this sentence?

- (A) rough
- (B) talking
- (C) gentle
- (D) rocking

8. As time was running out, we had to shift from one activity to another.

What does the vocabulary word shift mean in this sentence?

- (A) change
- (B) stay the same
- (C) got bored
- (D) gave up

9. When the prefix pre is added to the root word heat the new word is preheat. What does the word preheat mean?

- (A) to heat again
- (B) to bake
- (C) not to heat
- (D) to heat before

10. The base word of circular is circle. What does the word circular mean?

- (A) to move about
- (B) a straight line
- (C) a pyramid in shape
- (D) round



Read the passage ‘**Toby Meets Bouncer**’ by Lloydene L. Cook. This passage tells how hard it can be to get used to new things. Bouncer gives Toby a challenge that Toby has never had to face.

11. What does Toby do after he finishes eating his food?

- Ⓐ He growls at the puppy.
- Ⓑ Toby falls asleep on the rug.
- Ⓒ He fetches his yellow ball.
- Ⓓ Toby runs in circles around the yard.

12. How is Toby’s problem solved in the story?

- Ⓐ Bouncer and Andy play catch.
- Ⓑ Andy comes out to feed Toby.
- Ⓒ Toby and Bouncer become friends.
- Ⓓ Andy leaves Bouncer outside all night.

13. In the passage ‘Toby Meets Bouncer’, what is the message? What does the author want the reader to learn?

- Ⓐ It is hard for a family to have two dogs as pets.
- Ⓑ Puppies are much more fun than older dogs.
- Ⓒ It can sometimes be hard to get used to changes and new things.
- Ⓓ Toby felt left out when Andy brought Bouncer home.

14. What is the purpose of the two illustrations in this story?

- Ⓐ To show the reader that Toby is large and that Bouncer is small.
- Ⓑ To show the reader how things changed between Toby and Bouncer from the beginning of the story to the end.
- Ⓒ To show the reader that Andy likes Bouncer now more than he likes Toby.
- Ⓓ To show the reader how important it is to take good care of pets.

15. What does the word grumbled mean in this sentence from the story?

“Why does he sleep inside and I don’t?” Toby grumbled. It’s not fair.”

- Ⓐ cried
- Ⓑ agreed
- Ⓒ whispered
- Ⓓ complained



Read the passage *Owls and Their Homes* by Deborah Chase Gibson. Just like people, owls live in different countries and have different types of homes. This is a passage about a few of the many kinds of owls.

16. According to the passage, owls have very good eyesight. Which is true about the eyesight of owls?

- Ⓐ They can only see at night.
- Ⓑ They can't see colors.
- Ⓒ Owls can only see in the daytime.
- Ⓓ Owls cannot see as well as people.

17. The author tells that different kinds of owls are found in many different habitats. What kind of owl is found in both cold Alaska and in the hot, South American rain forests?

- Ⓐ elf owls
- Ⓑ snowy owls
- Ⓒ burrowing owls
- Ⓓ great horned owls

18. 'Owls and Their Homes' tells many facts about owls. What is the main idea of this passage?

- Ⓐ Owls aren't very good at building their own nests.
- Ⓑ Some owls grow to be twenty inches tall.
- Ⓒ There are many species of owls around the world.
- Ⓓ Farmers like to have barn owls around to eat mice.

19. The photographs in this passage help the reader to understand.....

- Ⓐ Owls are fierce predators and eat all kinds of rodents.
- Ⓑ Owls are known for their large, dark eyes and feathered heart shaped faces.
- Ⓒ Some owls make their homes in empty holes and tunnels dug by other animals.
- Ⓓ Snowy owls blend in well with the icy Arctic tundra.

20. What important word from this story helps us to know that owls are most active at night?

- Ⓐ nocturnal
- Ⓑ tundra
- Ⓒ predator
- Ⓓ saguaro

