8 Practice Tests
for
Reading and Math

Grade 3

by Michael Priestley

Contents

Introduction

In this book, you will find eight Practice Tests designed to help your students prepare to take standardized tests. Each Practice Test has two parts—Reading and Math. Each test part has 20–30 multiple-choice items that closely resemble the kinds of questions students will have to answer on "real" tests. Each part of the test will take 30–40 minutes for students to complete.

The Reading and Math skills measured in these tests and the types of questions are based on detailed analyses and correlations of the five most widely used standardized tests and the curriculum standards measured by many statewide tests, including the following:

Stanford Achievement Test	California's STAR Test
CTBS TerraNova	TAAS (Texas)
Metropolitan Achievement Test	MCAS (Massachusetts)
Iowa Test of Basic Skills	FCAT (Florida)
California Achievement Test	New York

How to Use the Tests

To use a Practice Test, make a copy of the test or part of the test for each student. Tell students how much time they will have to complete the test. Encourage students to work quickly and carefully and to keep track of the remaining time—just as they would in a real testing session. You may have students mark their answers directly on the test pages, or you may have them use a copy of the **Answer Sheet** on page 87. The answer sheet may be used with any of the Practice Tests, and it will help students become accustomed to filling in bubbles on a separate answer sheet. It may also make the tests easier for you to score.

For the Math section in each test, we do not recommend the use of calculators. For Practice Tests 2 and 6, students will need an inch ruler and a centimeter ruler to answer some of the questions.

At the back of this book, you will find **Tested Skills** charts and **Answer Keys** for the eight Practice Tests. The Tested Skills charts list the skills measured in each test and the test questions that measure each skill. These charts may be helpful to you in determining what kinds of questions your students answered incorrectly, what skills they may be having trouble with, and who may need further instruction in particular skills. To score a Practice Test, refer to the Answer Key for that test. The Answer Key lists the correct response to each question.

To score a Practice Test, go through the test and mark each question answered correctly. Add the total number of questions answered correctly to find the student's test score. To find a percentage score, divide the number answered correctly by the total number of questions. For example, the percentage score for a student who answers 20 out of 25 Reading questions correctly is 20 ÷ 25 = 0.80, or 80%. In your classroom, you might want to have students correct their own tests. This will give students a chance to see where they made mistakes and what they need to do to improve their scores on the next test.

On the next two pages of this book, you will find **Test-Taking Tips** for Reading and Math. You may want to share these tips and strategies with students before they begin working on the Practice Tests. You may also want to post these tips in the classroom and discuss them when students are preparing to take tests.

Test-Taking Tips: Reading

1. For each part of the test, read the directions carefully so you know what to do. Then read the directions again—just to make sure.

2. For questions about a reading passage, take a quick look at the questions first. Then you will know what to look for as you read the passage.

3. In each question, look for key words to help you decide what the question is asking. Examples of key words: *who, what, when, where, how, why.*

4. You do not have to memorize the information in each passage before you answer the questions. Go back to the passage to find the answers you need.

5. To find the sequence of events, look for signal words, such as *first, last, then, next, before, after, later, finally.* You may also look for numbers, such as years or dates.

6. To figure out the meaning of an unfamiliar word in a passage, look for clues in the sentence. Be sure to look in the sentences before and after the word, too.

7. To find causes and effects, look for signal words and phrases, such as *because, so, since, as a result.*

8. When answering a question, read all the answer choices carefully. Consider each possible answer before you choose one.

9. To find the main idea of a passage, decide what the whole passage is mostly about. Use the title and any pictures on the page to help you figure it out.

10. Be on the lookout for negative words in questions or directions, such as *not, opposite, except, unless.* These words may be in all CAPITAL letters, in **bold** type or *italics,* or underlined. Questions using these words can be confusing. Think carefully about what the question is asking before you choose an answer.

Test-Taking Tips: Mathematics

1. For each part of the test, read the directions carefully so you know what to do. Then read the directions again—just to make sure.

2. Look for key words and phrases to help you decide what each question is asking and what kind of computation you need to do. Examples of key words: *less than, greatest, least, farther, longest, divided equally.*

3. To help solve a problem, write a number sentence or equation.

4. Use scrap paper (or extra space on the test page) to write down the numbers and information you need to solve a problem.

5. If a question has a picture or diagram, study it carefully. Draw your own picture or diagram if it will help you solve a problem.

6. Try to solve each problem before you look at the answer choices. (In some tests, the correct answer may be "Not Given" or "Not Here," so you will want to be sure of your answer. In these Practice Tests, some of the Math questions use "NG" for "Not Given.")

7. Check your work carefully before you finish. (In many questions, you can check your answer by working backwards to see if the numbers work out correctly.)

8. If you are not sure which answer is correct, cross out every answer that you know is wrong. Then make your best guess.

9. To complete a number sentence or equation, try all the answer choices until you find the one that works.

10. When working with fractions, always reduce (or rename) the fractions to their lowest parts. When working with decimals, keep the decimal points lined up correctly.

Name _____ Date _____

Practice Test 1
Reading
Directions. Choose the meaning of the underlined word. Mark your answer.

1. An onion is something to —
- Ⓐ wear
- Ⓑ drive
- Ⓒ eat
- Ⓓ live in

2. Unusual means —
- Ⓕ pretty
- Ⓖ mean
- Ⓗ big
- Ⓙ rare

3. Silent means —
- Ⓐ happy
- Ⓑ quiet
- Ⓒ funny
- Ⓓ slow

4. A battle is a —
- Ⓕ boat
- Ⓖ party
- Ⓗ fight
- Ⓙ shoe

5. To discover is to —
- Ⓐ throw
- Ⓑ belong
- Ⓒ wish
- Ⓓ find

6. Something frozen is very —
- Ⓕ cold
- Ⓖ long
- Ⓗ new
- Ⓙ small

7. A leopard is a kind of —
- Ⓐ storm
- Ⓑ animal
- Ⓒ plant
- Ⓓ shoe

8. To burst is to —
- Ⓕ wait
- Ⓖ see
- Ⓗ pop
- Ⓙ ride

9. To escape is to —
- Ⓐ get away
- Ⓑ yell
- Ⓒ think about
- Ⓓ help

10. A college is a kind of —
- Ⓕ artwork
- Ⓖ friend
- Ⓗ flower
- Ⓙ school

GO ON ⇨

Practice Test 1 *(continued)*

Directions. Read each passage. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answer.

The Orange Shirt

Mark and his cousin Phil were going to a family picnic in the park. Mark showed up wearing an orange shirt with green palm trees on it.

"Oh, no!" said Phil, when he saw what Mark was wearing.

Mark was older than Phil. That meant that when Mark outgrew his clothes, they got passed down to Phil. Phil didn't mind wearing hand-me-down clothes, but he did mind wearing shirts with palm trees.

Phil was trying to decide what to say when another cousin, Josh, walked by. He was even younger than Phil.

"Hey, I like that shirt!" said Josh, pointing at the palm trees.

Mark and Phil looked at each other, and Phil smiled.

"I'll see what I can do," promised Mark.

11. What happened first?

(A) Josh pointed at Mark's shirt.

(B) Phil saw Mark's shirt.

(C) Josh walked by.

(D) Mark made a promise.

12. Where does this story take place?

(F) at a clothes store

(G) at school

(H) in a park

(J) on a beach with palm trees

13. Why did Phil say, "Oh, no!"

(A) He knew it was going to rain.

(B) He didn't like Mark.

(C) He didn't like the shirt.

(D) He saw Josh coming.

14. When Mark outgrows the shirt, he most likely will —

(F) throw it away

(G) give it to Phil

(H) keep it forever

(J) give it to Josh

GO ON

Practice Test 1 *(continued)*

Tree House

Robin's family was moving to a new home, and Robin would have to leave her backyard tree house behind. She loved to climb up there and lie on her back. She loved to stare at the green leaves and the blue sky above.

Robin's parents arranged for Robin to stay with her grandmother during the move. After a week, Grandma brought Robin to the new house. Outside there was not a single tree big enough to hold a tree house. Sadly, Robin walked inside.

Her parents called, "Come and see your new room!"

Robin gasped when she walked into the room. Her parents had painted the ceiling of her room blue with puffy, white clouds. They had painted a tree with wide branches that spread over the ceiling. Beautiful green leaves covered the brown branches. It was perfect!

15. Robin did not want to —
- Ⓐ paint her room
- Ⓑ visit her grandmother
- Ⓒ climb into her tree house
- Ⓓ move to a new place

16. How did Robin feel about her room in the new house?
- Ⓕ pleased
- Ⓖ sad
- Ⓗ angry
- Ⓙ afraid

17. What kind of story is this?
- Ⓐ fairy tale
- Ⓑ tall tale
- Ⓒ mystery
- Ⓓ realistic fiction

18. The nicest thing that Robin's parents did for her was to —
- Ⓕ choose a house with only small trees
- Ⓖ leave her with her grandmother
- Ⓗ make her move to a new home
- Ⓙ paint her room to look like a tree house

19. This story shows that —
- Ⓐ leaving home is always sad
- Ⓑ problems can be fixed in interesting ways
- Ⓒ children should learn to be good artists
- Ⓓ kids shouldn't spend too much time alone

GO ON

Practice Test 1 *(continued)*

The Pony Party

George's sister Kelly was turning five. "We've run out of ideas for birthday parties," said George's parents. "Do you have any suggestions, George?"

George had always wanted to go to a birthday party where there was a pony, and he was sure everyone else felt the same way. He found the number for a horse farm in the phone book. His mother talked to a woman named Marcy and decided to rent a pony.

On the day of the party, Marcy drove up in a truck with a special little trailer. Inside the trailer was a small pony named Gray. Marcy said that Gray was very gentle.

One by one, Kelly's friends began to arrive. "We're going to have pony rides!" explained George. "We'll start when everyone gets here."

A boy named Neil started to cry because he was afraid of horses.

"I like horses!" yelled a little girl named Jenny. "Can we play hide-and-seek first? You're it, Neil!"

Poor Neil couldn't find anyone until George offered to help him. Together, they went hunting. As they walked by a big bush, Jenny jumped out and surprised them. "Look what I found!" she called.

It was a small, brown toad. The other kids came running. They played with the toad all afternoon. They had no interest in the pony and no interest in the cake. They had no interest in watching Kelly open her presents.

Poor George rode the pony around and around his backyard so Marcy would have something to do.

"How did the party go?" asked the other parents later when they came to pick up their children.

"Fine," said George's mother, "but next year, we're going to rent a toad."
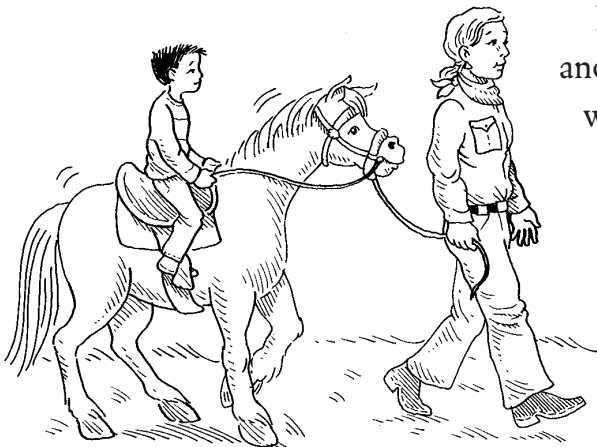
GO ON

Practice Test 1 *(continued)*

20. The boxes show some things that happened in the story.

1	2	3
Neil started to cry.		Jenny found the toad.

Which of these belongs in box 2?

- Ⓕ The parents picked up their kids.
- Ⓖ The kids played hide-and-seek.
- Ⓗ George's mom called the farm.
- Ⓙ Marcy brought Gray in a van.

21. **Which words best describe Jenny?**

- Ⓐ easily scared
- Ⓑ quiet and shy
- Ⓒ loud and active
- Ⓓ mean and angry

22. **Where does this story take place?**

- Ⓕ on a horse farm
- Ⓖ at a zoo
- Ⓗ in George's yard
- Ⓙ at Jenny's house

23. **What should George's parents have done before the party?**

- Ⓐ asked Kelly if her friends would like pony rides
- Ⓑ let George plan the whole party
- Ⓒ rented more than one horse
- Ⓓ invited more kids

24. **Which was meant to be funny?**

- Ⓕ "We'll start when everyone gets here."
- Ⓖ "Can we play hide-and-seek first?"
- Ⓗ "Look what I found!"
- Ⓙ "Next year, we're going to rent a toad."

25. **What probably happened next?**

- Ⓐ Marcy put Gray back in the van.
- Ⓑ George went to the farm.
- Ⓒ Jenny asked for a ride on Gray.
- Ⓓ The children's parents rode the pony.

STOP

Practice Test 1
𝔐 a t h e m a t i c s
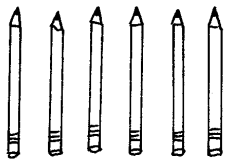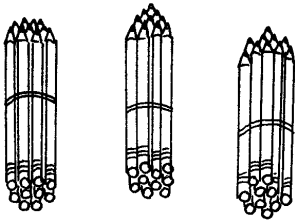**Directions.** Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answer.

1. Becky was counting the children in a line.

2, 4, 6, 8, ___?___

Which number should come next?

Ⓐ 9
Ⓑ 10
Ⓒ 11
Ⓓ 12

2. There are 10 pencils in each bundle.

How many pencils are there in all?

Ⓕ 9
Ⓖ 30
Ⓗ 35
Ⓙ 36

3. The Nile River is four thousand one hundred sixty miles long. Which number means four thousand one hundred sixty?

Ⓐ 40,160
Ⓑ 4106
Ⓒ 4016
Ⓓ 4160

4. Great Bear Lake is 1463 feet deep. What is that number in words?

Ⓕ one hundred four sixty-three
Ⓖ one thousand forty-six three
Ⓗ one thousand four hundred sixty-three
Ⓙ ten thousand four hundred sixty-three

5. Which teacher has an odd number of students in his or her class?

Ⓐ | Mrs. Bennet | 27 |

Ⓑ | Ms. Bradford | 22 |

Ⓒ | Mrs. Alexander | 30 |

Ⓓ | Mr. Collins | 28 |

GO ON

Practice Test 1 *(continued)*

6. The chart shows the number of people who live in each town.

Town	Number of People
Ascot	804
Grant	791
Stoneham	845
Wardsboro	973

Which town has the least number of people?

- Ⓕ Ascot
- Ⓖ Grant
- Ⓗ Stoneham
- Ⓙ Wardsboro

7. The chart shows the height of four buildings in Denver, Colorado.

Building	Height (feet)
MCI Tower	522
Amoco Building	448
Qwest Tower	507
1999 Broadway	544

Which building is tallest?

- Ⓐ MCI Tower
- Ⓑ Amoco Building
- Ⓒ Qwest Tower
- Ⓓ 1999 Broadway

8. Which number means 5000 + 60 + 8?

- Ⓕ 568
- Ⓖ 5068
- Ⓗ 5608
- Ⓙ 50,608

9. There are about 1850 kinds of beetles in the world. What does the **8** stand for in **1850**?
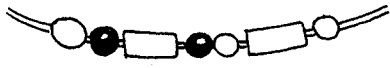
- Ⓐ 8 thousands
- Ⓑ 8 hundreds
- Ⓒ 8 tens
- Ⓓ 8 ones

10. Mr. Evans drove 3295 miles last month. What is that number rounded to the nearest hundred?

- Ⓕ 3000
- Ⓖ 3200
- Ⓗ 3300
- Ⓙ 4000

GO ON

Practice Test 1 *(continued)*

11. Wanda is making a bead necklace with this pattern.

If this pattern continues, what will the next two beads look like?

Ⓐ

Ⓑ

Ⓒ

Ⓓ

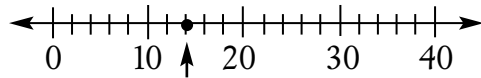**12.** Mr. Craig wrote this number pattern on the blackboard.

3, 7, 11, 15, _____

If the same pattern continues, what should the next number be?

Ⓕ 16
Ⓖ 18
Ⓗ 19
Ⓙ 20

13. Which street has an even number?

Ⓐ | 27 Street |

Ⓑ | 39 Street |

Ⓒ | 15 Street |

Ⓓ | 48 Street |

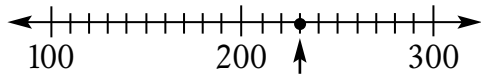**14.** Which number is marked on the number line?

Ⓕ 12
Ⓖ 14
Ⓗ 15
Ⓙ 18

15. On Monday, 715 people went to the mall. On Tuesday, 892 people went to the mall. About how many people went to the mall in those two days?

Ⓐ 1200
Ⓑ 1400
Ⓒ 1600
Ⓓ 1800

GO ON

Practice Test 1 *(continued)*

16. What number is shown on the number line?
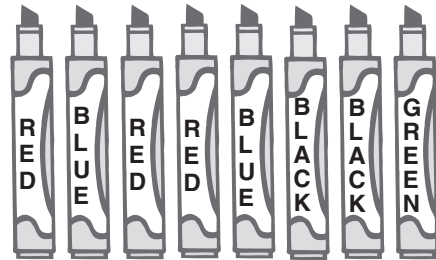

- (F) 203
- (G) 213
- (H) 230
- (J) 240

17. Jeremy had $104.00 in the bank. He took out $47.00 to buy a video game. About how much money did he have left?

- (A) $25.00
- (B) $50.00
- (C) $80.00
- (D) $100.00

18. Which is another way to write 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4?

- (F) 4 + 5
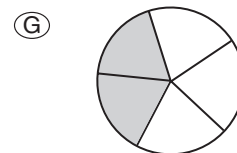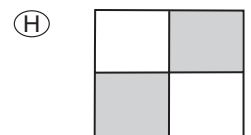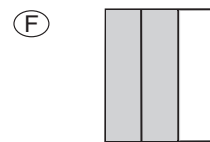- (G) 4 × 4 × 4 × 4 × 4
- (H) 20 + 4
- (J) 4 × 5

19. Willy has 8 markers of different colors.

What fractional part of the markers are red?

- (A) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (B) $\frac{3}{5}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (D) $\frac{3}{8}$

20. Which figure shows $\frac{2}{3}$ shaded?

GO ON

Practice Test 1 *(continued)*

21. Which number goes in the box to make this number sentence true?

$15 \times 1 = \square$

- Ⓐ 0
- Ⓑ 1
- Ⓒ 15
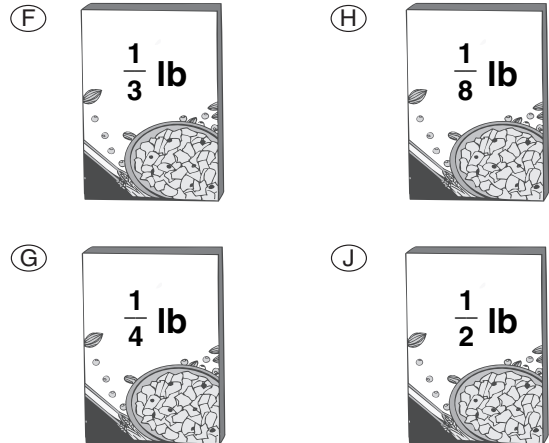- Ⓓ 16

22. Which number sentence goes with this fact?

$8 + 6 = 14$

- Ⓕ $8 - 6 = 2$
- Ⓖ $14 - 6 = 8$
- Ⓗ $8 \times 6 = 48$
- Ⓙ $14 + 6 = 20$

23. Which number sentence is true?
- Ⓐ $7 \times 0 = 0$
- Ⓑ $7 - 0 = 0$
- Ⓒ $7 \times 1 = 1$
- Ⓓ $7 + 0 = 1 + 7$

24. Which box of cereal weighs most?

Ⓕ $\frac{1}{3}$ lb   Ⓗ $\frac{1}{8}$ lb

Ⓖ $\frac{1}{4}$ lb   Ⓙ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb

25. The chart shows how far four children hiked on a trail.

Polly	$\frac{3}{4}$ mile
Mark	$\frac{2}{5}$ mile
Stu	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile
John	$\frac{2}{3}$ mile

Which lists the four children in order from the shortest hike to the longest?
- Ⓐ Polly, Mark, Stu, John
- Ⓑ Mark, Stu, John, Polly
- Ⓒ Stu, Mark, Polly, John
- Ⓓ John, Polly, Mark, Stu

STOP

Practice Test 2
Reading

Directions. Read the sentence in the box. Choose the answer in which the underlined word has the same meaning. Mark your answer.

1.

| Check to see what time it is. |

In which sentence does the word check have the same meaning?

Ⓐ Make a check beside your name on the list.

Ⓑ Mom paid for dinner with a check.

Ⓒ The shirt had a black-and-white check pattern.

Ⓓ I need to check my rabbit's water bowl.

2.

| Janelle took off her pack. |

In which sentence does the word pack have the same meaning?

Ⓕ It takes a long time to pack for a trip.

Ⓖ A pack of wolves lives in the mountains.

Ⓗ How many books fit into that pack?

Ⓙ Jim tried to pack all his socks into one drawer.

3.

| Carmen hurt her back by lifting a heavy box. |

In which sentence does the word back have the same meaning?

Ⓐ Dad gave Nick a pat on the back.

Ⓑ Please give me back my book.

Ⓒ What is on the back of the picture?

Ⓓ Lin hung her hat on the back of the chair.

4.

| Nicole had to pay a library fine. |

In which sentence does the word fine have the same meaning?

Ⓕ The baby has fine hair.

Ⓖ His traffic fine was ten dollars.

Ⓗ That was a fine meal!

Ⓙ Fine bits of sand blew through the screen.

5.

| Dad opened the door with a key. |

In which sentence does the word key have the same meaning?

Ⓐ The Clarks live out on the key.

Ⓑ Do you have a key for the car?

Ⓒ Manny always sings in the wrong key.

Ⓓ The answer key is on page 40.

GO ON ▷

Practice Test 2 *(continued)*

Directions. Read each passage. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answer.

Lita wants to make noodle pudding. She found this recipe in a cookbook.

𝕹oodle 𝕻udding

Ingredients:

3 teaspoons sugar

1 teaspoon cinnamon

$\frac{1}{2}$ pound egg noodles

1 teaspoon butter

1 cup cottage cheese

2 ounces raisins (or dried apricots)

Directions:

1. Boil water in a large pot.
2. When the water boils, add the noodles and cook until tender.
3. While noodles are cooking, mix the sugar and cinnamon in a small bowl.
4. When noodles are cooked, drain well and pour them into a mixing bowl.
5. Add butter, cottage cheese, and raisins. Using a fork, mix well.
6. Serve in small bowls. Sprinkle cinnamon-sugar on top.

Yield: 3–4 servings

---

6. **How much cottage cheese is needed for this recipe?**

- Ⓕ 1 teaspoon
- Ⓖ 1 cup
- Ⓗ 2 ounces
- Ⓙ $\frac{1}{2}$ pound

7. **What should you do while the noodles are cooking?**
- Ⓐ Make cottage cheese.
- Ⓑ Drain the noodles well.
- Ⓒ Mix the cinnamon and sugar.
- Ⓓ Add the butter.

8. **The recipe says, "Cook until tender." The word tender means —**
- Ⓕ soft
- Ⓖ tasty
- Ⓗ long
- Ⓙ sweet

9. **What can be used in place of raisins?**
- Ⓐ dried apricots
- Ⓑ apples
- Ⓒ cottage cheese
- Ⓓ cinnamon

GO ON

Practice Test 2 *(continued)*

Climbing Mount Everest

Mount Everest is the world's tallest mountain. It is located in Asia, mostly in the country of Nepal. The first two people to climb to the top of this peak were Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary. It was a dangerous trip because the mountain is more than 5 miles high.

Edmund Hillary was born in 1919 in New Zealand, a country near Australia. He worked as a beekeeper but later became a mountain climber. Tenzing Norgay was born in Nepal in 1914. He was a Sherpa. The Sherpas are people of Asia who are known for being excellent climbers. Tenzing started out as a porter, or someone who carries things for other climbers. He made his first climb of Mount Everest in 1935. It wasn't until his eighteenth climb, in 1953, that he and Edmund Hillary climbed Everest together. They were the first people ever to reach the summit.
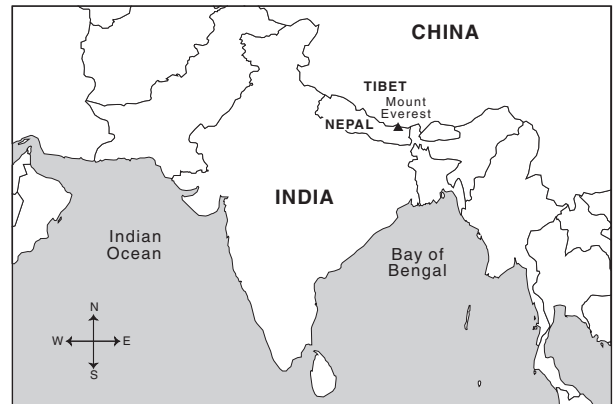
10. Why is Mount Everest a dangerous place?

- (F) It is in Asia.
- (G) It is more than 5 miles high.
- (H) Many people climb it.
- (J) The mountain is in Nepal.

11. Hillary and Norgay reached the summit of Mount Everest. The word summit means —

- (A) highest point
- (B) safest place
- (C) important news
- (D) correct name

12. How were Tenzing and Hillary alike?

- (F) They came from the same place.
- (G) They were the same age.
- (H) They were good climbers.
- (J) They both started as porters.

13. Another good title for this story would be —

- (A) "Life in the Mountains"
- (B) "Best Friends"
- (C) "Two Men at the Top"
- (D) "Nepal and New Zealand"

GO ON

Practice Test 2 *(continued)*

J.K. Rowling

Have you ever gotten a wonderful idea while traveling? Something about riding on a bus or a train makes people daydream. They write stories in their heads and invent machines. They think of ways to change the world. However, when they get where they are going, most people forget their dreams.

In 1990, a young English woman named Joanne Rowling took a long, boring train trip. During the trip, she dreamed up a character named Harry Potter. Joanne did not forget her idea even though her life got very busy. That same year she moved to a different country, got married, and had a baby. When the marriage did not work out, Joanne moved to Scotland to live near her sister. She brought something else to Scotland besides her daughter. She brought the first three chapters of a book about Harry Potter.

Life in Scotland was very hard for the young mother. Joanne had no job, and her apartment was very small. Also, the apartment had no heat! Winters in Scotland are cold.

During the cold months, Joanne would often put baby Jessica in a stroller and take her to a warm cafe. It was a place where people could drink cups of hot coffee and sit as long as they wanted to. There, Jessica would fall asleep, and then Joanne could write.

In 1995, Joanne finished her story. After the book was published, it became a huge hit. Children all over England loved the boy named Harry Potter. Soon the book was published in the United States, and then all over the world. Readers couldn't wait for the next book about Harry to come out.

Today Joanne K. Rowling and her daughter still live in Scotland. Joanne is still writing about Harry, the boy she first imagined while sitting in a train, and the Harry Potter books have sold more than 100 million copies worldwide!

GO ON

Practice Test 2 *(continued)*

14. Another good title for this passage would be —

    Ⓕ "Books about Boys"

    Ⓖ "Growing up in Scotland"

    Ⓗ "Traveling by Train and Bus"

    Ⓙ "A Dream That Came to Life"

15. Why did Joanne Rowling move to Scotland?

    Ⓐ She was planning to get married there.

    Ⓑ She liked the weather in Scotland.

    Ⓒ She wanted to be near her sister.

    Ⓓ She had a job in Scotland.

16. How was Joanne different from most people?

    Ⓕ She never forgot the idea she had on the train.

    Ⓖ She traveled to different places.

    Ⓗ She had a small apartment.

    Ⓙ She got very busy.

17. Joanne took Jessica to a cafe. The word cafe means —

    Ⓐ hotel room

    Ⓑ coffee shop or restaurant

    Ⓒ apartment building

    Ⓓ store that sells books

18. Joanne probably went to the cafe because she wanted to —

    Ⓕ get food for her baby

    Ⓖ keep warm

    Ⓗ meet with friends

    Ⓙ sell her book

19. From this passage, you can tell that —

    Ⓐ all writers work in cafes

    Ⓑ Harry Potter is a lot like Joanne's daughter Jessica

    Ⓒ Harry Potter is a real boy who lives in England

    Ⓓ Joanne was poor when she first lived in Scotland

20. Which sentence supports the idea that J.K. Rowling is a very popular writer?

    Ⓕ She still lives in Scotland.

    Ⓖ Her first book was published in England in 1995.

    Ⓗ More than 100 million copies of her books have been sold.

    Ⓙ She moved to a different country and got married.
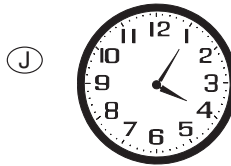
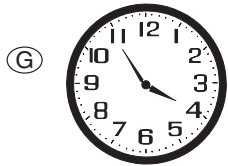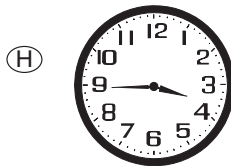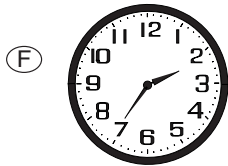**STOP**

Practice Test 2

𝕸athematics

Directions. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answer.

1. Which unit should be used to measure how tall you are?

Ⓐ gallons

Ⓑ pounds

Ⓒ inches

Ⓓ yards

2. Marina started doing her homework at 3:15 P.M. She finished 40 minutes later. Which clock shows the time she finished?
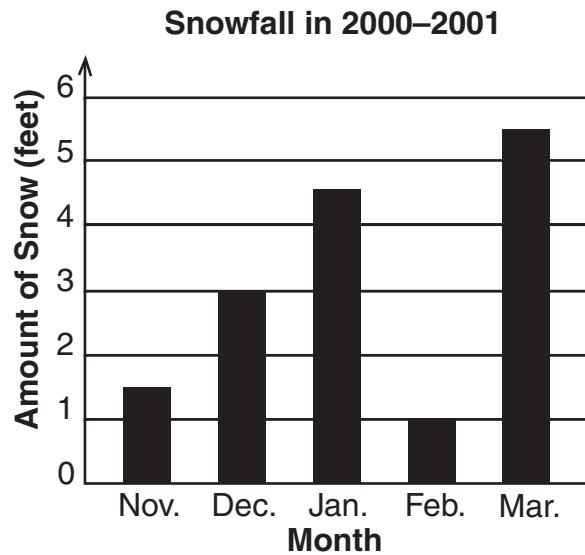
Ⓕ [clock] Ⓗ [clock]

Ⓖ [clock] Ⓙ [clock]

3. Kent had these coins in his pocket. What is the total value of the coins?

[coins: two quarters, one dime, one penny]

Ⓐ 61¢ Ⓒ 52¢

Ⓑ 56¢ Ⓓ 51¢

This graph shows the amount of snow that fell each month in the winter of 2000–2001. Use the graph to answer questions 4 and 5.

Snowfall in 2000–2001

4. In which month did the greatest amount of snow fall?
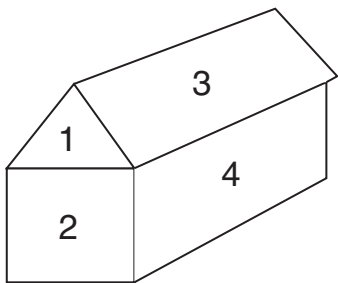
Ⓕ November

Ⓖ January

Ⓗ February

Ⓙ March

5. How much snow fell in December?

Ⓐ $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft

Ⓑ 3 ft

Ⓒ $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft

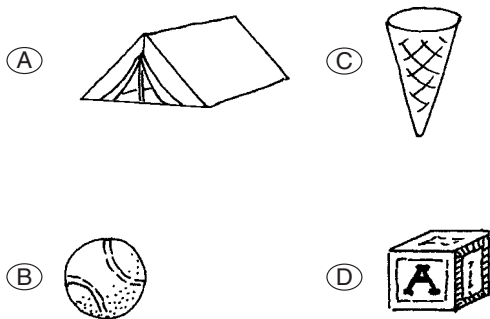Ⓓ 1 ft

GO ON

Practice Test 2 *(continued)*

6. Which part of the house has the shape of a triangle?
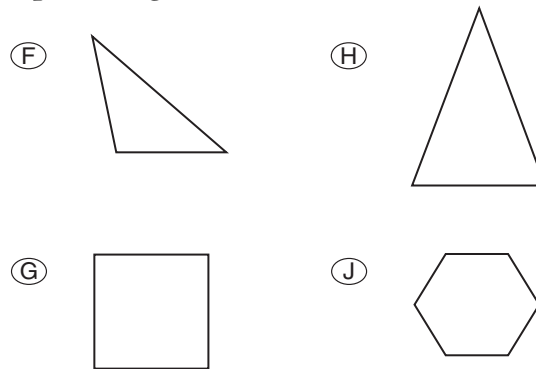

- Ⓕ part 1
- Ⓖ part 2
- Ⓗ part 3
- Ⓙ part 4

7. Which shape has 6 faces?

8. Which figure has only two sides of equal length?

9. Look at Figure A.
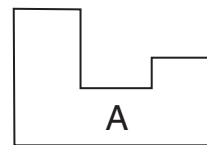
Which piece of the puzzle has the same size and shape?

- Ⓐ piece 1
- Ⓑ piece 2
- Ⓒ piece 3
- Ⓓ piece 4

GO ON ▷
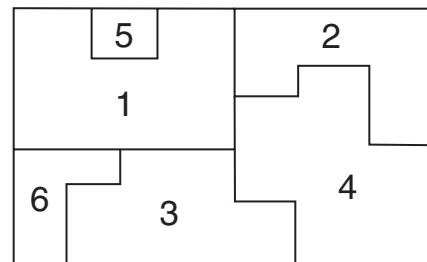
Practice Test 2 *(continued)*

10. Each card will be folded in half on the dotted line. On which card will the two halves match exactly?

Ⓕ

Ⓗ

Ⓖ

Ⓙ
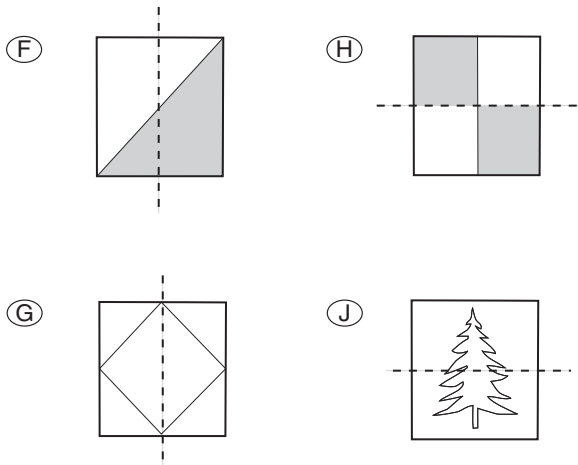
11. What is the area of this figure (in square units)?

Ⓐ 16

Ⓑ 15

Ⓒ 14
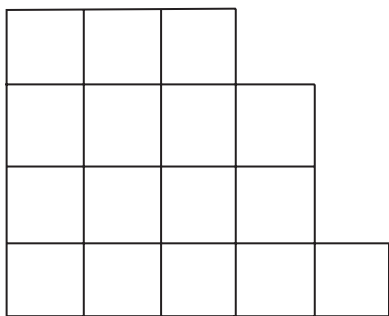
Ⓓ 12

12. Matt found this money on the table.

How much money did he find?

Ⓕ $1.24

Ⓖ $1.59

Ⓗ $1.64

Ⓙ $1.80

13. What time is shown on the clock?

Ⓐ 8:15

Ⓑ 8:05

Ⓒ 1:50

Ⓓ 1:40

GO ON

Practice Test 2 *(continued)*

14. A boy in third grade is most likely to weigh about —

   Ⓕ 100 pounds

   Ⓖ 60 pounds

   Ⓗ 40 pounds

   Ⓙ 20 pounds

15. If you fill a large cooking pot with water, about how much water will it hold?

   Ⓐ 2 gallons

   Ⓑ 20 gallons

   Ⓒ 200 gallons

   Ⓓ 2000 gallons

16. Which unit should be used to measure how far a school bus travels each day?

   Ⓕ pounds

   Ⓖ feet

   Ⓗ gallons

   Ⓙ miles

17. How long is the roll of mints? (Use your inch ruler.)

   Ⓐ 2 inches

   Ⓑ 3 inches

   Ⓒ 4 inches

   Ⓓ 5 inches

18. How long is the grasshopper? (Use your centimeter ruler.)
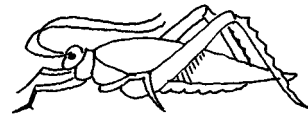
   Ⓕ 4 centimeters

   Ⓖ 5 centimeters

   Ⓗ 6 centimeters

   Ⓙ 7 centimeters

GO ON

Practice Test 2 *(continued)*

19. This box will be turned on its side in the direction of the arrow.
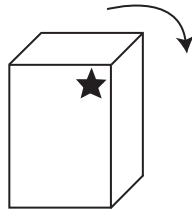
Which picture shows the box after it has been turned?

Ⓐ

Ⓒ

Ⓑ

Ⓓ

20. Where is the ⛺ located on the grid?

Ⓕ B2

Ⓖ B3

Ⓗ C3
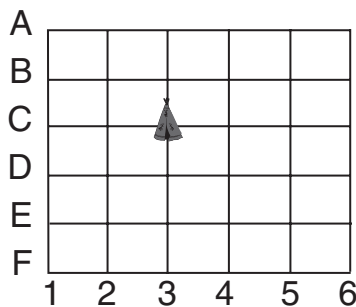
Ⓙ C4

This graph shows how many sandwiches children ate at the school picnic. Use the graph to answer questions 21 and 22.

Sandwiches Eaten

Tuna Fish	
Ham and Cheese	
Egg Salad	
Peanut Butter and Jelly	

= 5 sandwiches

21. How many tuna fish sandwiches did children eat?

Ⓐ 3

Ⓑ 10

Ⓒ 15

Ⓓ 20

22. Which kind of sandwich was eaten most?

Ⓕ tuna fish

Ⓖ ham and cheese

Ⓗ egg salad

Ⓙ peanut butter and jelly

STOP

Practice Test 3
𝓡eading
Directions. Read each sentence and find the meaning of the underlined word. Mark your answer.

1. Be careful not to injure yourself with that sharp pair of scissors. The word injure means —

Ⓐ look at

Ⓑ hurt

Ⓒ ask

Ⓓ burn

2. Kevin was looking at the menu when the waiter came over to take his order for lunch. The word menu means —

Ⓕ cloth on a table

Ⓖ a tank of fish

Ⓗ cups and plates

Ⓙ a list of foods

3. If you combine yellow paint and blue paint, you will get green. Combine means —

Ⓐ mix

Ⓑ buy

Ⓒ look at

Ⓓ save

4. My cousin's scheme is to plant seeds in spring and then sell the flowers in the summer. Scheme means —

Ⓕ fear

Ⓖ memory

Ⓗ plan

Ⓙ vacation

5. Those steps are very treacherous when they are covered with ice. Treacherous means —

Ⓐ cautious

Ⓑ wooden

Ⓒ dangerous

Ⓓ dusty

6. The runner was so tired that he collapsed at the end of the race. Collapsed means —

Ⓕ fell down

Ⓖ clapped loudly

Ⓗ hurried off

Ⓙ practiced hard

GO ON

Practice Test 3 *(continued)*

Directions. Read each passage. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answer.

The Giant's Breakfast

The giant was terribly unhappy. When he woke up, he wanted pancakes for breakfast. He mixed flour, eggs, and milk in a big bowl. Then he looked for his enormous frying pan, but he couldn't find it. How could he cook pancakes without a pan? The giant growled and stamped his feet until the mountains around him shivered and shook.

"Oh, no!" said the birds and squirrels. "The giant is upset again. We hope he doesn't break any trees this time! We need them for our nests and our food."

One brave squirrel ran up to the giant. "Look," she said, "there is a big, flat rock. The sun has been shining on it all morning. It must be as hot as a frying pan!"

The giant stopped stamping his feet and began to smile.
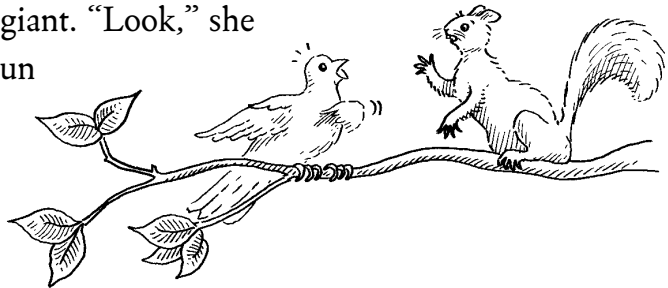
7. What kind of passage is this?
- Ⓐ a true story about animals
- Ⓑ a fairy tale
- Ⓒ directions from a cookbook
- Ⓓ science fiction

8. What does the giant usually do when he gets angry?
- Ⓕ He eats birds.
- Ⓖ He makes pancakes.
- Ⓗ He throws big rocks.
- Ⓙ He breaks trees.

9. What happened just after the giant got upset?
- Ⓐ He mixed the eggs.
- Ⓑ He woke up.
- Ⓒ The birds made a nest.
- Ⓓ A squirrel spoke to him.

10. What will the giant probably do next?
- Ⓕ go back to sleep
- Ⓖ give pancakes to the squirrel
- Ⓗ cook pancakes on the hot rock
- Ⓙ start to cry

GO ON

Practice Test 3 *(continued)*

On a Roll

Four friends went to the rink together and rented roller skates. Lena raced onto the floor and fell down right away. She stood up, fell down again, and got back up. On her third try, she made it halfway around the rink, and then she bumped into the wall. "This is fun!" she laughed as she got up and kept going.

Sook said to herself, "I bet I won't have that much trouble." She didn't. She wobbled a lot, but she managed to skate around and around without falling once.

Marie didn't want to hurt herself, and she knew she wouldn't skate as well as Sook did. Maybe if she stayed near the boards at the edge, she wouldn't fall. Her plan worked pretty well, too. Whenever she started to lose her balance, she could reach out for support.

Fawn took one turn around the rink just fine. Then she fell and hurt her knee, but she didn't mind that. She just felt silly falling down in front of so many strangers. To avoid falling again, she took off her skates and sat with her mother.

11. **What is true about all the girls?**
- Ⓐ They are good roller skaters.
- Ⓑ They have never roller-skated before.
- Ⓒ They would rather sit than skate.
- Ⓓ They laugh when things go wrong.

12. **Which girl skated best?**
- Ⓕ Fawn
- Ⓖ Sook
- Ⓗ Marie
- Ⓙ Lena

13. **How did Fawn feel after she tried to skate?**
- Ⓐ excited
- Ⓑ afraid
- Ⓒ embarrassed
- Ⓓ sad

14. **What happened last?**
- Ⓕ Marie fell down.
- Ⓖ Lena bumped into a wall.
- Ⓗ Sook began to skate.
- Ⓙ Fawn took off her skates.

GO ON

Practice Test 3 *(continued)*

James' Diary

February 3

Today was the day I had my tonsils taken out. Dad woke me up at six o'clock in the morning. I couldn't have any breakfast before the operation—not even a glass of water! We drove to the hospital in the dark. I was scared, but I tried not to show it. I think Mom was nervous, too. She kept forgetting what she was saying.

When we got to the hospital, Mom and Dad filled out a bunch of papers while I changed into a special gown and some socks. Then my parents gave me a huge hug, and the nurse took me into the operating room.

Dr. Jakel came in and said, "Hi, James, ready to get rid of those tonsils?"

I nodded. He said that I would feel awful when I first woke up, but I wouldn't have so many sore throats next winter. Then another doctor put me to sleep.

When I woke up, my throat felt like it was on fire. My parents were sitting next to me, looking worried. Even though I felt terrible, I smiled. They smiled back as if I had just given them the most wonderful present. Next, a nurse came and gave me some medicine that made me feel better.

I felt like I never wanted to get up again. I was very tired and kept falling asleep. I couldn't believe it when my father said that a couple of hours had passed and it was time to go home.

When they told me I would have to ride out to the car in a wheelchair, I thought they were being silly. But when I stood up, I almost fell over.

Now I'm lying in bed listening to story tapes and trying to swallow the cold drinks Mom keeps bringing me. She promises that people my age get better fast. I hope she's right! She says as soon as I feel up to it, I can have ice cream, yogurt, or applesauce. I just can't have anything like pretzels for a week. I told her not to worry because I wouldn't be asking for pretzels for a long, long time.
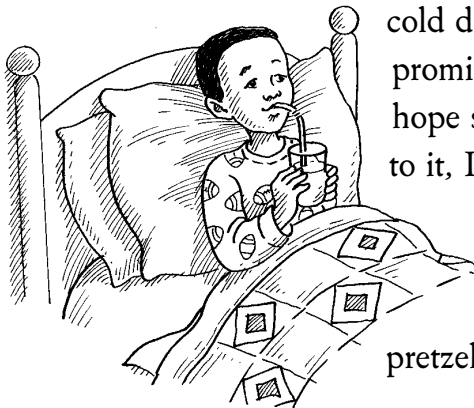
GO ON

Practice Test 3 *(continued)*

15. **Why did James smile at his parents after the operation?**

Ⓐ He felt great.

Ⓑ He wanted something to eat.

Ⓒ He was ready to go home.

Ⓓ He didn't want them to worry.

16. **Dr. Jakel seems like the kind of person who —**

Ⓕ thinks it is important to tell the truth

Ⓖ likes to make jokes

Ⓗ is in too much of a hurry to think about other people

Ⓙ worries all the time

17. **Where was James at the end of the story?**

Ⓐ in his bedroom

Ⓑ in a wheelchair

Ⓒ in the hospital

Ⓓ at school

18. **The boxes show some things that happened in the story.**

1	2	3
James got up at six o'clock.		James went into the operating room.

Which of these belongs in box 2?

Ⓕ James got in a wheelchair.

Ⓖ James talked to Dr. Jakel.

Ⓗ James put on a gown and socks.

Ⓙ James had a cold drink.

19. **All of the foods that James could have after the operation were —**

Ⓐ soft   Ⓒ spicy

Ⓑ hot   Ⓓ salty

20. **What will probably happen to James next winter?**

Ⓕ He will eat only yogurt and ice cream.

Ⓖ He will feel better than he did last winter.

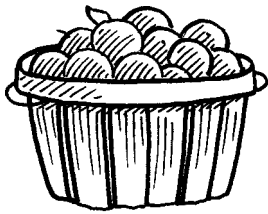Ⓗ He will have his tonsils taken out again.

Ⓙ He will get sick more often.

STOP

Practice Test 3

𝔐 a t h e m a t i c s

Directions. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answer. If the correct answer is *not given,* choose "NG."

1. Mr. Cole picked 125 apples and 68 pears from the trees in his yard.
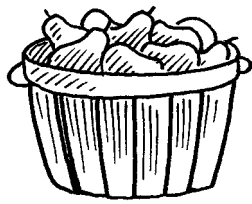
125   **68**

How many fruits did he pick in all?

- Ⓐ 203
- Ⓑ 193
- Ⓒ 183
- Ⓓ 57
- Ⓔ NG

2. On Saturday, there were 52 boys and 39 girls at the playground. All together, how many children were at the playground on Saturday?

- Ⓕ 81
- Ⓖ 87
- Ⓗ 90
- Ⓙ 91
- Ⓚ NG

3. Carol saw these animals when she went on a nature walk.

Squirrels	8
Chipmunks	6
Birds	17

How many animals did she see in all?

- Ⓐ 31
- Ⓑ 30
- Ⓒ 23
- Ⓓ 14
- Ⓔ NG

4. Eliza had 320 ears of corn to sell at her farm stand. By the end of the day, she had sold 275 ears. How many ears of corn were left?

- Ⓕ 595
- Ⓖ 155
- Ⓗ 45
- Ⓙ 35
- Ⓚ NG

5. Mr. Wagner plans to drive 640 miles to Los Angeles. He has gone 492 miles so far. How many more miles does he have to go?

- Ⓐ 252
- Ⓑ 248
- Ⓒ 158
- Ⓓ 152
- Ⓔ NG

GO ON

Practice Test 3 *(continued)*

6. Henry practices playing the piano for 15 minutes each day. How much time does he spend practicing in 5 days?

Ⓕ 20 minutes

Ⓖ 55 minutes

Ⓗ 75 minutes

Ⓙ 90 minutes

Ⓚ NG

7. In Sue's classroom, there are 4 rows of desks and 9 desks in each row. How many desks are there in all?

Ⓐ 45

Ⓑ 36

Ⓒ 27

Ⓓ 13

Ⓔ NG

8. Five friends will share a bag of peanuts equally. There are 30 peanuts in the bag. How many peanuts will each person get?

Ⓕ 6

Ⓖ 7

Ⓗ 8

Ⓙ 9

Ⓚ NG

9. Kelly bought a gallon of milk for $3.94. She paid for it with a $5-dollar bill.

$3.94

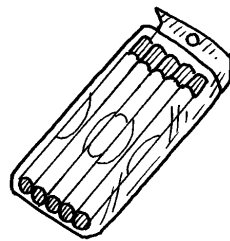How much change should she get?

Ⓐ $0.06

Ⓑ $0.60

Ⓒ $0.96

Ⓓ $1.06

Ⓔ NG

10. Mike bought a set of markers for $2.85. The tax was $0.16.

$2.85

Tax $0.16

What was the total cost of the markers?

Ⓕ $2.01

Ⓖ $2.68

Ⓗ $2.91

Ⓙ $3.05

Ⓚ NG

GO ON ▷

Practice Test 3 *(continued)*

11. Abby's soccer game started at the time shown.

The game ended 1 hour 15 minutes later. What time did the game end?

Ⓐ 4:30

Ⓑ 4:45

Ⓒ 5:00

Ⓓ 5:15

Ⓔ NG

12. Mrs. Casey rides an exercise bike for 45 minutes each day.
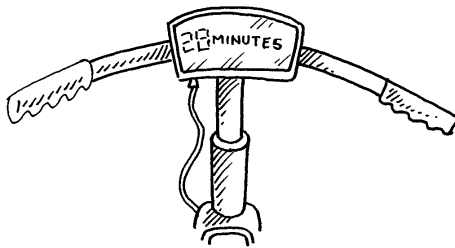
She has been riding for 28 minutes so far. How much longer does she have to ride?

Ⓕ 7 minutes

Ⓖ 13 minutes

Ⓗ 27 minutes

Ⓙ 73 minutes

Ⓚ NG

13. Cal bought these things at the store.

$2.05 $1.98 $1.10

About how much money did he spend in all?

Ⓐ $2

Ⓑ $5

Ⓒ $8

Ⓓ $10

14. Jamie went to a fair and bought a book of 50 tickets. Each ride takes 4 or 5 tickets. About how many rides can he take?

Ⓕ 5

Ⓖ 10

Ⓗ 20

Ⓙ 40

15. Kim wants to buy a video game player that costs $198. She has saved $47 so far. About how much more money does she need?

Ⓐ $50

Ⓑ $100

Ⓒ $150

Ⓓ $200

GO ON ▷

Practice Test 3 *(continued)*.

16. Jim is playing a game with this spinner.

If he spins the spinner 10 times, what will he spin most often?

Ⓕ ♦

Ⓖ ♥

Ⓗ ■

Ⓙ ⇧

Ⓚ NG

17. Pia has these colored blocks in a box.

Color	Number of Blocks
Red	9
Yellow	8
Blue	4
Green	6
Orange	12

If Pia takes one block out of the box without looking, she is most likely to get what color?
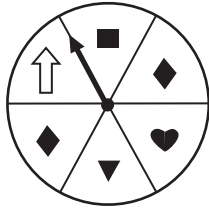
Ⓐ red

Ⓑ yellow

Ⓒ green

Ⓓ orange

Ⓔ NG

18. Jo read 3 books last week. Dale read 1 more than Jo. Sam read twice as many books as Dale. How many books did Sam read?

Ⓕ 3

Ⓖ 4

Ⓗ 6

Ⓙ 8

Ⓚ NG

19. Tammy had 43 picture books. She gave 16 books to her little brother. Which number sentence should be used to find how many books she has left?

Ⓐ $43 - 16 = \square$

Ⓑ $43 + 16 = \square$

Ⓒ $16 - 43 = \square$

Ⓓ $43 \times 16 = \square$

Ⓔ NG

20. Mr. Lane bought 6 cases of soda. Each case has 24 cans. Which number sentence should be used to find how many cans of soda he bought in all?

Ⓕ $24 - 6 = \square$

Ⓖ $6 + 24 = \square$

Ⓗ $6 \times 24 = \square$

Ⓙ $24 \div 6 = \square$

Ⓚ NG

GO ON ⟩

Practice Test 3 *(continued)*

21. Tim has a job as a baby-sitter. Last week he baby-sat for 5 hours. What else do you need to know to find how much money Tim made?

- Ⓐ the name of the family he worked for
- Ⓑ how much he was paid per hour
- Ⓒ where he baby-sat
- Ⓓ how many kids he baby-sat
- Ⓔ NG

22. Mrs. Jones bought these things at the store.

$24.50 $8.00

She gave the clerk $40.00. How much change should she get?

- Ⓕ $6.50
- Ⓖ $7.50
- Ⓗ $16.50
- Ⓙ $32.50
- Ⓚ NG

23. Joey weighed 100 pounds on January 1st. He gained 6 pounds in January and 5 pounds in February. In March he lost 4 pounds. How much did Joey weigh at the end of March?

- Ⓐ 101 pounds
- Ⓑ 108 pounds
- Ⓒ 111 pounds
- Ⓓ 115 pounds
- Ⓔ NG

24. A group of children went to the aquarium. There were 7 children in one van and 8 children in another van.
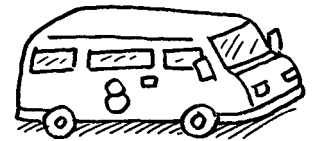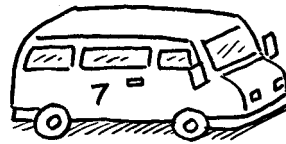
Tickets for the aquarium were $4.00 each.

ADMIT ONE
$4.00

How much did the tickets cost for all the children together?

- Ⓕ $15.00
- Ⓖ $19.00
- Ⓗ $40.00
- Ⓙ $60.00
- Ⓚ NG

STOP

Practice Test 4
Reading

Directions. Choose the word that means the same as the underlined word. Mark your answer.

1. reply right away

- Ⓐ wake
- Ⓑ answer
- Ⓒ leave
- Ⓓ stop

2. an ancient road

- Ⓕ bumpy
- Ⓖ busy
- Ⓗ pretty
- Ⓙ old

3. the heap of leaves

- Ⓐ smell
- Ⓑ color
- Ⓒ pile
- Ⓓ picture

4. startled the baby

- Ⓕ rocked
- Ⓖ surprised
- Ⓗ fed
- Ⓙ watched

Directions. Choose the word that means the **opposite** of the underlined word. Mark your answer.

5. a polite letter

- Ⓐ rude
- Ⓑ long
- Ⓒ funny
- Ⓓ lost

6. capture the mouse

- Ⓕ see
- Ⓖ free
- Ⓗ hold
- Ⓙ feed

7. a narrow path

- Ⓐ bare
- Ⓑ wide
- Ⓒ straight
- Ⓓ lonely

8. enjoying the silence

- Ⓕ meal
- Ⓖ view
- Ⓗ job
- Ⓙ noise

GO ON

Practice Test 4 *(continued)*
**Directions.** Read each passage. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answer.

Calling for Help

Sometimes people get sick suddenly or hurt themselves by accident. They might cut themselves. They might swallow something that is bad for them, or they might have trouble breathing. It is scary when something like this happens. You are too young to give medical help, in most cases. Usually a grown-up would be there to take over, but there is something you can do if you are alone with a person who is very sick or badly hurt. You can make a very important phone call.
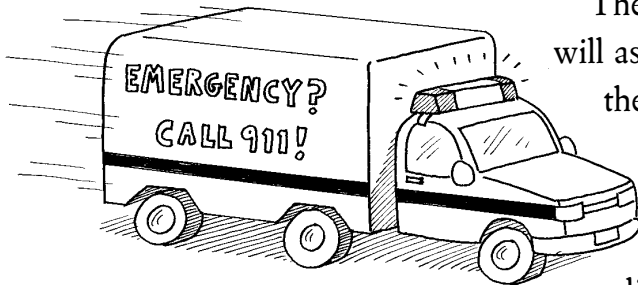
The number to dial is 911. The operator will ask you what is the matter. Explain the problem clearly. Tell who you are, what town you are in, and what the street address is. Give your phone number and stay on the line. The operator will send help.

9. The author wrote this to —
- (A) describe an accident
- (B) give information
- (C) convince you to buy a new phone
- (D) tell a sad story

10. Which is an opinion?
- (F) Sometimes people get sick.
- (G) The number is 911.
- (H) The operator will ask what is wrong.
- (J) It is scary when something like this happens.

11. What happens after you call 911?
- (A) Someone gets hurt by accident.
- (B) You begin to feel sick.
- (C) The operator sends help.
- (D) You start to get scared.

12. The main idea of this passage is that kids need to know how to —
- (F) call for help
- (G) stop bleeding
- (H) find their way home
- (J) keep from hurting themselves

GO ON

Practice Test 4 *(continued)*

Changing Clothes

Today, kids wear comfortable clothes. Both boys and girls wear jeans and T-shirts much of the time. Girls put on dresses for special occasions, but most dresses are short and comfortable.

About 150 years ago, young people were not so lucky. Girls wore long, heavy dresses every day. They wore lots of petticoats underneath, long socks, and high boots. Girls even had to wear dresses to go swimming! These swimming costumes became heavy when they got wet. In those days, most little boys wore dresses and had long hair until they were about six years old. Then their hair was cut, and they wore pants and jackets.

Little by little, clothes became simpler. The new clothes let children, especially girls, be more active. Bathing suits were made for swimming instead of standing in the water. Girls could wear pants and shorts for sports. By the time your mother was young, girls could even wear pants to school!

13. The author of this passage seems to think that —
- (A) simple clothes are best
- (B) girls should wear long dresses more often
- (C) boys look too messy today
- (D) girls aren't as active as boys

14. About 150 years ago, what did little boys wear?
- (F) petticoats
- (G) large hats
- (H) dresses
- (J) high boots

15. From this passage, you can figure out that bathing dresses were —
- (A) very comfortable
- (B) hard to put on
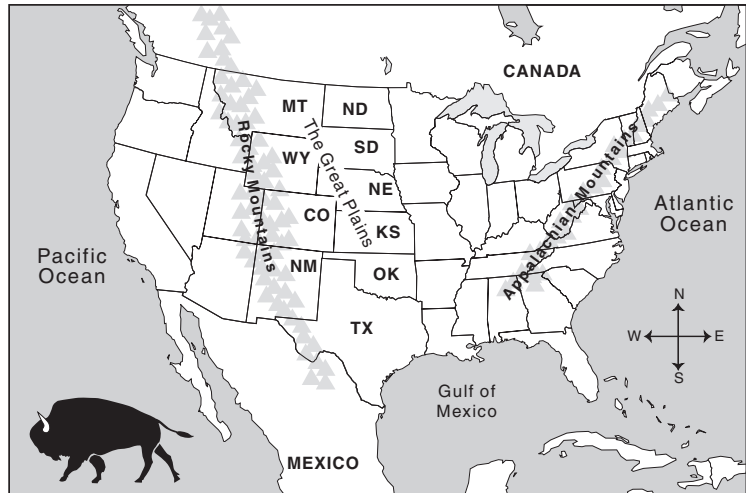- (C) very expensive
- (D) hard to swim in

16. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (F) Children had more fun in the old days.
- (G) Boys and girls wore dresses 150 years ago.
- (H) Kids today wear jeans.
- (J) Kids' clothes are simpler than they used to be.

GO ON

Practice Test 4 *(continued)*

On the Plains

Long ago, the Great Plains of America were full of buffalo and the Native Americans who hunted them. At first the Indians hunted on foot. Then Spanish explorers brought horses to the New World. Before long, the Plains Indians got horses of their own and used them to ride after the buffalo. Buffalo were important for more than food. Indians used the animals' bones for tools. They made tepees out of buffalo skin.

Plains Indians were famous for their fine riding. They rode not just to hunt but also to move from place to place and to fight wars. They carried their belongings on something called a travois (truh VOY). The travois was a wooden frame pulled by a horse. When the people got to a new place, they could take the travois apart and use the long wooden poles to make a tent.

In the 1800s, farmers began moving onto the plains. They took much of the land away from the Native Americans. They thought the wide, flat plains would be the perfect place to grow wheat and corn, even though little rain fell there. The plains became home to many towns and farms. The beautiful long grass was cut down, and crops were planted. The buffalo herds almost disappeared.

Today something interesting is happening. People are leaving the farms and ranches of the plains, and Native Americans are returning. So are the buffalo. A hundred years ago, there were only a few hundred of these animals left. Today there are 300,000. As crops such as wheat and corn disappear, the wild grasses and flowers will return. These plants grow well on the plains because they don't need much rain. Someday soon, the plains may look much as they did hundreds of years ago.

GO ON

Practice Test 4 *(continued)*

17. **What is the main idea of this passage?**
- Ⓐ The Plains Indians were great riders.
- Ⓑ Buffalo are more useful than crops such as corn.
- Ⓒ The plains are becoming more like they once were.
- Ⓓ Farmers and ranchers are leaving the Great Plains.

18. **Buffalo bones were used to make —**
- Ⓕ poles for tepees
- Ⓖ tools
- Ⓗ the frame for a travois
- Ⓙ saddles

19. **Which statement is an opinion?**
- Ⓐ The Spanish brought horses to America.
- Ⓑ The Plains Indians hunted the buffalo.
- Ⓒ The long grasses are beautiful.
- Ⓓ The plains are wide.

20. **Why did the Indians leave the plains in the 1800s?**
- Ⓕ Farmers took their land.
- Ⓖ The Indians didn't want to hunt anymore.
- Ⓗ Spanish explorers fought with them.
- Ⓙ The long grasses made it hard for them to travel.

21. **Farmers are probably leaving the plains now because —**
- Ⓐ the Indians are chasing them away
- Ⓑ the land is too flat
- Ⓒ the buffalo are eating their crops
- Ⓓ the land is too dry

22. **The author wrote this passage mainly to —**
- Ⓕ describe a pretty place
- Ⓖ tell farmers to stay on the plains
- Ⓗ explain how to hunt buffalo
- Ⓙ give information about the plains

STOP

Practice Test 4
𝔐 a t h e m a t i c s

Directions. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answer. If the correct answer is *not given,* choose "NG."

1.
  58
  + 43

(A) 91
(B) 92
(C) 95
(D) 101
(E) NG

2.
  215
  + 67

(F) 292
(G) 282
(H) 281
(J) 272
(K) NG

3.
  83
  − 19

(A) 63
(B) 64
(C) 74
(D) 76
(E) NG

4. This chart shows the number of shirts sold at a clothing store in one day.

Shirts Sold	
T-shirts	12
Boys' Shirts	20
Sweatshirts	8
Girls' Shirts	14

How many shirts were sold in all that day?

(F) 32
(G) 40
(H) 42
(J) 54
(K) NG

5. Jesse raked leaves for three of her neighbors. This list shows how much they paid her.

Mrs. Jones	$15
Mr. Peters	$34
Ms. Kline	$28

How much did Jesse make all together?

(A) $67
(B) $76
(C) $78
(D) $87
(E) NG

GO ON ▷

Practice Test 4 *(continued)*

6. 248
  − 95

- Ⓕ 343
- Ⓖ 163
- Ⓗ 153
- Ⓙ 152
- Ⓚ NG

7. $6 \times 5 = \square$

- Ⓐ 24
- Ⓑ 28
- Ⓒ 30
- Ⓓ 35
- Ⓔ NG

8. 42
  × 3

- Ⓕ 18
- Ⓖ 26
- Ⓗ 45
- Ⓙ 125
- Ⓚ NG

9. $28 \times 10 = \square$

- Ⓐ 280
- Ⓑ 281
- Ⓒ 290
- Ⓓ 2810
- Ⓔ NG

10. The chart shows the number of boys who went to swim lessons each day.

Boys at Swim Lessons	
Monday	6
Wednesday	9
Friday	15

What was the average number of boys at swim lessons each day?

- Ⓕ 30
- Ⓖ 10
- Ⓗ 7
- Ⓙ 6
- Ⓚ NG

11. This chart shows how many kids in a third-grade class have birthdays in each season.

Season	Number of Birthdays
Winter	4
Spring	9
Summer	8
Fall	15

If you choose only one of these kids, his or her birthday is most likely to be in the —

- Ⓐ winter
- Ⓑ spring
- Ⓒ summer
- Ⓓ fall

GO ON ⇨

Practice Test 4 *(continued)*

12. $6\overline{)42}$

- Ⓕ 4
- Ⓖ 5
- Ⓗ 6
- Ⓙ 7
- Ⓚ NG

13. $18 \div 3 = \square$

- Ⓐ 3
- Ⓑ 4
- Ⓒ 5
- Ⓓ 8
- Ⓔ NG

14.
$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{4} \\ + \frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- Ⓕ $\frac{2}{8}$
- Ⓖ $\frac{1}{8}$
- Ⓗ $\frac{1}{2}$
- Ⓙ $\frac{1}{3}$
- Ⓚ NG

15. Hank has 3 pairs of socks and 4 pairs of sneakers.

How many different combinations of 1 pair of socks and 1 pair of sneakers can he make?

- Ⓐ 15
- Ⓑ 12
- Ⓒ 7
- Ⓓ 3
- Ⓔ NG

16. Jenna has these candies in a bag.

If she takes one candy without looking, what kind is it most likely to be?

- Ⓕ
- Ⓖ
- Ⓗ
- Ⓙ
- Ⓚ NG

GO ON

Practice Test 4 *(continued)*

17. $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \square$

(A) $\frac{1}{3}$

(B) $\frac{3}{6}$

(C) $\frac{1}{6}$

(D) $\frac{2}{9}$

(E) NG

20. **Ms. Goble had \$50.00. She spent \$23.00. How much money did she have left?**

(F) \$16.50

(G) \$20.25

(H) \$25.50

(J) \$27.00

(K) NG

18. $6.50
  + 3.75

(F) \$10.75
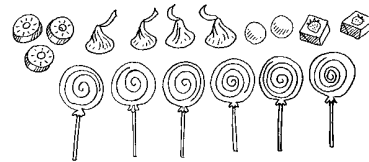
(G) \$10.25

(H) \$9.25

(J) \$3.25

(K) NG

21. **Mickey rode 8.4 miles on his bike in the morning. Then he rode 5.5 miles in the afternoon.**

| 8.4 miles | **Morning**

| 5.5 miles | **Afternoon**

How far did Mickey ride in all?

(A) 3.9 miles

(B) 4.9 miles

(C) 13.1 miles

(D) 13.9 miles

(E) NG

19. $1.2 + 3.4 = \square$

(A) 2.2

(B) 3.6

(C) 4.6

(D) 4.8

(E) NG

Practice Test 4 *(continued)*

22. $6 + \square = 15$

What number goes in the box to make the sentence true?

- (F) 7
- (G) 8
- (H) 9
- (J) 10
- (K) NG

23. $12 - n = 10$

What is the value of *n*?

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 5
- (E) NG

24. $7 \times \square = 21$

What number goes in the box?

- (F) 2
- (G) 3
- (H) 4
- (J) 6
- (K) NG

Use the grid below to answer questions 25 and 26.
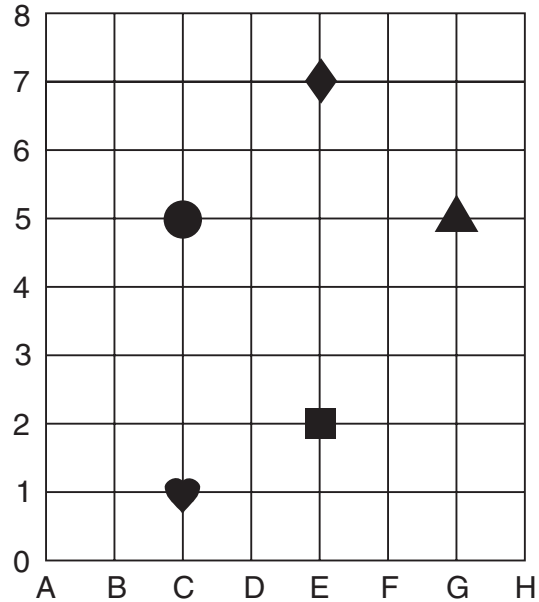
25. Where is the ■ located?

- (A) C1
- (B) E2
- (C) G5
- (D) E7
- (E) NG

26. What is located at C5?

- (F) ♥
- (G) ▲
- (H) ♦
- (J) ●
- (K) NG

STOP

Practice Test 5

Reading

Directions. Choose the meaning of the underlined word. Mark your answer.

1. A journey is a —

- Ⓐ dance
- Ⓑ storm
- Ⓒ trip
- Ⓓ sound

2. Tennis is a —

- Ⓕ food
- Ⓖ coin
- Ⓗ color
- Ⓙ game

3. To disturb is to —

- Ⓐ bother
- Ⓑ find
- Ⓒ buy
- Ⓓ fear

4. Something that is fake is —

- Ⓕ not real
- Ⓖ full
- Ⓗ free
- Ⓙ very big

5. If you have a fever, you feel —

- Ⓐ glad
- Ⓑ brave
- Ⓒ full
- Ⓓ hot

6. To describe is to —

- Ⓕ make better
- Ⓖ tell about
- Ⓗ spend
- Ⓙ practice

7. Someone who is jolly is —

- Ⓐ happy
- Ⓑ tired
- Ⓒ hungry
- Ⓓ rich

8. To approach is to —

- Ⓕ say no to
- Ⓖ come near
- Ⓗ listen to
- Ⓙ lock out

9. Someone who is blind cannot —

- Ⓐ hear
- Ⓑ walk
- Ⓒ see
- Ⓓ smell

10. Velvet is a kind of —

- Ⓕ animal
- Ⓖ food
- Ⓗ cloth
- Ⓙ tree

GO ON

Practice Test 5 *(continued)*

Directions. Read each passage. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answer.

First Light

I wake up at dawn and push back my thick, warm covers.
I get out of bed and shiver, like a leaf in the wind.
When I look out the window,
The yard is still covered in a thick, white blanket.
It's lucky. It's still asleep.
As I watch, a breeze comes, and wisps of white begin to
    float away.
Soon all the fog is gone; the world is green again.
The leaves and grass shiver in the wind, shaking like me.

— *Stacey Sparks*

11. What is the "thick, white blanket" that covers the yard?
- Ⓐ a white plant
- Ⓑ snow
- Ⓒ paint
- Ⓓ fog

12. What kind of passage is this?
- Ⓕ diary
- Ⓖ story
- Ⓗ poem
- Ⓙ letter

13. At what time of day does the person look out the window?
- Ⓐ morning
- Ⓑ noon
- Ⓒ late afternoon
- Ⓓ night

14. How are the leaves like the person speaking?
- Ⓕ Both are shivering.
- Ⓖ Both feel cold.
- Ⓗ Both just woke up.
- Ⓙ Both are looking around.

GO ON

Practice Test 5 *(continued)*

Visiting Aunt Joelle

Bethy was invited to stay with her Aunt Joelle in Arkansas for a week. Joelle would drive to Bethy's house, visit for a day, and then take Bethy home with her. Bethy thought Joelle was great. She was young and funny, and she loved to play cards. The only problem was that Bethy hated car trips. Years ago she had gotten sick on a long drive, and ever since then she had worried that it might happen again. She couldn't forget the feeling of having a rock in her stomach that got bigger and bigger.

"I don't think I want to go," she told her mother the night before Joelle was due to arrive. "I think I'd rather stay home and play with my friends this week."

"Now, Bethy," said her mother as if she could read Bethy's mind, "you'll be fine. The time you got sick, you were sitting in the back and the car was hot. This time you'll be up front with Aunt Joelle, and her car is air-conditioned. Also, I'll make sure you have a good breakfast and your medicine, and you'll be just fine."
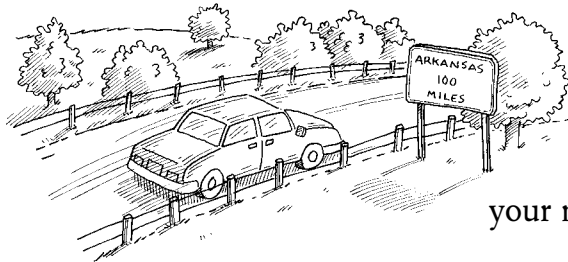
15. How did Bethy feel about the trip?

(A) bored

(B) worried

(C) angry

(D) sick

16. Why did Bethy want to stay home?

(F) She didn't like Joelle.

(G) She was tired of playing cards.

(H) She missed her friends.

(J) She was afraid she would get sick.

17. Which would keep Bethy from getting carsick?

(A) sitting in the back seat

(B) sitting in a warm car

(C) having breakfast first

(D) playing cards

18. "Having a rock in her stomach that got bigger and bigger" means that Bethy was —

(F) sitting on a rock

(G) getting sicker

(H) sleeping soundly

(J) growing up fast

GO ON

Practice Test 5 *(continued)*

What Do You See?

On Monday, Ms. Patel came into the room carrying a large paper bag.

"What's inside?" asked Justin excitedly.

"It's up to you," said Ms. Patel mysteriously.

She emptied the bag onto the table in the center of the room. Gray rocks of all shapes and sizes tumbled out.

"Oh," said Justin in a quieter voice. "They're just . . . "

"They're not *just* anything," said Ms. Patel firmly. "They can be many, many things. I want you all to sit and think of a way you could use them. Then, one by one, you can come up and show the class your ideas."

For five minutes, the room was silent. Then Ms. Patel called, "Okay, let's begin. Julia, you can be first."

Julia came to the table and found the biggest, flattest rock. On top of it she placed a smaller rock. She kept going until she had made a tower eight rocks high.

"Excellent," said the teacher. "Now you, Roberto."

Roberto went to the art corner. He came back with a piece of paper and an open jar of yellow paint. He dipped the tip of a rock in the paint and then stamped the rock on the paper to make a pattern of small, yellow marks.

Next Justin put two rocks in the turtle's bowl for the turtle to climb on. Jamison used a rock to break open a sunflower seed and eat it. Cree drew a silly face on a rock and said it was his new friend. Lea showed how you could use a big rock to keep a door open. Mark put a rock on top of a piece of paper, blew on the paper, and showed that the rock kept it from blowing away.

"Wonderful work, class!" said Ms. Patel with a big smile on her face.
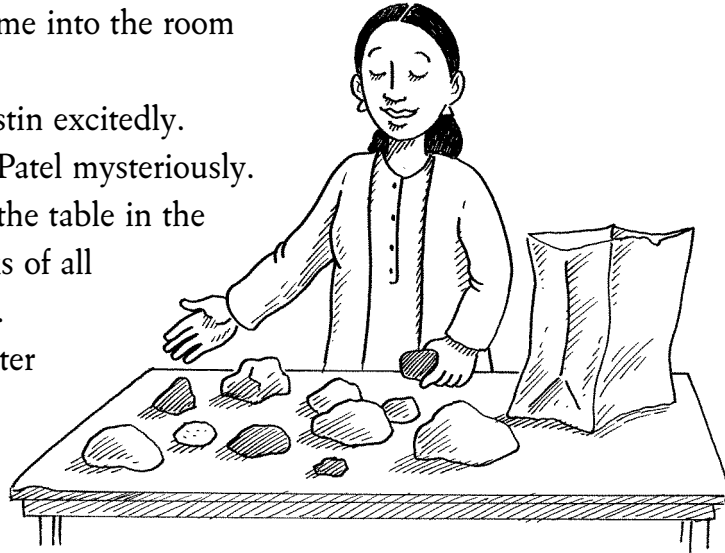
Practice Test 5 *(continued)*

19. **Where does this story take place?**

Ⓐ at the library

Ⓑ in a museum

Ⓒ at Ms. Patel's house

Ⓓ in a classroom

20. **Why did Justin get quieter at the beginning of the story?**

Ⓕ He was in trouble.

Ⓖ He was thinking about how to use his rock.

Ⓗ He was disappointed.

Ⓙ He was amazed at how many rocks there were.

21. **Ms. Patel wanted her students to —**

Ⓐ be more like her

Ⓑ become great artists

Ⓒ be quiet all the time

Ⓓ think for themselves

22. **Which student used a rock as a tool?**

Ⓕ Jamison

Ⓖ Cree

Ⓗ Julia

Ⓙ Justin

23. **How did Ms. Patel feel at the end of the story?**

Ⓐ pleased

Ⓑ upset

Ⓒ nervous

Ⓓ sorry

24. **This story shows that —**

Ⓕ people see the world differently

Ⓖ working together is better than working alone

Ⓗ mistakes are part of learning

Ⓙ there is usually one best way to solve a problem

STOP

Practice Test 5
𝔐 a t h e m a t i c s
Directions. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answer.

1. **Mr. Crowley was counting pairs of children on a school bus.**

. . . 6, 8, 10, 12, __?__

Which number should come next?
- Ⓐ 13
- Ⓑ 14
- Ⓒ 15
- Ⓓ 16

2. **There are 10 flowers in each bunch.**
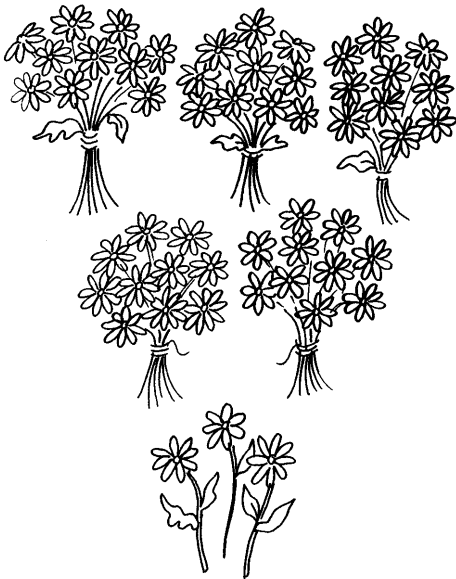
How many flowers are there in all?
- Ⓕ 8
- Ⓖ 50
- Ⓗ 53
- Ⓙ 54

3. **Ms. Grimes wrote a check for three thousand nine hundred ten dollars. Which number means three thousand nine hundred ten?**
- Ⓐ 3091
- Ⓑ 3901
- Ⓒ 3910
- Ⓓ 30,910

4. **Cheaha Mountain in Alabama is 2405 feet high. What is that number in words?**
- Ⓕ two thousand four hundred five
- Ⓖ two thousand forty-five
- Ⓗ two thousand four hundred fifty
- Ⓙ two hundred forty-five

5. **Which address is an even number?**
- Ⓐ ⏐ 31 Mill Road ⏐
- Ⓑ ⏐ 45 First Avenue ⏐
- Ⓒ ⏐ 59 Cane Road ⏐
- Ⓓ ⏐ 60 Brook Street ⏐

GO ON ▷

Practice Test 5 *(continued)*

6. The chart shows the length of four bridges in Texas.

Bridge	Length (feet)
Neches River	640
Trinity River	480
Ship Channel	630
Gulfgate	664

Which bridge is longest?

- Ⓕ Neches River
- Ⓖ Trinity River
- Ⓗ Ship Channel
- Ⓙ Gulfgate

7. The chart shows the height of four dams in the United States.

Dam	Height (feet)
Dworshak	718
Glen Canyon	708
Hoover	725
Oroville	754

Which dam is highest?

- Ⓐ Dworshak
- Ⓑ Glen Canyon
- Ⓒ Hoover
- Ⓓ Oroville

8. Which number means 2000 + 70 + 3?

- Ⓕ 273
- Ⓖ 2073
- Ⓗ 2703
- Ⓙ 20,703

9. A total of 2945 people went to a hockey game. What does the **4** stand for in **2945**?

- Ⓐ 4 thousands
- Ⓑ 4 hundreds
- Ⓒ 4 tens
- Ⓓ 4 ones

10. There are 3722 people living in the town of Wingate. What is that number rounded to the nearest hundred?

- Ⓕ 3000
- Ⓖ 3700
- Ⓗ 3800
- Ⓙ 4000

GO ON

Practice Test 5 *(continued)*

11. Mrs. Welles is making a quilt with this pattern.
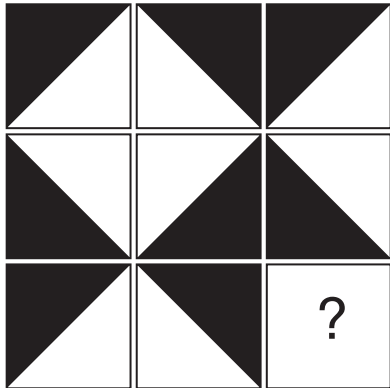
What goes in the blank square to complete the pattern?

Ⓐ   Ⓒ

Ⓑ   Ⓓ

12. Doreen made this number pattern.

2, 7, 12, 17, ___?___

If the same pattern continues, what number should come next?

Ⓕ 18

Ⓖ 20

Ⓗ 22

Ⓙ 24

13. Which sign has an odd number?

Ⓐ SPEED LIMIT 60

Ⓒ BOSTON 31 MILES

Ⓑ PAY TOLL 500 FEET

Ⓓ Walton pop. 48

14. Which number is marked on the number line?

Ⓕ 38   Ⓗ 35
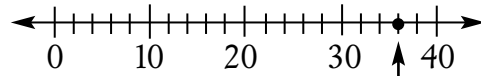
Ⓖ 36   Ⓙ 33

15. Dolly's Bakery sold 512 muffins on Friday and 684 muffins on Saturday. About how many muffins were sold in those two days?

Ⓐ 1200

Ⓑ 1400

Ⓒ 1600

Ⓓ 1800

GO ON

Practice Test 5 *(continued)*

16. What number is shown on the number line?

300   400 ↑   500
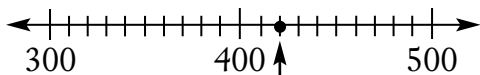
- Ⓕ 342
- Ⓖ 402
- Ⓗ 412
- Ⓙ 420

17. Becca got $97.00 for her birthday. She spent $48.00 for a new baseball glove. About how much money did she have left?

- Ⓐ $100
- Ⓑ $50
- Ⓒ $30
- Ⓓ $10

18. Which is another way to write 8 + 8 + 8?

- Ⓕ 3 × 8
- Ⓖ 8 + 3
- Ⓗ 8 × 8 × 8
- Ⓙ 24 + 8

19. Polly got these black and white fish at the pet shop.
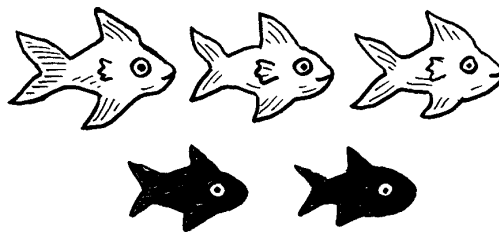
What fractional part of these fish are black?

- Ⓐ $\frac{3}{5}$
- Ⓑ $\frac{2}{3}$
- Ⓒ $\frac{1}{2}$
- Ⓓ $\frac{2}{5}$

20. Which figure shows $\frac{3}{4}$ shaded?

GO ON
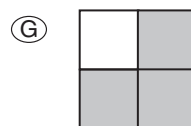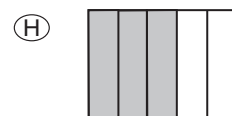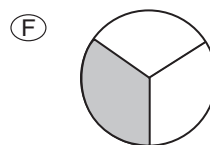
Practice Test 5 *(continued)*

21. Which number goes in the box to make this number sentence true?

$9 \times 0 = \square$

- Ⓐ 0
- Ⓑ 1
- Ⓒ 9
- Ⓓ 90

22. Which number sentence goes with this fact?

$$\boxed{5 + 3 = 8}$$

- Ⓕ $5 - 3 = 2$
- Ⓖ $8 + 3 = 11$
- Ⓗ $8 - 8 = 0$
- Ⓙ $8 - 5 = 3$

23. Which number sentence is true?

- Ⓐ $4 \times 0 = 4$
- Ⓑ $4 \times 1 = 4$
- Ⓒ $4 - 0 = 0$
- Ⓓ $4 + 0 = 1 + 4$

24. This sign shows the lengths of four hiking trails.

Moose Trail $\frac{1}{2}$ mile
Elk Trail $\frac{2}{3}$ mile
Deer Trail $\frac{1}{8}$ mile
Bear Trail $\frac{3}{4}$ mile
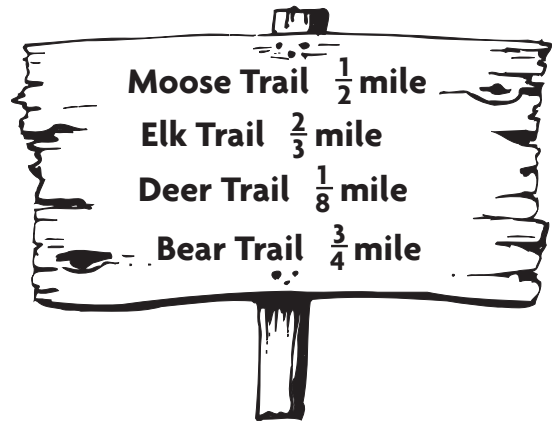
Which lists the four trails in order from shortest to longest?

- Ⓕ Deer, Moose, Elk, Bear
- Ⓖ Moose, Elk, Bear, Deer
- Ⓗ Bear, Elk, Moose, Deer
- Ⓙ Deer, Elk, Bear, Moose

25. Which bag of peanuts weighs most?

- Ⓐ $\frac{1}{3}$ lb
- Ⓒ $\frac{1}{5}$ lb
- Ⓑ $\frac{1}{4}$ lb
- Ⓓ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb

STOP
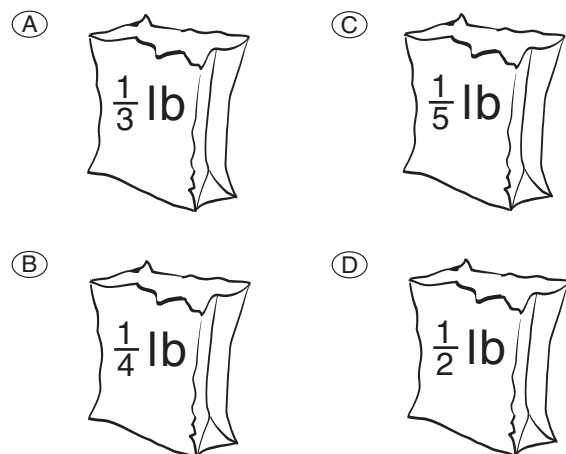
Practice Test 6
Reading

Directions. Read the sentence in the box. Choose the answer in which the underlined word has the same meaning. Mark your answer.

1. | **Turn on the light.**

In which sentence does the word **light** have the same meaning?

Ⓐ The bug is light green.
Ⓑ The small case is light enough for her to carry.
Ⓒ Is it still light outside at 8:00 P.M.?
Ⓓ There is a light next to my bed.

2. | **It isn't fair to punish only one of the kids who broke the window.**

In which sentence does the word **fair** have the same meaning?

Ⓕ I won a doll at the fair.
Ⓖ The judge's rules are always fair.
Ⓗ People with fair skin must be careful of the sun.
Ⓙ The sky is fair today.

3. | **Put a stamp on the letter.**

In which sentence does the word **stamp** have the same meaning?

Ⓐ I stamp my foot when I get mad.
Ⓑ I bought a stamp at the post office.
Ⓒ The man tried to stamp out the fire.
Ⓓ The woman will stamp the date on your book.

4. | **The bus will pass here at 9:00 A.M.**

In which sentence does the word **pass** have the same meaning?

Ⓕ I will pass the test.
Ⓖ Those trucks pass the school every morning.
Ⓗ My head hurts, but the pain will pass.
Ⓙ Two players pass the ball back and forth.

5. | **Mary will stick the sign on the board.**

In which sentence does the word **stick** have the same meaning?

Ⓐ Jane wants to stick some pictures on the wall.
Ⓑ We all have to stick together.
Ⓒ The paper did not stick to the glue.
Ⓓ May I have a carrot stick?

GO ON ▷
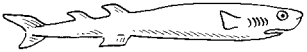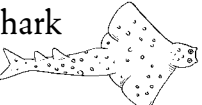
Practice Test 6 *(continued)*

Directions. Read each passage. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answer.

Sharks

Jamie wanted to write a report on sharks. He gathered information and made this chart.

Type of Shark	Length	Features	Behavior
Great white shark	20 feet	big, sharp teeth	eats seals; a fierce hunter
Whale shark	40 feet	tiny teeth; mouth has filter for sucking in tiny sea animals	eats plankton; does not chew its food; very gentle
Cookiecutter shark	2 feet	big teeth	takes small bites of big animals such as whales
Angel shark	6 feet	flat body, big fins, sharp teeth	eats fish; rests on floor of sea

6. Which shark is only 2 feet long?
- Ⓕ Great white
- Ⓖ Whale
- Ⓗ Cookiecutter
- Ⓙ Angel

7. From this chart, you can figure out that plankton are —
- Ⓐ whales
- Ⓑ sharks
- Ⓒ teeth
- Ⓓ tiny animals

8. Which shark probably does not kill its food?
- Ⓕ Great white
- Ⓖ Whale
- Ⓗ Cookiecutter
- Ⓙ Angel

9. Based on this chart, which statement about sharks is most likely true?
- Ⓐ All sharks have teeth.
- Ⓑ All sharks attack people.
- Ⓒ All sharks lie on the bottom of the sea.
- Ⓓ All sharks eat seals.

GO ON

Practice Test 6 *(continued)*

Oprah

On television, talk shows are very popular. Many people enjoy watching them. Today, a woman named Oprah Winfrey has the number-one talk show on TV. Oprah was born with a gift for talking to people. She asks interesting questions. She laughs and cries with her guests. She gets them to open up and tell the truth about themselves.

Oprah is far more than a talk show host! She has acted in movies and started her own magazine. She has worked to pass laws that protect children. She has given away millions of dollars. She has gotten people to read more, help others, and change their lives for the better.

Oprah hasn't always had such a happy life. She was born to a poor, young mother who could not take care of her. Oprah lived on her grandmother's farm where she had no friends and no toys. Oprah was very smart. She was a good reader and an excellent speaker, but sometimes she got into trouble. Fortunately, when she was 15, she went to live with her father. He took good care of her and made her follow his rules. She became a good student. Then she got a job reading the news on the radio when she was still in high school! Oprah Winfrey was on her way.

10. Oprah's first job was —
- Ⓕ reading the news
- Ⓖ taking care of children
- Ⓗ acting in movies
- Ⓙ working for a magazine

11. What was the most helpful thing that happened to Oprah when she was growing up?
- Ⓐ having no toys
- Ⓑ living on Grandmother's farm
- Ⓒ living with her father
- Ⓓ getting into trouble

12. The passage says that talk shows are very popular. The word popular means —
- Ⓕ very sad
- Ⓖ expensive
- Ⓗ well liked
- Ⓙ long

13. The author of this passage probably thinks that Oprah Winfrey is —
- Ⓐ wonderful
- Ⓑ selfish
- Ⓒ sad and poor
- Ⓓ a troublemaker

GO ON

Practice Test 6 *(continued)*
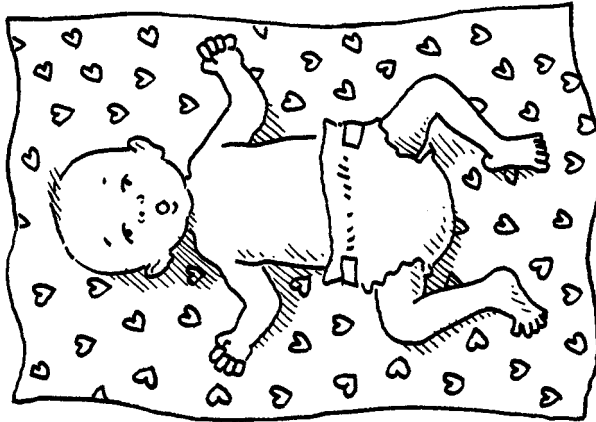
What Is a Baby Like?

A newborn baby seems very helpless. He or she is tiny and weak, with a very large head and small arms and legs. Just imagine how you would feel if your head were two times bigger than it is! Just like a baby, you would have trouble holding it up!

At first, babies cannot talk, walk, sit, or even roll over. Yet doctors have learned a lot about what very young babies *can* do. Babies can tell the differences among tastes. A baby will suck on a bottle filled with a sweet drink but spit out a sour drink. Babies also dislike "bad" smells. If they smell something unpleasant, they will cry and turn their heads away.

Think about it. A baby cannot complain or run away, but it can spit out food or turn away from a smell.

A baby will blink if the light is too bright. If the baby gets cold, it will shiver and move around to try to get warm. If a blanket gets over the baby's face, the baby will move its head from side to side and wave its arms around to knock the blanket away. If something hurts the baby's foot, the baby will pull the foot away from the pain.

If you have a younger brother or sister, you know that most new babies cry a lot. How else can they let people know they're hungry or tired or cold or scared? Babies also cry for another reason. You know how you sleep better after a day when you have been running around a lot? Using up energy helps your body relax and get sleepy. Babies cannot run around. One way they use up energy is to cry!

GO ON ▷

Practice Test 6 *(continued)*

14. Why do babies often cry a lot in the evening?
- Ⓕ They are hungry.
- Ⓖ They are sad.
- Ⓗ They need to make themselves warm.
- Ⓙ They need to use up energy.

15. Blinking, spitting, and shivering are all things that babies do to —
- Ⓐ protect themselves
- Ⓑ have fun
- Ⓒ get their parents to notice them
- Ⓓ get food

16. Which is probably the hardest thing for a baby to do?
- Ⓕ holding up its head
- Ⓖ moving its foot
- Ⓗ going to sleep
- Ⓙ learning to cry

17. Which part of a baby is very big?
- Ⓐ its whole body
- Ⓑ its head
- Ⓒ its arms
- Ⓓ its legs

18. The author wrote this passage to —
- Ⓕ teach kids how to baby-sit
- Ⓖ describe her own baby
- Ⓗ tell a funny story
- Ⓙ give information about babies

STOP

Practice Test 6

𝔐athematics

Directions. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answer.

1. Which figure is a rectangle?

Ⓐ

Ⓒ

Ⓑ

Ⓓ
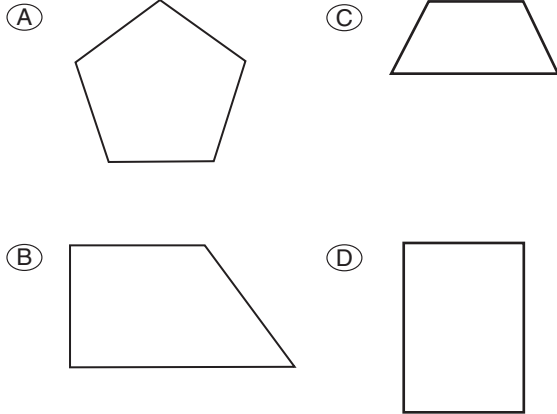
2. Which two figures are the same size and shape?
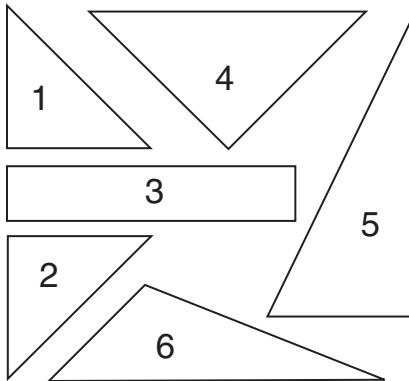
Ⓕ 1 and 2
Ⓖ 3 and 6
Ⓗ 5 and 6
Ⓙ 4 and 5

3. Which is shaped like a cone?

Ⓐ

Ⓒ

Ⓑ

Ⓓ
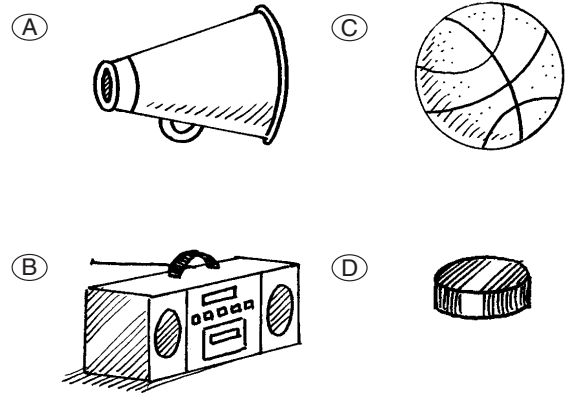
4. If you fold each figure on the dotted line, in which figure will the two halves match exactly?

Ⓕ

Ⓗ

Ⓖ

Ⓙ

GO ON
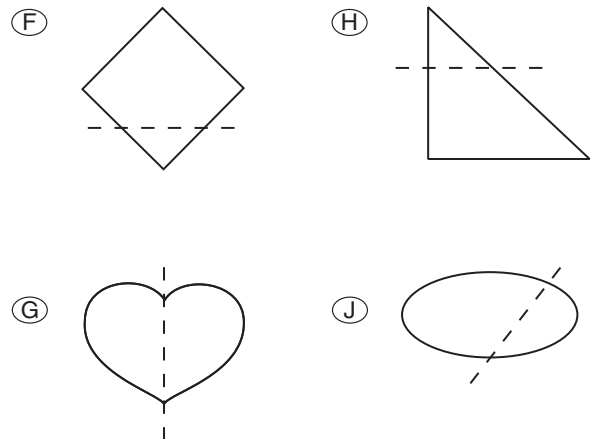
Practice Test 6 *(continued)*

5. Fran made this square.

How many of these squares will fit into this figure?

(A) 3   (C) 6
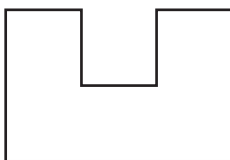
(B) 5   (D) 8

6. Jared has these coins in his pocket.

How much money does Jared have in his pocket?

(F) 28¢

(G) 37¢

(H) 42¢

(J) 46¢

7. May Li got this much change back at

How much change did she get?

(A) $1.30

(B) $2.06

(C) $2.30

(D) $2.35

8. What is the area of this figure (in square units)?

(F) 12

(G) 10

(H) 8

(J) 6

GO ON
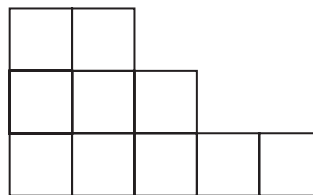
Practice Test 6 *(continued)*

9. Glen woke up at the time shown on the clock.
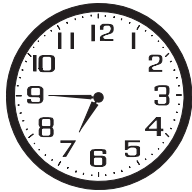
What time did Glen wake up?

Ⓐ 6:45

Ⓑ 7:00

Ⓒ 7:15

Ⓓ 7:45

10. Debbie's swim lessons started at the time shown on the clock.
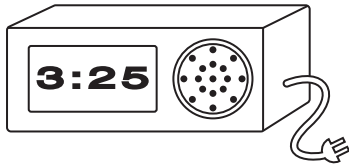
Which clock face shows the same time?

Ⓕ   Ⓗ

Ⓖ   Ⓙ
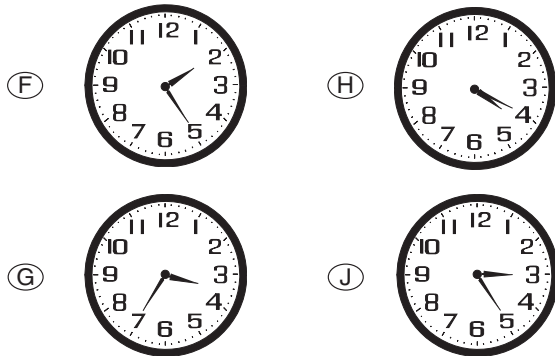
11. Which unit should be used to measure the length of a classroom?

Ⓐ miles

Ⓑ pounds

Ⓒ feet

Ⓓ gallons

12. Danny put some milk in a bowl for his cat. If he measured the amount of milk in the bowl, it would be about —

Ⓕ 5 ounces

Ⓖ 5 cups

Ⓗ 5 yards

Ⓙ 5 quarts

13. How long is the pencil? (Use your inch ruler.)

Ⓐ 2 inches

Ⓑ 3 inches

Ⓒ 4 inches

Ⓓ 5 inches

GO ON
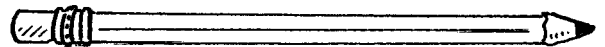
Practice Test 6 *(continued)*

14. **How long is the stick of gum? (Use your centimeter ruler.)**

- F 5 centimeters
- G 6 centimeters
- H 7 centimeters
- J 8 centimeters

15. **On the first day of winter, Norman looked at a thermometer. The thermometer looked like the one shown below.**
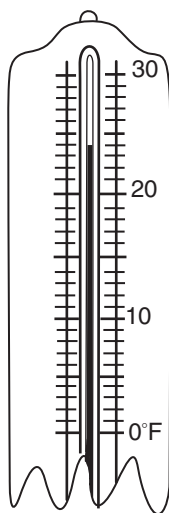
What was the temperature?
- A 36°F
- B 34°F
- C 28°F
- D 24°F

16. **Hannah went swimming in the lake on a summer day. What was most likely the temperature that day?**
- F 32°F
- H 60°F
- G 40°F
- J 85°F

17. **Where is the ♦ located on the grid?**
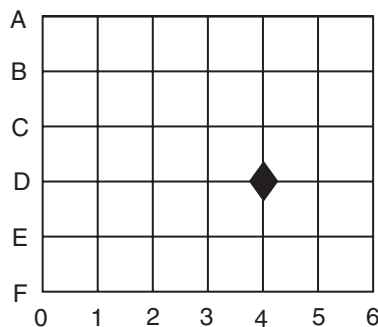
- A C3
- C D4
- B D3
- D E4

18. **This tile was turned on its side in the direction of the arrow.**

Which picture shows the tile after it was turned?

F   H

G   J

GO ON

Practice Test 6 *(continued)*

19. Look at the calendar.

June						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

What day of the week is June 20?

Ⓐ Monday
Ⓑ Tuesday
Ⓒ Wednesday
Ⓓ Saturday

20. Jerry made this tally chart to keep track of the fish he caught in one month.

Kind of Fish	Number of Fish
Sunfish	卌 卌 l
Perch	卌 卌 卌 l
Trout	卌 ll
Bass	卌 llll

How many perch did he catch?

Ⓕ 16
Ⓖ 11
Ⓗ 9
Ⓙ 7

Adele made a graph to show how many books she read each week. Use the graph to answer questions 21 and 22.
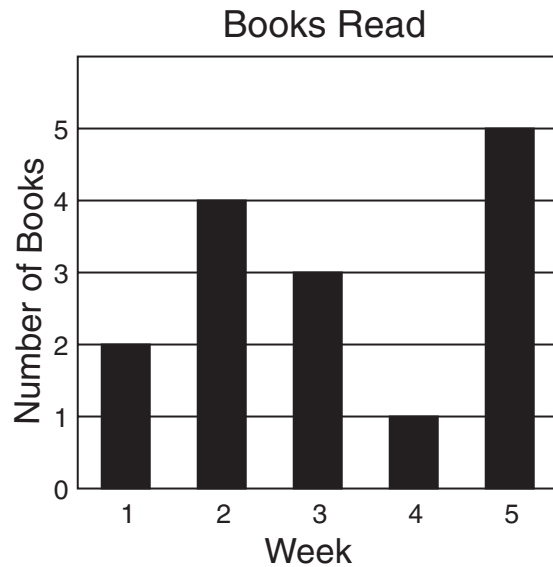
Books Read

21. In which week did Adele read the most books?

Ⓐ Week 2
Ⓑ Week 3
Ⓒ Week 4
Ⓓ Week 5

22. How many books did she read in Week 2?

Ⓕ 5
Ⓖ 4
Ⓗ 3
Ⓙ 2

STOP

Practice Test 7
Reading

Directions. Read each sentence and find the meaning of the underlined word. Mark your answer.

1. A little brown bird hopped along a bough of the tree. The word bough means —
- Ⓐ name
- Ⓑ fruit
- Ⓒ branch
- Ⓓ seed

2. People screamed in panic when the boat started to sink. Panic means —
- Ⓕ fear
- Ⓖ wonder
- Ⓗ surprise
- Ⓙ anger

3. After the race, the tired runners sprawled on the grass. Sprawled means —
- Ⓐ danced
- Ⓑ ran fast
- Ⓒ disappeared
- Ⓓ lay down

4. Jane has to learn a poem by heart and then recite it in front of the whole class. To recite means to —
- Ⓕ draw on paper
- Ⓖ write down
- Ⓗ answer quickly
- Ⓙ say out loud

5. Kieran lurked in the bushes until Ben stopped looking for him. Lurked means —
- Ⓐ sang loudly
- Ⓑ worked hard
- Ⓒ practiced a long time
- Ⓓ stayed hidden

6. Your fingerprint is unique; no one else has one just like it. Unique means —
- Ⓕ pretty
- Ⓖ one of a kind
- Ⓗ hard to see
- Ⓙ small

GO ON ▷

Practice Test 7 *(continued)*

Directions. Read each passage. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answer.

April 9

Sometimes it is hard being a twin. Today Mr. Beebe said to me, "Mal, please spell accident." I forgot there were two *c*'s. He looked surprised and said, "But Lainy never makes spelling mistakes!" I said, "Well, I do." I hope I didn't sound too grumpy. Just because my sister and I look the same doesn't mean we behave in the same way. The sad thing is that Lainy loves hard spelling questions, but she'll probably never get asked any more of them. Mr. Beebe won't remember which of us is the bad speller, and he hates to ~~embaras~~ embarrass kids with tricky questions they can't answer. Besides, Lainy is too shy to wave her hand around in the air if Mr. Beebe doesn't call on her.

7. **What kind of passage is this?**

- Ⓐ fairy tale
- Ⓑ poem
- Ⓒ diary
- Ⓓ tall tale

8. **How are Lainy and Mal different?**

- Ⓕ Lainy is grumpier.
- Ⓖ Lainy is a better speller.
- Ⓗ Mal is shy.
- Ⓙ They look different.

9. **Why won't Lainy get any more hard spelling questions?**

- Ⓐ Mr. Beebe won't ask her any more.
- Ⓑ Lainy will move to a different class.
- Ⓒ Mal will get all the trick questions.
- Ⓓ Lainy will make too many spelling mistakes.

10. **Mr. Beebe is the kind of teacher who —**

- Ⓕ cares about kids' feelings
- Ⓖ gets grumpy easily
- Ⓗ knows each student really well
- Ⓙ asks everybody hard questions

GO ON

Practice Test 7 *(continued)*

Saturday Mornings

Every Saturday morning, Jessica and her mother go to the Laundromat. They put the laundry into two baskets with wheels, and they pull the baskets down the sidewalk. If it's early and there aren't many other people out yet, they have races.

When they get to the Laundromat, Jessica's mom gives her a dollar bill to buy a package of soap. Then Jessica picks a machine and puts the dirty clothes inside.

Mr. Singh, the owner of the Laundromat, has just bought brand new washing machines. Jessica loves to press the smooth, clean buttons and put soap in the container. Next she feeds quarters into a slot to start the washer. The old machines rumbled and clanked, but the new ones hum like peaceful bees.

When the machines start to spin around, Jessica and her mother go to the bakery next door for a treat. Then they sit in the Laundromat and do a crossword puzzle or play cards. This is their special time together. In the afternoon, Jessica's mother goes out to clean offices and Jessica goes to her aunt's house.

11. **Why do Jessica and her mom run races only if it's early?**
- Ⓐ They need to warm up.
- Ⓑ They won't run into other people.
- Ⓒ Jessica's mother has to get to work.
- Ⓓ They are hungry.

12. **What does Jessica do first?**
- Ⓕ She picks a machine.
- Ⓖ She buys a treat.
- Ⓗ She pushes the buttons.
- Ⓙ She buys soap.

13. **What is Jessica like?**
- Ⓐ helpful
- Ⓑ lazy
- Ⓒ sad
- Ⓓ naughty

14. **"The new ones hum like peaceful bees" means that —**
- Ⓕ bees are in the machines
- Ⓖ Jessica hums while she fills the washer
- Ⓗ the new washers are quiet
- Ⓙ the washing machines are shaped like bee hives

GO ON ▷

Practice Test 7 *(continued)*

How Fox Got a Bushy Tail

Have you ever wondered how Fox got that long, bushy tail? Well, here's the straight story. It's as straight as a line you draw with a ruler.

Once upon a time, Fox got tired of hunting for his supper. He decided to go to work in a restaurant. He thought he was handsome and charming. Surely he'd be an excellent waiter, chatting with the customers and taking their orders.

Unfortunately, Fox had a sly way of sneaking up on folks. He made the customers nervous. "Please," they asked the restaurant owner, "could you send some nice, gentle animal—like a hen or a cow—to take our orders?"

So Fox tried working in the kitchen. He flipped pancakes and cooked steaks, but Fox was greedy. Instead of putting the food on a plate, he gobbled it down.

So the owner said, "Fox, you're going to have to wash dishes instead."

Fox didn't want to get stuck in a back room with his paws in hot water all day. So he dropped plates on purpose. He washed bowls sloppily so that little bits of food stuck to them. He left lipstick on the glasses.

When the owner complained, Fox said he'd like to try something else.

"Well," said the owner, "you say you want to work in my restaurant, but you scare the customers and you eat the food. You can't even wash the dishes. I can only think of one more job."

He picked up the fox. He whirled him around until the fox's fur stuck out all over and his tail looked like a thick brush. Then he dunked the fox's tail in soapy water and used it for scrubbing. It worked beautifully for cleaning tall, thin glasses!

Fox hated the soap and hot water. He hated being picked up and shaken. So he ran out the back door. He went back to hunting, but his tail has never been the same.

GO ON ▷

Practice Test 7 *(continued)*

15. What does the author mean by saying that the story is "as straight as a line you draw with a ruler"?

Ⓐ The story is short.

Ⓑ The story is true.

Ⓒ The story is silly.

Ⓓ The story is sad.

16. What happened first in this story?

Ⓕ Fox worked as a cook.

Ⓖ Fox washed dishes.

Ⓗ Fox ran away from the restaurant.

Ⓙ Fox worked as a waiter.

17. Why did Fox want to work at a restaurant?

Ⓐ He could not get any other job.

Ⓑ He did not like living in the woods.

Ⓒ He got tired of catching his own food.

Ⓓ He wanted to become a better cook.

18. Why did the fox drop dishes?

Ⓕ He wanted to get out of washing dishes.

Ⓖ He was afraid of the owner.

Ⓗ He was nervous.

Ⓙ He couldn't hold onto things with wet paws.

19. How was Fox different after he left the restaurant?

Ⓐ He was more handsome.

Ⓑ He had nicer clothes.

Ⓒ He was much fatter.

Ⓓ He had a long, bushy tail.

20. What kind of story is this?

Ⓕ folk tale

Ⓖ historical fiction

Ⓗ realistic fiction

Ⓙ biography

STOP

Practice Test 7
𝕸 a t h e m a t i c s
Directions. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answer. If the correct answer is *not given,* choose "NG."

1. At a pet show, there were 119 dogs and 85 cats.
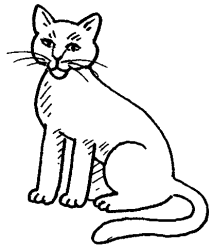
119   **85**

How many animals in all were at the pet show?
- Ⓐ 214
- Ⓑ 204
- Ⓒ 198
- Ⓓ 194
- Ⓔ NG

2. On Tuesday, a restaurant served 64 customers at breakfast and 78 customers at lunch. How many customers were served all together on Tuesday?
- Ⓕ 132
- Ⓖ 134
- Ⓗ 142
- Ⓙ 148
- Ⓚ NG

3. Mike has these videos at home.

Cartoons	15
Movies	8
Sports	11

How many videos does he have in all?
- Ⓐ 19
- Ⓑ 23
- Ⓒ 26
- Ⓓ 35
- Ⓔ NG

4. A line of 430 people wanted to buy tickets for a dance show. Only 385 people got tickets. How many people did not get tickets?
- Ⓕ 35
- Ⓖ 45
- Ⓗ 55
- Ⓙ 815
- Ⓚ NG

5. Carol is reading a book that is 360 pages long. She has read 219 pages so far. How many pages does she have left to read?
- Ⓐ 579
- Ⓑ 159
- Ⓒ 141
- Ⓓ 131
- Ⓔ NG

GO ON

Practice Test 7 *(continued)*

6. Glenn exercises for 25 minutes each day for 5 days each week. How much time does he spend exercising each week?

   Ⓕ 30 minutes

   Ⓖ 105 minutes

   Ⓗ 120 minutes

   Ⓙ 125 minutes

   Ⓚ NG

7. A school has 6 vans, and 7 students can ride in each van. How many students in all can ride in the vans?

   Ⓐ 48

   Ⓑ 42

   Ⓒ 35

   Ⓓ 13

   Ⓔ NG

8. Mr. Matthews has 28 chairs. He wants to put all the chairs in 4 rows with an equal number of chairs in each row. How many chairs will be in each row?

   Ⓕ 5

   Ⓖ 6

   Ⓗ 8

   Ⓙ 9

   Ⓚ NG

9. Kiki bought lunch for $8.57. She paid for it with a $10-dollar bill. How much change should she get?

   Ⓐ $1.48

   Ⓑ $1.46

   Ⓒ $1.38

   Ⓓ $0.48

   Ⓔ NG

10. Kent bought a roll of film for $6.25. The tax was $0.38.
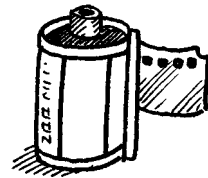
$6.25

Tax $0.38

What was the total cost for the roll of film?

   Ⓕ $5.87

   Ⓖ $6.53

   Ⓗ $6.63

   Ⓙ $6.73

   Ⓚ NG

GO ON ➡

Practice Test 7 *(continued)*

11. **Mr. Bunker fell asleep at the time shown.**
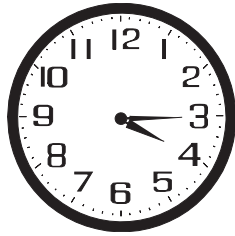
He woke up 1 hour 30 minutes later. What time did he wake up?

Ⓐ 4:45

Ⓑ 5:15

Ⓒ 5:30

Ⓓ 5:45

Ⓔ NG

12. **Mrs. Coombs is watching a TV show that lasts 60 minutes. She has been watching for 48 minutes. How much longer will the show last?**

Ⓕ 10 minutes

Ⓖ 14 minutes

Ⓗ 22 minutes

Ⓙ 24 minutes

Ⓚ NG

13. **Micah bought these things at the hardware store.**
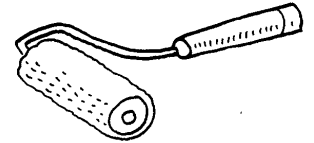
$6.09 $9.85 $3.94

About how much did he spend in all?

Ⓐ $10

Ⓑ $15

Ⓒ $20

Ⓓ $30

14. **Lonnie bought 4 packs of playing cards. Each pack has 52 cards. About how many cards did he buy in all?**

Ⓕ 50   Ⓗ 150

Ⓖ 100   Ⓙ 200

15. **Mrs. Lopez is making 205 cupcakes for a bake sale. She has made 68 cupcakes so far. About how many more cupcakes does she have to make?**

Ⓐ 170   Ⓒ 90

Ⓑ 130   Ⓓ 70

GO ON

Practice Test 7 *(continued)*

16. Look at the spinner.
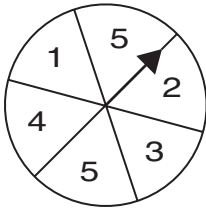
If you spin the spinner once, what number will it most likely land on?

Ⓕ 5

Ⓖ 4

Ⓗ 3

Ⓙ 2

Ⓚ NG

17. Pete has these toy ducks in a pool.

Color	Number of Ducks
Yellow	15
White	8
Black	7
Red	6
Blue	10

If Pete takes one duck out of the pool without looking, he is most likely to get which color?

Ⓐ yellow

Ⓑ white

Ⓒ black

Ⓓ blue

Ⓔ NG

18. Manny is 48 inches tall. He is 3 inches taller than Kim. Ashley is 3 inches shorter than Kim. How tall is Ashley?

Ⓕ 46 inches

Ⓖ 45 inches

Ⓗ 42 inches

Ⓙ 39 inches

Ⓚ NG

19. Tara cut 47 red roses. She sold 28 of them. Which number sentence should be used to find how many roses she had left?

Ⓐ $47 + 28 = \square$

Ⓑ $28 - 47 = \square$

Ⓒ $47 \times 28 = \square$

Ⓓ $47 \div 28 = \square$

Ⓔ NG

20. Josh bought 5 boxes of golf balls. Each box had 12 balls. Which number sentence should be used to find how many golf balls he bought in all?

Ⓕ $12 + 5 = \square$

Ⓖ $5 \times 12 = \square$

Ⓗ $12 - 5 = \square$

Ⓙ $5 + 12 = \square$

Ⓚ NG

GO ON

Practice Test 7 *(continued)*

21. Karen has a job as a dishwasher in a restaurant. Last week she made a total of $228.00. What else do you need to know to find how much Karen makes per hour?

Ⓐ the name of the restaurant

Ⓑ what days she works

Ⓒ when she started her job

Ⓓ how many hours she worked

Ⓔ NG

22. Mr. Ames bought these things at the store.

$25.00 $8.50
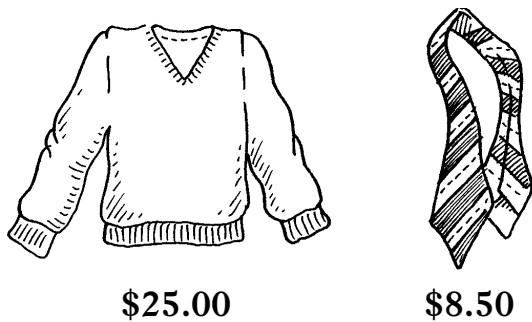
He gave the clerk $50.00. How much change should he get?

Ⓕ $16.50

Ⓖ $17.50

Ⓗ $25.00

Ⓙ $33.50

Ⓚ NG

23. Pam had 120 stamps in her stamp collection. She bought 12 new stamps on Thursday and 20 new stamps on Saturday. Then she sold 8 of her stamps. How many stamps did she have left in her collection?

Ⓐ 132

Ⓑ 140

Ⓒ 144

Ⓓ 152

Ⓔ NG

24. A family of 2 adults and 3 children went to the movies. Tickets for adults were $7.00 each. Tickets for children were $4.00 each.

2   **Adult $7.00**

3   **Child $4.00**
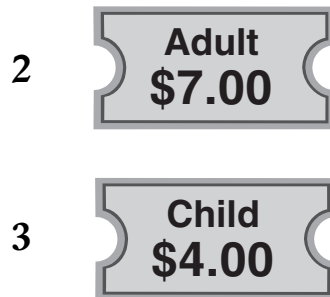
How much did the family pay in all for their tickets?

Ⓕ $12.00

Ⓖ $14.00

Ⓗ $26.00

Ⓙ $28.00

Ⓚ NG

STOP

Practice Test 8
Reading

Directions. Choose the word that means the same as the underlined word. Mark your answer.

1. incorrect guess

- Ⓐ wrong
- Ⓑ first
- Ⓒ short
- Ⓓ simple

2. fetch the dog

- Ⓕ wash
- Ⓖ feed
- Ⓗ teach
- Ⓙ get

3. an enormous house

- Ⓐ lovely
- Ⓑ expensive
- Ⓒ huge
- Ⓓ empty

4. snatch the present

- Ⓕ wrap
- Ⓖ grab
- Ⓗ find
- Ⓙ buy

Directions. Choose the word that means the **opposite** of the underlined word. Mark your answer.

5. at dawn

- Ⓐ ten
- Ⓑ dusk
- Ⓒ morning
- Ⓓ home

6. a timid person

- Ⓕ hungry
- Ⓖ peaceful
- Ⓗ bold
- Ⓙ clever

7. rare flowers

- Ⓐ common
- Ⓑ pretty
- Ⓒ yellow
- Ⓓ sweet

8. a fierce man

- Ⓕ wise
- Ⓖ strong
- Ⓗ wild
- Ⓙ gentle

GO ON ⟩

Practice Test 8 *(continued)*

Directions. Read each passage. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answer.

More Than a Writer

Some writers only write. Others spend most of their time writing but also have hobbies, such as painting or gardening. Still others do lots of different things. Albert Lamorisse was the last kind of writer.

Lamorisse wrote the beautiful children's book *The Red Balloon*. Lamorisse also made movies. (In fact *The Red Balloon* was a movie that was turned into a book. The little boy in the story is Lamorisse's son.) He loved to ski, ride, and swim, and he could pilot a helicopter. He even invented a special machine so that he could take clear pictures from a moving helicopter. Lamorisse invented *Risk,* a popular board game. He and his wife designed fabrics together, and they made things out of clay. Sadly, this talented man died in a plane crash when he was only 48 years old.

9. **What is the main idea of this passage?**
- Ⓐ Lamorisse wrote *The Red Balloon*.
- Ⓑ Some writers only write.
- Ⓒ Albert Lamorisse did many things besides writing.
- Ⓓ Some people have hobbies, such as painting or gardening.

10. **What did Lamorisse invent?**
- Ⓕ an airplane
- Ⓖ a machine for taking pictures
- Ⓗ a kind of helicopter
- Ⓙ a kind of balloon

11. **From this story you can tell that Albert Lamorisse's wife was good at —**
- Ⓐ art
- Ⓑ flying
- Ⓒ sports
- Ⓓ writing

12. **Which is an opinion?**
- Ⓕ Albert Lamorisse wrote *The Red Balloon*.
- Ⓖ *The Red Balloon* is a beautiful book.
- Ⓗ *The Red Balloon* was first a movie.
- Ⓙ The boy in *The Red Balloon* was Lamorisse's son.

GO ON

Practice Test 8 *(continued)*

Paddlefish

In the United States, many big rivers used to flood every year when the spring rains came. Then people started building dams. These dams held the waters back so the rivers did not flood. Stopping the floods was good for people, but it was not good for the paddlefish.

The paddlefish is unusual. It is found only in and near the Mississippi River in the United States and the Chang Yiang River in China. The paddlefish can grow to 6 feet long and weigh more than 150 pounds. It has a long snout shaped like a paddle. This gray-brown fish is also sometimes called the flatbill or spoonbill.

The paddlefish eats tiny fleas in the water. It uses its long snout to find food. Then it takes in gallons of water to get the fleas. These tiny water fleas grow best in flood waters filled with mud and plants. If the rivers do not flood, the paddlefish does not have enough food to eat. Perhaps we should get rid of some dams and let the rivers go back to the way they used to be.

13. The author's main purpose in this passage is to —
- Ⓐ tell a funny story about fish
- Ⓑ compare the old days and today
- Ⓒ give information about paddlefish
- Ⓓ teach a lesson

14. What do paddlefish eat?
- Ⓕ river mud
- Ⓖ small fish
- Ⓗ green plants
- Ⓙ water fleas

15. The best way to help paddlefish would be to —
- Ⓐ stop the floods
- Ⓑ remove dams from the rivers
- Ⓒ plant seeds in the water
- Ⓓ get rid of the water fleas

16. What is this passage mostly about?
- Ⓕ how paddlefish live
- Ⓖ the Mississippi River
- Ⓗ where dams are built
- Ⓙ a river in China

GO ON

Practice Test 8 *(continued)*

Making Waves

Have you ever stood beside the ocean and stared at the waves? The way they move is so complicated and ever changing! Nothing is more peaceful than watching the movement of water.

Every ocean has waves. Unless you are lucky enough to live by the sea, though, you probably can't watch the waves very often. How would you like to have your own wave machine? Making one is easy and a lot of fun.

Start with the following supplies:

a glass bottle   water   food coloring

some dish soap   vegetable oil   paint thinner*

a cork or cap for the bottle

*Note: Poisonous. Use only with a grown-up's permission. Put away carefully.

Step 1: Using the dishwashing soap, wash the bottle carefully. Scrub off the label completely. You want your sea to be nice and clean!

Step 2: Fill the bottle halfway with clean water.

Step 3: Now squeeze food coloring into the bottle. A few drops will color the water. You might want to use blue or green. The prettiest color is actually a mix of blue and green!

Step 4: Pour some vegetable oil into your bottle. Pour until the bottle is almost full. Then add some paint thinner until your bottle is full.

Step 5: Cork or cap your bottle tightly. You don't want your sea to overflow!

Now that you have made your ocean, place your bottle on its side. Wait a minute. The water will sink to the bottom. The oil and paint thinner mixture will float on top. Now tip the bottle back and forth and watch the waves.

GO ON

Practice Test 8 *(continued)*

17. Which supply should you be most careful to keep away from any younger brothers or sisters?

   Ⓐ dish soap

   Ⓑ vegetable oil

   Ⓒ food coloring

   Ⓓ paint thinner

18. Which is a fact?

   Ⓕ Every ocean has waves.

   Ⓖ Nothing is more peaceful than watching water.

   Ⓗ People who live by the sea are lucky.

   Ⓙ Making a wave machine is fun.

19. The author's purpose in this passage is to —

   Ⓐ tell you how to make something

   Ⓑ paint a beautiful picture with words

   Ⓒ make you laugh

   Ⓓ persuade you to keep the sea clean and beautiful

20. You would probably find more passages like this in a —

   Ⓕ picture book

   Ⓖ nonfiction book about the seashore

   Ⓗ story about the sea

   Ⓙ book of science crafts

21. Which is an opinion?

   Ⓐ A few drops of food coloring will color the water.

   Ⓑ The prettiest color is a mix of blue and green.

   Ⓒ The oil mixture will float above the water.

   Ⓓ If you tip the bottle, waves will form.

22. Which is another good title for this passage?

   Ⓕ "Mixing Blue and Green"

   Ⓖ "Lucky Enough"

   Ⓗ "How to Make a Wave Machine"

   Ⓙ "Living by the Sea"

STOP

Practice Test 8

𝔐athematics

Directions. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answer. If the correct answer is *not given,* choose "NG."

1.   56
       + 37

Ⓐ 81
Ⓑ 83
Ⓒ 93
Ⓓ 103
Ⓔ NG

2.   405
       + 98

Ⓕ 493
Ⓖ 501
Ⓗ 502
Ⓙ 513
Ⓚ NG

3.   62
       − 17

Ⓐ 44
Ⓑ 45
Ⓒ 55
Ⓓ 79
Ⓔ NG

4. This chart shows the number of vegetables picked in one day.

Vegetables Picked	
Carrots	25
Broccoli	14
Cucumbers	16
Squash	8

How many vegetables were picked in all that day?

Ⓕ 39
Ⓖ 53
Ⓗ 55
Ⓙ 63
Ⓚ NG

5. Chuck mowed lawns for three days. This list shows what he earned.

Monday	$24
Tuesday	$28
Wednesday	$13

How much did Chuck earn all together?

Ⓐ $62
Ⓑ $65
Ⓒ $76
Ⓓ $85
Ⓔ NG

GO ON

6.
$$329$$
$$- \ 57$$

- Ⓕ 386
- Ⓖ 276
- Ⓗ 272
- Ⓙ 172
- Ⓚ NG

7. $8 \times 5 = \square$

- Ⓐ 30
- Ⓑ 32
- Ⓒ 35
- Ⓓ 40
- Ⓔ NG

8.
$$31$$
$$\times \ 6$$

- Ⓕ 186
- Ⓖ 156
- Ⓗ 96
- Ⓙ 37
- Ⓚ NG

9. $15 \times 10 = \square$

- Ⓐ 150
- Ⓑ 151
- Ⓒ 160
- Ⓓ 1510
- Ⓔ NG

10. The chart shows the number of points scored in three basketball games.

Points Scored	
Game 1	12
Game 2	8
Game 3	10

What was the average number of points scored per game?

- Ⓕ 8
- Ⓖ 10
- Ⓗ 20
- Ⓙ 30
- Ⓚ NG

11. This chart shows the number of students in a third-grade class with each color of hair.

Color	Number of Students
Black	14
Brown	8
Blond	6
Red	1

If you choose one of these students without looking, the student's hair is most likely to be —

- Ⓐ black
- Ⓒ blond
- Ⓑ brown
- Ⓓ red

GO ON ⟶

Practice Test 8 *(continued)*

12. $7\overline{)35}$

Ⓕ 4
Ⓖ 5
Ⓗ 6
Ⓙ 7
Ⓚ NG

13. $24 \div 4 = \square$

Ⓐ 3
Ⓑ 4
Ⓒ 5
Ⓓ 6
Ⓔ NG

14.
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
$$+ \frac{1}{2}$$

Ⓕ $\frac{1}{4}$
Ⓖ $\frac{2}{3}$
Ⓗ $\frac{2}{4}$
Ⓙ $\frac{3}{4}$
Ⓚ NG

15. Mel has 2 pairs of shorts and 5 T-shirts.

2	
5	
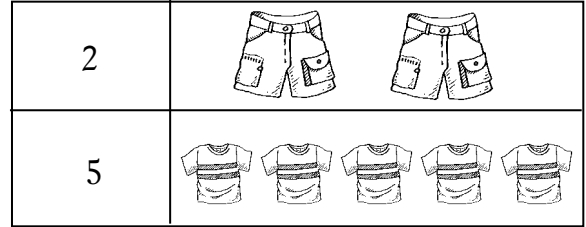
How many different combinations of 1 pair of shorts and 1 T-shirt can she make?

Ⓐ 12
Ⓑ 10
Ⓒ 7
Ⓓ 2
Ⓔ NG

16. Matt has these toy rings in a bag.

Gold	6
Silver	4
Red	2
Blue	3
Green	1

If he takes one ring from the bag without looking, what color is it most likely to be?

Ⓕ gold
Ⓖ silver
Ⓗ red
Ⓙ blue
Ⓚ NG

GO ON

Practice Test 8 *(continued)*

17.
$$\frac{1}{8}$$
$$+\ \frac{3}{8}$$

Ⓐ $\frac{1}{2}$

Ⓑ $\frac{5}{8}$

Ⓒ $\frac{4}{16}$

Ⓓ $\frac{3}{4}$

Ⓔ NG

18. $1\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \square$

Ⓕ $\frac{1}{4}$

Ⓖ $\frac{3}{4}$

Ⓗ 1

Ⓙ $1\frac{1}{4}$

Ⓚ NG

19. $6.3 + 1.9 = \square$

Ⓐ 7.1

Ⓑ 7.2

Ⓒ 8.4

Ⓓ 8.6

Ⓔ NG

20. Nancy had $32.50 in her piggy bank. Then she put in $4.75 more.

+ $4.75

How much money did she have in all?

Ⓕ $36.25

Ⓖ $36.75

Ⓗ $37.25

Ⓙ $37.75

Ⓚ NG

21.

Distances	
Littleton	3.2 km
Ayer	2.5 km

How much farther is Littleton than Ayer?

Ⓐ 0.7 km

Ⓑ 1.7 km

Ⓒ 5.7 km

Ⓓ 6.0 km

Ⓔ NG

GO ON

Practice Test 8 *(continued)*

22. $16 + n = 25$

What is the value of n?
- Ⓕ 41
- Ⓖ 12
- Ⓗ 10
- Ⓙ 9
- Ⓚ NG

23. Which number goes in the box to make the number sentence true?

$32 - \square = 24$

- Ⓐ 6
- Ⓑ 7
- Ⓒ 8
- Ⓓ 9
- Ⓔ NG

24. $5 \times n = 25$

What is the value of n?
- Ⓕ 6
- Ⓖ 5
- Ⓗ 4
- Ⓙ 3
- Ⓚ NG

Use the grid below to answer questions 25 and 26.
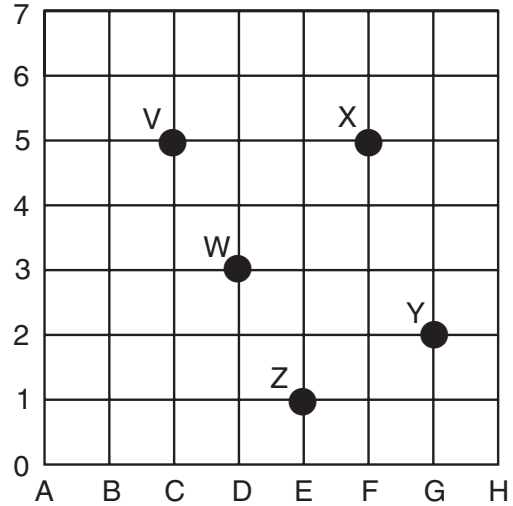
25. **What is the location of point Z?**
- Ⓐ E1
- Ⓑ D3
- Ⓒ G3
- Ⓓ C5
- Ⓔ NG

26. **What is located at F5?**
- Ⓕ point V
- Ⓖ point W
- Ⓗ point X
- Ⓙ point Y
- Ⓚ NG

STOP

ANSWER SHEET

Practice Test # _____

Student Name _____ Grade _____

Teacher Name _____ Date _____

	READING		MATHEMATICS	
1 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	**21** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	**1** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	**21** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
2 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	**22** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	**2** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	**22** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ
3 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	**23** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	**3** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	**23** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
4 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	**24** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	**4** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	**24** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ
5 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	**25** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	**5** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	**25** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
6 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	**26** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	**6** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	**26** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ
7 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	**27** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	**7** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	**27** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
8 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	**28** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	**8** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	**28** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ
9 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	**29** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	**9** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	**29** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
10 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	**30** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	**10** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	**30** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ
11 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	**31** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	**11** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	**31** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
12 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	**32** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	**12** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	**32** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ
13 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	**33** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	**13** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	**33** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
14 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	**34** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	**14** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	**34** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ
15 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	**35** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	**15** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	**35** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
16 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	**36** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	**16** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	**36** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ
17 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	**37** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	**17** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	**37** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
18 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	**38** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	**18** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	**38** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ
19 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	**39** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	**19** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	**39** Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
20 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	**40** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	**20** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	**40** Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ

Practice Test 1

Tested Skills	Item Numbers

READING (1–25)
Vocabulary
   Identify word meaning
Comprehension
   Sequence
   Make predictions
   Make inferences
   Character
   Literary elements (setting, plot, genre, theme)
   Make judgments
	
	1–10
	
	11, 20
	14, 25
	13, 15, 24
	16, 21
	12, 17, 19, 22
	18, 23

MATHEMATICS (1–25)
Numeration and Number Concepts
   Count by 2s, 10s
   Associate numerals and number words
   Compare and order whole numbers
   Use place value and rounding
   Identify patterns
   Identify odd/even numbers
   Use number lines
   Estimation
   Identify fractional parts
   Compare and order fractions
   Use number sentences and operational properties
	
	1, 2
	3, 4
	6, 7
	8, 9, 10
	11, 12
	5, 13
	14, 16
	15, 17
	19, 20
	24, 25
	18, 21, 22, 23

Practice Test 2

Tested Skills	Item Numbers

READING (1–20)
Vocabulary
   Multiple-meaning words
Comprehension
   Details
   Context clues
   Cause and effect
   Draw conclusions
   Main idea
   Comparison/contrast
	
	1–5
	
	6, 7, 9
	8, 11, 17
	10, 15
	18, 19
	13, 14, 20
	12, 16

MATHEMATICS (1–22)
Geometry and Measurement
   Identify plane and solid figures and their parts
   Recognize symmetry and congruence
   Find area
   Recognize value of money
   Tell time
   Use appropriate units of measurement
   Use measurement instruments
   Estimate measurements
   Identify transformations
   Find coordinates on a grid
   Interpret graphs, tables, charts
	
	6, 7, 8
	9, 10
	11
	3, 12
	2, 13
	1, 16
	17, 18
	14, 15
	19
	20
	4, 5, 21, 22

Practice Test 3

Tested Skills	Item Numbers
READING (1–20)	
Vocabulary	
Context clues	1–6
Comprehension	
Sequence	9, 14, 18
Make predictions	10, 20
Make inferences	8, 12, 15
Character	13, 16
Form generalizations	11, 19
Literary elements (setting, plot, genre, theme)	7, 17
MATHEMATICS (1–24)	
Problem Solving	
Solve problems involving addition or subtraction	1–5
Solve problems involving multiplication or division	6–8
Solve problems involving money and time	9–12
Use estimation to solve problems	13–15
Solve problems involving probability or logic	16–18
Identify steps to solve a problem	19–21
Solve multi-step problems	22–24

Practice Test 4

Tested Skills	Item Numbers
READING (1–22)	
Vocabulary	
Synonyms and antonyms	1–8
Comprehension	
Details	14, 18
Cause and effect	11, 20
Draw conclusions	15, 21
Main idea	12, 16, 17
Author's purpose and point of view	9, 13, 22
Fact/opinion	10, 19
MATHEMATICS (1–26)	
Computation	
Add and subtract whole numbers	1–6
Multiply whole numbers	7–9
Divide whole numbers	12, 13
Add and subtract fractions	14, 17
Add and subtract decimals	18, 19, 20, 21
Find average, probability, and combinations	10, 11, 15, 16
Solve simple equations	22, 23, 24
Find coordinates on a grid	25, 26

Practice Test 5

Tested Skills	Item Numbers
READING (1–24) Vocabulary Identify word meaning	1–10

Comprehension
    Figurative language
    Cause and effect
    Make inferences
    Character
    Comparison/contrast
    Literary elements (setting, plot, mood, genre, theme)
	11, 18
	17, 20
	16, 21
	15, 23
	14, 22
	12, 13, 19, 24

MATHEMATICS (1–25)
Numeration and Number Concepts
    Count by 2s, 10s
    Associate numerals and number words
    Compare and order whole numbers
    Use place value and rounding
    Identify patterns
    Identify odd/even numbers
    Use number lines
    Estimation
    Identify fractional parts
    Compare and order fractions
    Use number sentences and operational properties
	1, 2
	3, 4
	6, 7
	8, 9, 10
	11, 12
	5, 13
	14, 16
	15, 17
	19, 20
	24, 25
	18, 21, 22, 23

Practice Test 6

Tested Skills	Item Numbers
READING (1–18) Vocabulary Multiple-meaning words	1–5

Comprehension
    Details
    Context clues
    Draw conclusions
    Form generalizations
    Author's purpose and point of view
    Make judgments
	6, 10, 17
	7, 12
	8, 14
	9, 15
	13, 18
	11, 16

MATHEMATICS (1–22)
Geometry and Measurement
    Identify plane and solid figures and their parts
    Recognize symmetry and congruence
    Find area
    Recognize value of money
    Tell time
    Use appropriate units of measurement
    Use measurement instruments
    Estimate measurements
    Identify transformations
    Find coordinates on a grid
    Interpret graphs, tables, charts
	1, 3
	2, 4
	5, 8
	6, 7
	9, 10
	11, 12
	13, 14, 15
	16
	18
	17
	19, 20, 21, 22

Practice Test 7

Tested Skills	Item Numbers

READING (1–20)
Vocabulary
   Context clues
Comprehension
   Figurative language
   Cause and effect
   Sequence
   Character
   Comparison/contrast
   Literary elements (setting, plot, genre, theme)
	
	1–6
	
	14, 15
	9, 11, 18
	12, 16
	10, 13
	8, 19
	7, 17, 20

MATHEMATICS (1–24)
Problem Solving
   Solve problems involving addition or subtraction
   Solve problems involving multiplication or division
   Solve problems involving money and time
   Use estimation to solve problems
   Solve problems involving probability or logic
   Identify steps to solve a problem
   Solve multi-step problems
	
	1–5
	6–8
	9–12
	13–15
	16–18
	19–21
	22–24

Practice Test 8

Tested Skills	Item Numbers

READING (1–22)
Vocabulary
   Synonyms and antonyms
Comprehension
   Details
   Make inferences
   Main idea
   Author's purpose and point of view
   Make judgments
   Fact/opinion
	
	1–8
	
	10, 14
	11, 20
	9, 16, 22
	13, 19
	15, 17
	12, 18, 21

MATHEMATICS (1–26)
Computation
   Add and subtract whole numbers
   Multiply whole numbers
   Divide whole numbers
   Add and subtract fractions
   Add and subtract decimals
   Find average, probability, and combinations
   Solve simple equations
   Find coordinates on a grid
	
	1–6
	7–9
	12, 13
	14, 17, 18
	19, 20, 21
	10, 11, 15, 16
	22, 23, 24
	25, 26

ANSWER KEY

Practice Test 1

READING
Vocabulary
1. C
2. J
3. B
4. H
5. D
6. F
7. B
8. H
9. A
10. J

Comprehension
11. B
12. H
13. C
14. J
15. D
16. F
17. D
18. J
19. B
20. G
21. C
22. H
23. A
24. J
25. A

MATHEMATICS
Numeration and Number Concepts
1. B
2. J
3. D
4. H
5. A
6. G
7. D
8. G
9. B
10. H
11. A
12. H
13. D
14. G
15. C
16. H
17. B
18. J
19. D
20. F
21. C
22. G
23. A
24. J
25. B

Practice Test 2

READING
Vocabulary
1. D
2. H
3. A
4. G
5. B

Comprehension
6. G
7. C
8. F
9. A
10. G
11. A
12. H
13. C
14. J
15. C
16. F
17. B
18. G
19. D
20. H

MATHEMATICS
Geometry and Measurement
1. C
2. G
3. A
4. J
5. B
6. F
7. D
8. H
9. B
10. G
11. A
12. H
13. B
14. G
15. A
16. J
17. B
18. F
19. D
20. H
21. C
22. J

ANSWER KEY

Practice Test 3

READING
Vocabulary
1. B
2. J
3. A
4. H
5. C
6. F

Comprehension
7. B
8. J
9. D
10. H
11. B
12. G
13. C
14. J
15. D
16. F
17. A
18. H
19. A
20. G

MATHEMATICS
Problem Solving
1. B
2. J
3. A
4. H
5. E
6. H
7. B
8. F
9. D
10. K
11. C
12. K
13. B
14. G
15. C
16. F
17. D
18. J
19. A
20. H
21. B
22. G
23. E
24. J

Practice Test 4

READING
Vocabulary
1. B
2. J
3. C
4. G
5. A
6. G
7. B
8. J

Comprehension
9. B
10. J
11. C
12. F
13. A
14. H
15. D
16. J
17. C
18. G
19. C
20. F
21. D
22. J

MATHEMATICS
Computation
1. D
2. G
3. B
4. J
5. E
6. H
7. C
8. K
9. A
10. G
11. D
12. J
13. E
14. H
15. B
16. F
17. A
18. G
19. C
20. J
21. D
22. H
23. A
24. G
25. B
26. J

ANSWER KEY

Practice Test 5

READING
Vocabulary
1. C
2. J
3. A
4. F
5. D
6. G
7. A
8. G
9. C
10. H

Comprehension
11. D
12. H
13. A
14. F
15. B
16. J
17. C
18. G
19. D
20. H
21. D
22. F
23. A
24. F

MATHEMATICS
Numeration and
Number Concepts
1. B
2. H
3. C
4. F
5. D
6. J
7. D
8. G
9. C
10. G
11. A
12. H
13. C
14. G
15. A
16. J
17. B
18. F
19. D
20. G
21. A
22. J
23. B
24. F
25. D

Practice Test 6

READING
Vocabulary
1. D
2. G
3. B
4. G
5. A

Comprehension
6. H
7. D
8. G
9. A
10. F
11. C
12. H
13. A
14. J
15. A
16. F
17. B
18. J

MATHEMATICS
Geometry and
Measurement
1. D
2. F
3. A
4. G
5. B
6. J
7. C
8. G
9. A
10. J
11. C
12. F
13. B
14. H
15. D
16. J
17. C
18. F
19. C
20. F
21. D
22. G

ANSWER KEY

Practice Test 7

READING
Vocabulary
1. C
2. F
3. D
4. J
5. D
6. G

Comprehension
7. C
8. G
9. A
10. F
11. B
12. J
13. A
14. H
15. B
16. J
17. C
18. F
19. D
20. F

MATHEMATICS
Problem Solving
1. B
2. H
3. E
4. G
5. C
6. J
7. B
8. K
9. E
10. H
11. D
12. K
13. C
14. J
15. B
16. F
17. A
18. H
19. E
20. G
21. D
22. F
23. C
24. H

Practice Test 8

READING
Vocabulary
1. A
2. J
3. C
4. G
5. B
6. H
7. A
8. J

Comprehension
9. C
10. G
11. A
12. G
13. C
14. J
15. B
16. F
17. D
18. F
19. A
20. J
21. B
22. H

MATHEMATICS
Computation
1. C
2. K
3. B
4. J
5. B
6. H
7. D
8. F
9. A
10. G
11. A
12. G
13. D
14. K
15. B
16. F
17. A
18. J
19. E
20. H
21. A
22. J
23. C
24. G
25. A
26. H