

CHARACTERS

Parent Signature _____

RL.3.3 Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events.

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

Excerpt from *Night at the Museum* by Leslie Goldman.

Larry Daley was having a bad day. Lately, he'd been having a string of bad days. They added up to not just a bad week or a bad month, but actually, a fairly bad few years. Yet, today was even worse than usual. Today, they'd shut off his cable.

Larry hadn't paid the bill, but was that any reason to deny him television? He didn't think so, which is why he called the cable company to try and reason with them.

"Hello, Delores, this is Larry Daley. You guys shut off my cable yesterday. I know the bill is late, but we've just had some minor organizational problems over here."

Larry was stretching the truth. His problems were major, not minor. He wasn't organized in the slightest. His apartment was a huge mess. It was filled with a jumble of books and papers, hockey equipment, and boxes. One look at his apartment and a person would think he'd either just moved in or was about to move out. In fact, neither was the case.

1. What do Larry's choices as a character tell you about him?

- A He is not responsible.
- B He has had bad days.
- C He cares about his cable bill.
- D You should feel bad because he has a lot of bad days.

2. Larry said, "...we've just had some minor organizational problems over here." How does this describe him as a character?
- Ⓐ He misplaced his bills.
 - Ⓑ He is forgetful.
 - Ⓒ He is telling the truth.
 - Ⓓ He is making excuses about paying the bill.
3. How does the narrator of the story describe Larry's character?
- Ⓐ He is a slob.
 - Ⓑ He just moved in to a new apartment.
 - Ⓒ He is packing to move to a new home.
 - Ⓓ He collects hockey equipment.
4. Would you want to be Larry's friend? Explain your reasoning.

Excerpt from *Night at the Museum* by Leslie Goldman.

"Let's see. Keys, flashlight... I feel like I'm forgetting something," said Cecil. "Ah yes! The instruction manual." Cecil pulled a thick stack of legal paper out of his bag. It was stapled together, dog-eared, and frayed. There were handwritten scribbles all over the cover and complicated-looking diagrams inside. Cecil handed it to Larry as if it were a precious, one-of-a-kind book.

"Larry, it is crucial you follow these instructions. Crucial," he said.

"Guys, come on," said Larry. He wondered if this were yet another joke. "I can walk around an empty museum holding a flashlight. It's gonna be okay."

"There's a little more to it than that, son," said Reginald.

Gus pointed to the manual. He was pretty serious. "Start at number one. Then number two. Then go to number three. Then—"

Larry interrupted. "Let me guess, number four."

"Are you cracking wise?" asked Gus. "Because I will sock you in your nose, tough guy."

"Leave him alone," said Reginald. "You got it covered, right, Larry?"

"I just follow the instructions," said Larry.

"Do them all. Do them in order. Do them quick. And the most important thing to remember is don't let anything in... or out," said Cecil.

Larry stared at him, wondering what he was talking about. This was a museum, after all. It wasn't a zoo!

5. How does Reginald help Larry understand that he needs to take Cecil's advice seriously?
- (A) Larry thinks they are playing a joke on him.
 - (B) Larry thinks he knows everything about the museum.
 - (C) Reginald tells Larry that there is more to being a guard than carrying a flashlight and keys.
 - (D) Gus makes Larry believe that Cecil wants to play a trick on Larry.
6. How does Cecil's language in the passage show his feelings about Larry being a guard?
- (A) He is the boss of the museum.
 - (B) He is caring and wants to make sure Larry is prepared for his new job.
 - (C) He wants to quickly give Larry a tour, so he can go home.
 - (D) He does not know how to help Larry learn the job.
7. What challenges do you think Larry will face in his new job at the museum?
- (A) Following instructions
 - (B) Giving guests at the museum information
 - (C) Taking care of the sculptures
 - (D) Cleaning the museum after hours

Once he was by himself, Larry sat down at the information desk and put the instruction manual in front of him. He leaned toward it, as if to begin reading. Instead, he decided to rest his head on it. It wasn't the most comfortable of pillows, but he'd definitely slept on worse.

Soon Larry was snoring so loudly, he woke himself up. He opened his eyes just in time to see a shiny blue beetle skitter across the floor.

It was strange looking, but Larry didn't think twice. Standing up, he stretched. Then he headed for the men's room. He had to cross the main lobby, where the T-Rex skeleton should have been. Larry walked right past it, not even noticing that it had vanished. As soon as he got into the men's room, he realized something was wrong. Larry went back outside. He did a double take. Still, no T-Rex skeleton.

8. Did Larry listen to the other characters' advice from the previous passage? Justify your thinking.

9. What did Cecil tell Larry that contributed to the events in the second passage?
- (A) Cecil told him to sit at the front desk.
 - (B) Cecil told him to walk around the museum.
 - (C) Cecil told him to start at number 1 in the manual and then read number two, and then go to number 3.
 - (D) Cecil told him to do all of the instructions, do them in order, and do them quick.
10. How would Cecil feel about Larry now in the story?
- (A) Disappointed that he did not read the manual
 - (B) Proud that he walked the museum
 - (C) Delighted that he sat down at the information desk
 - (D) Thankful that he realized something was wrong

(Answers on pages 72–73)

THE MEANING OF WORDS AND PHRASES

RL.3.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language.

Directions: Answer the questions below.

1. Determine the meaning of the bolded phrase in the following text.

Seeing these machines in motion **filled me with awe**. How did people make such things?

2. Grayson squeaked, "I wish I were big enough to drive!" I sighed. "Yes, I'm sure you'd like to drive very fast." Grayson smiled. "You know me so well." We were bald, blind infants together. Of course I knew him. I even liked him more than anyone else—when he wasn't **scaring the fur off me**.

Determine the meaning of the bolded phrase above.

- (A) Making him very scared
(B) Making him start to shed his fur
(C) Making him tear his fur out
(D) Making him content and peaceful
3. So we stayed until the mail carriers left on their **routes**. The carriers were the people who drove the mail to all the homes and businesses in Crittertown.

What part of the sentences above helps you know what "routes" are?

4. I couldn't smell cheese, but I sensed its presence. Maybe cheese sends out a frequency, like a TV broadcast. Maybe my stomach is tuned to the cheese channel.

What does the mouse compare his ability to sense cheese to?

5. I looked around the parking lot. Staying there alone was almost as scary as following Grayson. Besides, I'd promised Brownback to keep both eyes on his grandson. I scurried under the door after my friend.

Literal—when the words used represent and have their exact meaning.

Nonliteral—when the words used have a different meaning than their exact wording (also known as *figurative language*).

We **caught our breath** in the back room with the coats. We sniffed and listened. I smelled the postmaster's coffee and the clerk's perfume.

What detail helps the reader know what the phrase **caught our breath** means?

- (A) I looked around the parking lot.
 - (B) I scurried under the door after my friend.
 - (C) We sniffed and listened.
 - (D) I'd promised Brownback to keep both eyes on his grandson.
6. "Let's find out!" Grayson replied. Then he slid under the torn rubber trim at the bottom of the post office's **rickety** back door.

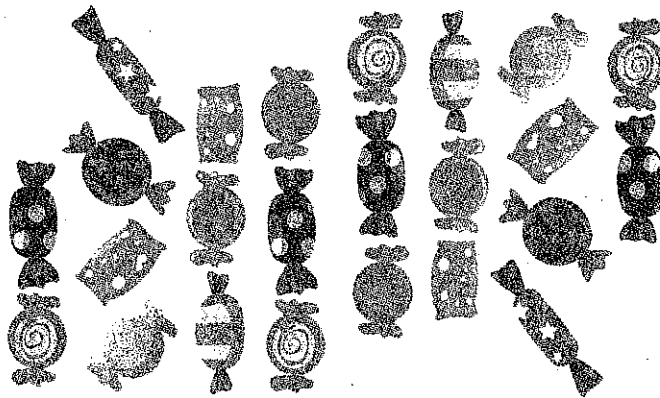
What detail in the sentences above helps the reader know what the word **rickety** means?

(Answers on page 73)

UNDERSTANDING DIVISION

OA.A.2 Interpret whole-number quotients of whole numbers, e.g., interpret $56 \div 8$ as the number of objects in each share when 56 objects are partitioned equally into 8 shares, or as a number of shares when 56 objects are partitioned into equal shares of 8 objects each. *For example, describe a context in which a number of shares or a number of groups can be expressed as $56 \div 8$.*

1. Six students share 24 pieces of candy equally. Using the candy pieces, show how they can share them equally.



How many pieces of candy will each student get? _____

2. A class of 28 students is divided into 4 equal teams to play a game during recess. Model, using a picture, how the students are divided and write an equation to match the picture.

Equation: _____

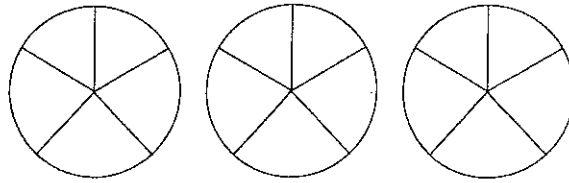
The \div sign means you are sharing or grouping the dividend. Make sure you think about whether the problem is sharing or grouping!

3. How are the equations below similar? How are the equations different?

$$56 \div 8 = 7$$

$$56 \div 7 = 8$$

4. Which division equation(s) could match this picture?



(A) $15 \div 3 = 5$

(C) $15 \div 5 = 3$

(B) $3 \div 15 = 5$

(D) $18 \div 3 = 6$

5. Using question 4, how do you know the equation(s) match the picture?

6. Using the space below, model the division equation $45 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$ using any strategy, then complete the equation below.

$45 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$

7. Explain how you could represent the given equation using sharing or grouping/partitioning.

$27 \div 3 = 9$

Sharing: _____

Grouping/Partitioning: _____

(Answers on pages 165–166)

SOLVING WORD PROBLEMS

OA.A.3 Use multiplication and division within 100 to solve word problems in situations involving equal groups, arrays, and measurement quantities, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

1. The school cafeteria is ordering more milk for lunch. They order chocolate milk in containers of 12 cartons each. If they order 5 containers of milk, how many cartons will they have to sell in the cafeteria? Show your work using pictures, numbers, and words.

2. The playground is painting new hopscotch squares for the kindergarten students. If each hopscotch board has 8 squares and they want to paint 5 new boards, how many squares will they need to paint? Show your work with pictures, numbers, and words.

If you are stuck, draw your picture first to help you visualize what is happening.

3. Beth and Calla decide to share a chocolate bar between them. They unwrap the chocolate bar to find that it has 3 rows of 4 chocolate pieces. How many chocolate pieces are there in the chocolate bar? Show your work with pictures, numbers, and words.

4. Using your work from problem 3, if Beth and Calla share the chocolate bar equally, how many chocolate pieces will they each get? Show your work with pictures, numbers, and words.

5. A baker is making chocolate chip cookies to sell in his shop. He mixes up the chocolate chip cookie dough batter and wants to bake 24 cookies at a time on a cookie sheet. How could he arrange the cookies into equal rows to bake in the oven? Show your work with pictures, numbers, and words.

6. Alex bought candy hearts to pass out to his classmates in gift bags. He opened the bag of candy hearts and found out that there were 54 candy hearts. If he splits this bag of hearts equally into 6 gift bags for his friends, how many candy hearts should he put in each bag? Show your work with pictures, numbers, and words.

7. The 8th grade marching band was getting ready for the annual 4th of July parade. The band director asked them to line up in rows of 4 students per row so that they would fit down the street. If there are 36 members in the band how many rows will there be of students marching in the parade? Show your work with pictures, numbers, and words.

(Answers on pages 166–167)

DETERMINE UNKNOWN NUMBERS

OA.A.4 Determine the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division equation relating three whole numbers. *For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations $8 \times ? = 48$, $5 = _ \div 3$, $6 \times 6 = ?$*

1. Which number makes this equation true? $4 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$
- (A) 24 (B) 12 (C) 10 (D) 30

2. Which number makes this equation true? $\underline{\quad} \times 2 = 18$
- (A) 7 (B) 36 (C) 9 (D) 10

3. Which number makes this equation true? $30 = \underline{\quad} \times 6$
- (A) 180 (B) 5 (C) 15 (D) 9

4. Which number makes this equation true? $7 \times \underline{\quad} = 28$
Explain your strategy for solving.

5. Which number makes this equation true? $8 \times \underline{\quad} = 48$
How can the equation $48 \div 6 = 8$ help you find the missing factor?

6. Which number makes this equation true? $45 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$
- (A) 7 (B) 10 (C) 9 (D) 6

7. Which number makes this equation true? _____ \div 3 = 9

- (A) 3
- (B) 27
- (C) 12
- (D) 36

8. Which number makes this equation true?

$$42 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 6$$

- (A) 10
- (B) 6
- (C) 7
- (D) 48

REMEMBER

The = sign means the same as. Work to find the missing numbers and make the two sides of the equation equal.

9. Which number makes this equation true? _____ \div 4 = 8

How does the multiplication equation $8 \times 4 = 32$ help you find the missing dividend?

10. Complete the following multiplication and division equations using the given numbers:

3, 21, 7

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

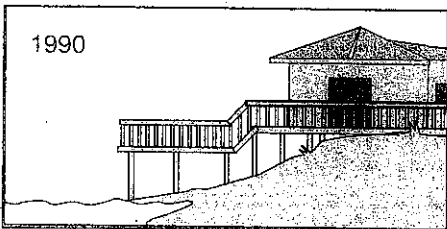
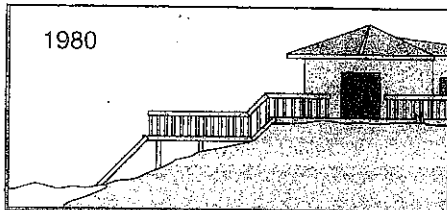
$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(Answers on pages 167–168)

Effects of Wind and Water

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

1. The changes shown in the pictures below are probably due to _____.



- (A) pollution
- (B) erosion
- (C) tornadoes
- (D) condensation

2. Christopher was looking at pictures of different mountain ranges in the United States. He was surprised to see that the Appalachian Mountains were smaller and more rounded than the Rocky Mountains. The Appalachian Mountains looked old and worn compared to the Rocky Mountains. Why?

- (F) The effect of wind and water caused weathering, wearing away the mountains.
- (G) Too many people and animals traveled across the mountains, causing them to wear away.
- (H) All of the snowfall was so heavy that it weighted down the mountains and caused them to shrink.
- (J) The water that used to cover the earth wore away parts of the mountains.

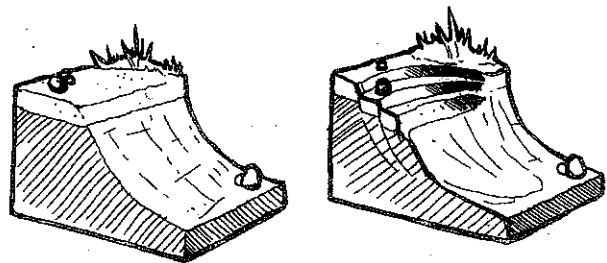
3. During the Ice Age, most of the state of Illinois was covered by a huge glacier that changed the landscape. Which of the following was *not* an effect of the glacier on the landscape of that state?

- (A) New mountains were made.
- (B) The peaks of hills were scraped off.
- (C) Many deep valleys were filled in.
- (D) Soil was transported miles away from its origin.

4. Which characteristic is common to all agents of erosion?

- (F) They carry sediments when they have enough energy of motion.
- (G) They are most likely to erode when sediments are moist.
- (H) They create deposits called dunes.
- (J) They erode large sediments before they erode small ones.

5. Study the pictures below. Which of the following most likely caused the change shown in the two pictures?



- (A) a tornado
- (B) a flood
- (C) wind
- (D) friction



S3E2

Fossils

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

1. Fossils are usually found in which type of rock?

- (A) igneous
- (B) sedimentary
- (C) metamorphic
- (D) craggy

2. What is the least number of years it takes for a fossil to form?

- (F) 10 years
- (G) 100 years
- (H) 1,000 years
- (J) 10,000 years

3. Which part of an animal is least likely to be preserved as a fossil?

- (A) bone
- (B) tooth
- (C) skin
- (D) claw

4. The body of an animal is more likely to become fossilized if it _____.

- (F) is left on the surface of the ground
- (G) does not contain hard body parts such as bones
- (H) is buried deeply in the ground
- (J) Fossilization is equally likely with all of the above.

5. Fossils may also be found in _____.

- (A) amber
- (B) tar deposits
- (C) frozen earth
- (D) all of the above

6. A trace fossil is _____.

- (F) part of the original organism that has been preserved
- (G) a mark left behind by a living organism
- (H) a hollow print left by the outside of an organism
- (J) a very small part of a fossil

7. A woolly mammoth found frozen in a glacier is an example of a _____.

- (A) body fossil
- (B) trace fossil
- (C) mold fossil
- (D) cast fossil

8. During an archaeological dig, you excavate through four layers of rock that contain fossils. Where are the oldest fossils located?

- (F) in the first, or top, layer
- (G) in the second layer
- (H) in the third layer
- (J) in the fourth, or bottom, layer

ELA3C1

Pronouns

DIRECTIONS: For numbers 1–3, choose the pronoun that best completes the sentence.

1. Fred and Janna gave _____ report today.

- (A) him
- (B) she
- (C) them
- (D) their

2. Please tell _____ to take this note home.

- (F) she
- (G) he
- (H) her
- (J) it

3. _____ called my father on Sunday.

- (A) Him
- (B) He
- (C) Us
- (D) Them

DIRECTIONS: For numbers 4–6, choose the pronoun that could replace the underlined word(s).

4. Tim and Lee washed the dishes.

- (F) Him
- (G) Them
- (H) They
- (J) She

5. Did Amanda get her computer repaired?

- (A) her
- (B) she
- (C) it
- (D) us



6. When did you notice the book was missing?

- (F) him
- (G) her
- (H) we
- (J) it

DIRECTIONS: For numbers 7–9, choose the answer that has a mistake.

7. (A) The dog followed him home.
 (B) Him asked if he could keep it.
 (C) His parents said that they needed to look for the owner first.
 (D) But he could keep the dog if the owne couldn't be found.
8. (F) They rode through the mud puddles.
 (G) Jack and Kim were laughing, and they couldn't stop.
 (H) He was covered with mud.
 (J) They bikes were muddy, too.
9. (A) On Saturday, she worked on her hobb;
 (B) Her hobby is photography.
 (C) Her has taken some good pictures.
 (D) We have one that we framed and put in our family room.

ELA3C1

Capitalization



Remember that sentences and proper nouns start with capital letters.

DIRECTIONS: For numbers 1–5, choose the answer that has a missing capital letter. If no capital letters are missing, choose the answer “none.”

1. (A) I want
 (B) to read the book,
 (C) *The Light in the window.*
 (D) none
2. (F) Oliver knows
 (G) he isn't
 (H) supposed to do that.
 (J) none
3. (A) The theater
 (B) is on
 (C) Front street.
 (D) none
4. (F) did you
 (G) find your gift
 (H) on the table?
 (J) none
5. (A) Tanya lives
 (B) on a quiet street
 (C) in Chicago, illinois.
 (D) none

DIRECTIONS: For numbers 6–9, choose the answer that has the correct capitalization.

6. The ruler of England at that time was _____.

- (F) king George I
- (G) King George I
- (H) king george I
- (J) King george I

7. The bus arrived at _____ more than three hours late.

- (A) the Station
- (B) The station
- (C) The Station
- (D) the station

8. How was your visit with _____ ?

- (F) aunt alice
- (G) Aunt alice
- (H) Aunt Alice
- (J) aunt Alice

9. My uncle lives in _____.

- (A) Paris, france
- (B) paris, france
- (C) Paris, France
- (D) paris, France