

Name _____

(5)

UNDERSTANDING TEXT

Parent Signature: X

RI.3.1 Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.

Directions: Read the passage and answer the questions below.

The Northern Sea Lion

Northern sea lions, also known as Stellar sea lions, live in the Northern Pacific Ocean. Their range stretches from Japan to California. Adult males weigh between 1,300 and 2,500 pounds and can grow to about 9 to 10 feet in length. Most females weigh about 1,000 pounds and can grow to be 7 to 8 feet long.

Before the Marine Mammal Protection Act was put into law in 1972, these sea lions were hunted for food. They were also killed for their fur, which was used for clothing. Since 1972, this law has made it illegal to hunt the Northern sea lion in the United States. It has also made it illegal for other countries to take marine mammals, such as the sea lion, from U.S. waters. Despite these protections, the Northern sea lion remains endangered. In addition to the hunting that still occurs, their habitats have been affected by pollution and their food source, other fish, has been reduced due to overfishing.

1. Stellar sea lions live in the
 (A) Mediterranean Sea (C) Northern Pacific Ocean
 (B) South Atlantic (D) Gulf of Mexico
2. True or False. Adult female Northern sea lions weigh more than the adult males.
True False
3. The Northern sea lion is also known as the
 (A) Guadalupe fur seal (C) Stellar sea lion
 (B) New Zealand sea lion (D) Phocid

4. List two problems that are causing the Northern sea lion to become an endangered species.

1. _____

2. _____

Directions: Use the text below to answer questions 5–7.

Protecting the Seal

People have been hunting seals for at least 5,000 years. Seals are valuable to hunters because of their pelts, blubber, meat, and bones. Today, seal hunting is legal in only five countries: Canada, Greenland, Norway, Russia, and Namibia. None of the countries that allow seal hunting permit the hunting of endangered species of seals. Each year, these countries set quotas, which is the overall number of seals that can be killed. Quotas are used to make sure that people do not excessively overhunt seals and cause the populations to become endangered.

Some people would like all seal hunting to be illegal. Conservationists are hard at work on this and other key issues to protect seals and their habitats.

5. All of these countries still hunt seals EXCEPT

(A) Canada

(C) Russia

(B) United States of America

(D) Namibia

6. List two reasons why seals are hunted.

1. _____

2. _____

7. Why do the countries set quotas for the number of seals that can be hunted?

(Answers on page 76)

MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS

RI.3.2 Determine the main idea of a text; recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.

Directions: Read the passage and answer the questions below.

A Touch of the Wild

Pet cats can bring a touch of wild nature into our lives and homes. This is because the domestic cat has changed very little from its wild ancestor. A house cat sleeping on the couch can instantly turn into a deadly hunter if it senses a mouse or any other small animal nearby. In fact, the house cat has been called one of nature's most perfect hunters.

To help them hunt, cats have very strong senses of hearing and vision. They hear much better than humans or dogs. Cats move their ears around to catch the tiniest sounds. They also have excellent vision. Cats can see the slightest movements from the corners of their eyes, so it can be hard for even an insect to go by undetected.

Cats often hunt at night. In low light, they are able to see ten times better than people do. Cats also have a better sense of smell than people. They use this sense mainly to get information about other cats that may be nearby. Whiskers also provide cats with important information. They use their whiskers much like radar to help them move around at night without bumping into things. In fact, whiskers are so sensitive that cats can even detect changes in the air!

1. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) Cats have a strong sense of hearing.
 - (B) People can see ten times better than cats.
 - (C) Cats have changed very little from the time of their wild ancestors.
 - (D) Cats are very good hunters.

2. How did you find the main idea of the passage?

3. List two details that support the main idea.

1. _____

2. _____

4. How are the supporting details related to the main idea?

5. What is another title that could be used to rename this passage?

- (A) The Perfect Hunter (C) Kitty Radar
- (B) Cats in the Wild (D) Hunting in Packs

6. What modern technology is similar to a cat's whiskers?

- (A) Computer (C) Radar
- (B) Automobile (D) Cell phone

7. List two senses that cats rely on when hunting.

1. _____

2. _____

(Answers on page 77)

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN TEXTS

RI.3.3 Describe the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text, using language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect.

Directions: Read the passages and answer the questions below.

The Human Brain

The brain is the body's most complex organ. It is because of your brain that you are able to learn, think, speak, plan, and control everything from how you move your body to what you feel.

When you describe how passages are related, think about what makes them the same and different.

On the Job

Your brain is always working. It allows you to think, learn, remember, communicate, and react. It helps process the information you receive from the world around you and instructs other parts of the body on what they should do in response. The brain is doing its job even when you are sleeping. It controls body functions that we take for granted, including your heart rate, breathing, and even your dreams.

It's All in Your Head

Your brain is your body's computer. Since it plays such an important role, the body does its best to protect this important organ. Your brain is kept safe by the hard bones that form your skull. Beneath your skull, this soft, spongy organ floats in a liquid that helps protect it from infection, and also acts as a shock absorber against sudden physical impact.

Right Down the Middle

The brain is divided right down the middle into two equal parts. The two parts are called the left hemisphere (for the left part) and the right hemisphere (for the right part). Both these parts are connected by millions of neural fibers that help both parts of the brain to communicate. In a strange twist, the left hemisphere controls the right side of your body and the right hemisphere controls the left.

1. How are the passages "On the Job" and "Right Down the Middle" similar?

2. How are the passages "On the Job" and "Right Down the Middle" different?

3. How are all of these passages related?

4-5. Describe the main idea of each section from the passage to demonstrate the different scientific information in each section.

4. "It's All in Your Head"

5. "Right Down the Middle"

6. Why did the author include a few sentences of opening text before the section "On the Job"? How does it help you understand the sections that follow?

7. Describe a cause and effect relationship from the section, "On the Job."

Cause: _____

Effect: _____

(Answers on pages 77-78)

SOLVING TWO-STEP WORD PROBLEMS

OA.D.8 Solve two-step word problems using the four operations. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding.

1. Mr. Jones was setting up tables in the cafeteria for a celebration lunch for the 3rd grade students. The school owned 75 chairs and they were borrowing 48 more chairs from the middle school. If there are 120 people attending the celebration lunch, are there enough chairs for everyone? If not, how many more chairs do they need; if there are enough, how many extra seats are there? Show your work with pictures, numbers, and words.

2. Adam and John went to the book fair to buy some new books for the summer. John spent \$8 on a new superhero novel. Adam spent 3 times as much as John on a detective kit. How much more did Adam spend than John at the book fair? Show your work with pictures, numbers, and words.

Make sure to check:
Does my answer
make sense?

3. Nora really wants to get a puppy and her parents told her if she could save enough money she can get the puppy. Nora decides to start saving \$5 of her allowance each week. On Nora's birthday her grandma gave her \$20 to help her save for the puppy, too. If she has been saving for 10 weeks, how much money does Nora have so far for her puppy? Show your work.

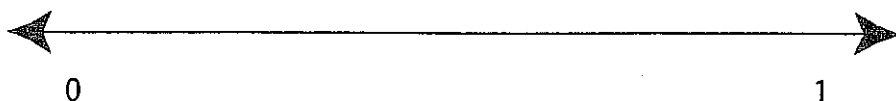
4. Karla went to the store to buy some gum to share with her friends after school. She bought 6 packs of strawberry bubble gum. Each pack has 4 pieces of gum. If she shares the gum with her and 4 friends, how many pieces can they each get? Will there be any left over? Show your work with pictures, numbers, and words.

5. The 3rd graders decide to plant a garden on the playground to study plants. They plant sunflowers that need 8 ounces of water each day to grow. They also planted lettuce that needs 6 ounces of water each day to grow. How much water do they need to water their plants for a week? Show your work.

FRACTIONS ON A NUMBER LINE

NF.A.2 Understand a fraction as a number on the number line; represent fractions on a number-line diagram. (Also see Appendix for 2a and 2b.)

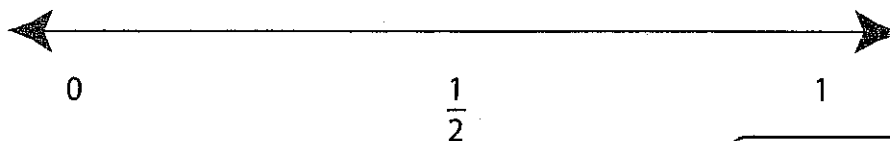
1.



Divide the number line to show the fraction $\frac{1}{4}$, and then label $\frac{1}{4}$ on the number line.

2. How did you know where to divide your number line and label the fraction $\frac{1}{4}$?

3.



Which fraction is closest to $\frac{1}{2}$?

- (A) $\frac{1}{3}$ (B) $\frac{1}{4}$ (C) $\frac{1}{10}$ (D) $\frac{1}{1}$

Fractions always represent sharing into equal parts. When you compare fractions, make sure to look at the size of the fractional parts and the number of parts labeled with the numerator.

4. Using the number line, label the fractions $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{2}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{4}{8}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{6}{8}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{8}{8}$.



5. How did you know where to label the fraction $\frac{5}{8}$?

6.



Using the fraction $\frac{1}{3}$ on the number line, iterate the fraction to make the whole. Label each of the fractions that you iterate.

7.



Using the fraction $\frac{1}{4}$ on the number line, iterate the fraction to make the whole. Label each of the fractions that you iterate.

8. Is the fraction $\frac{5}{6}$ closer to 0, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or 1?

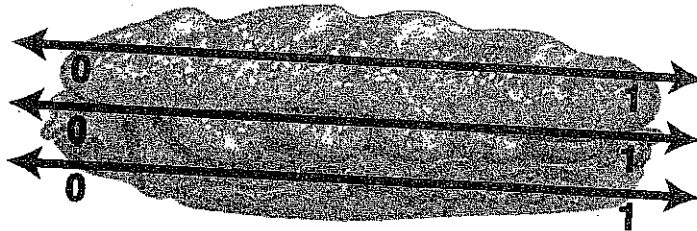
(A) 0

(B) $\frac{1}{8}$

(C) $\frac{1}{2}$

(D) 1

9.

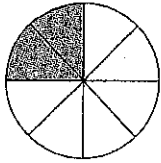


Ella, Lucy, and Evan went to the sub shop for lunch. They each got their own sub to enjoy together. Ella ate $\frac{3}{8}$ of her sub sandwich, Lucy ate $\frac{2}{6}$ of her sub sandwich, and Evan was really hungry and ate $\frac{3}{4}$ of his sub sandwich! Using the sub sandwiches and number lines above, divide and label each sandwich to show how much Ella, Lucy, and Evan ate.

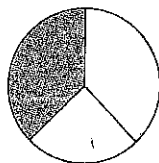
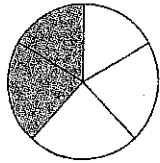
EQUIVALENCE AND COMPARISONS OF FRACTIONS

NF.A.3 Explain equivalence of fractions in special cases, and compare fractions by reasoning about their size.

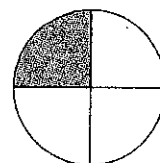
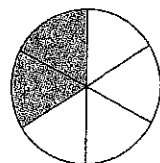
1. Which set of fraction models is equivalent?



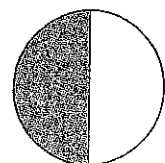
(A)



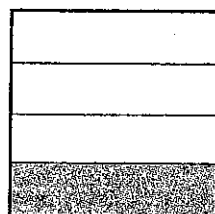
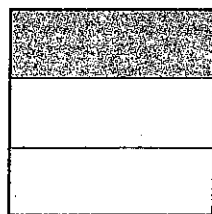
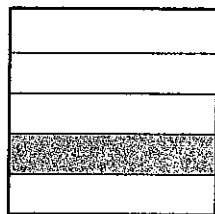
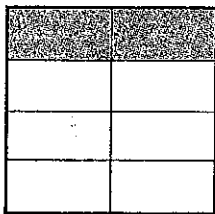
(B)



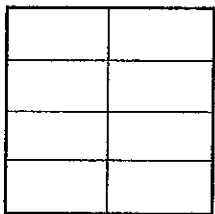
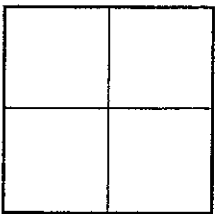
(C)



2. Circle the fractional parts that are equivalent.



3. Use the grids below and shade $\frac{1}{4}$ of each whole.



What do you notice about the shaded regions?

4. How many fourths are equal to 2 wholes?

(A) $\frac{4}{4}$

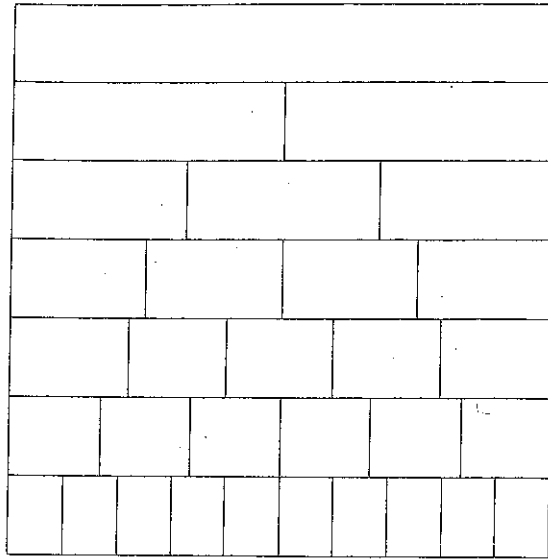
(B) $\frac{2}{4}$

(C) $\frac{8}{4}$

(D) $\frac{8}{8}$

Explain how you found your answer.

Use the fraction wall to answer questions 5–7.

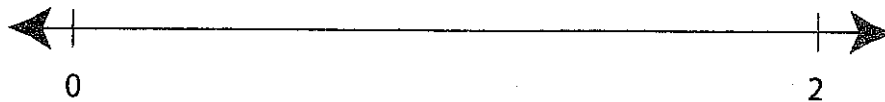


5. Find one fraction that is equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$. _____

6. Find one fraction that is equivalent to $\frac{2}{3}$. _____

7. Use the fraction wall to explain how you know that $\frac{1}{2}$ is equivalent to $\frac{2}{4}$.

8. Represent the quantity 1 and the quantity $\frac{3}{3}$ on the number line.



Compare these two quantities using numbers and words.

(Answers on page 177)

Habitats

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

- 1. In which of Georgia's habitats will you find the highest elevation?**
 - (A) swamp
 - (B) mountains
 - (C) Piedmont
 - (D) Atlantic Ocean
- 2. In which habitat does the manatee live?**
 - (F) mountains
 - (G) Atlantic Ocean
 - (H) coast
 - (J) swamp
- 3. In which habitat will you find wet, peaty soil?**
 - (A) Piedmont
 - (B) Atlantic Ocean
 - (C) swamp
 - (D) coast
- 4. In which habitat will you find the highest rainfall?**
 - (F) Atlantic Ocean
 - (G) swamp
 - (H) mountains
 - (J) Piedmont
- 5. Carnivorous plants, which trap and eat insects, are often found in swamps where the _____ lacks nutrients.**
 - (A) air
 - (B) rainfall
 - (C) soil
 - (D) none of the above
- 6. Which of the following features of the river otter allow it to stay in its habitat during the winter months?**
 - (F) long tail
 - (G) webbed feet
 - (H) flaps that cover the nose and ears under water
 - (J) dense fur
- 7. A raccoon's diet may consist of nuts, fruits, berries, beetles, mice, frogs, fish, and reptile and chicken eggs. In which habitat would you find raccoons living?**
 - (A) coast
 - (B) mountains
 - (C) Piedmont
 - (D) all of the above
- 8. Which of the following do alligators need to survive?**
 - (F) freshwater areas
 - (G) saltwater areas
 - (H) mountainous areas
 - (J) forests
- 9. What might happen to a water-loving plant should the rainfall decrease for a long period of time?**
 - (A) The plant will thrive and grow.
 - (B) The plant might adapt to the decreased rainfall if the change is gradual.
 - (C) The plant will wither and die.
 - (D) both B and C



Protecting the Environment

DIRECTIONS: Study the chart that shows how much one school has helped the environment. Then answer the questions.

Conservation Efforts at Coe School			
Year	Pounds of Paper Recycled	Pounds of Cans Recycled	Number of Trees Planted
2002	550	475	120
2003	620	469	250
2004	685	390	320

1. Which sentence is true about paper recycling at Coe School?

- (A) Students recycled more paper each year.
- (B) Students recycled less paper each year.
- (C) Students never recycled paper.
- (D) Students recycled the same amount of paper each year.

2. Which conservation project did not show better results each year?

- (F) recycling paper
- (G) recycling cans
- (H) planting trees
- (J) They all showed better results each year.

3. Which of the following is the most likely reason for the decrease in can recycling at Coe School?

- (A) Students reduced the amount of canned beverages they were drinking.
- (B) Students found new uses for their cans.
- (C) Students saved their cans.
- (D) Students began recycling their cans at home.

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

4. Which resource could be conserved by recycling a stack of newspapers?

- (F) rocks
- (G) trees
- (H) plastic
- (J) oil

5. Which of the following is an example of recycling to conserve resources?

- (A) walking to the store rather than riding in a car
- (B) taking newspapers to a facility where they will be made into another paper product
- (C) using a glass jelly jar as a pencil holder
- (D) throwing aluminum cans in the trash

6. The best example of a way to conserve natural resources is _____.

- (F) regulating toxic emissions from cars
- (G) the greenhouse effect
- (H) cutting down on packaging used in consumer goods
- (J) keeping garbage dumps away from residential areas



Subject and Verb Agreement

DIRECTIONS: Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

1. Chang and Audrey made _____ kites together.

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

2. Are _____ parents coming to the concert?

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

3. _____ spoke to my mother on Parents' Night.

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

DIRECTIONS: Choose the answer that could replace the underlined word.

4. Tyrone has a baseball card collection.

- (F) Him
- (G) He
- (H) We
- (J) Them

5. Jill and Keisha went to soccer practice.

- (A) Him
- (B) Them
- (C) They
- (D) She

6. I thought the play was very good.

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

DIRECTIONS: Choose the answer that uses an incorrect verb.

7. (A) The skipper steering the boat.
(B) The wind blew across the lake.
(C) The boat stayed on course.
(D) The brave skipper brought the boat safely to shore.

8. (F) The dentist cleaned my teeth.
(G) I was worried he might have to use the drill.
(H) He were very nice.
(J) My teeth are shiny now!

9. (A) The pioneer chose his land carefully.
(B) He wanted a stream near his cabin.
(C) He wanting good land for crops.
(D) He knew he could use the trees for building.

Sentences

DIRECTIONS: Choose the sentence that is correct and complete.

- (A) Mr. Woo opens his store early.

(B) Always kind to us.

(C) Food and other things.

(D) Like to shop there.
- (F) We are going on a trip.

(G) To Japan, China, and Korea.

(H) Packing our suitcases.

(J) Can't wait to travel and have fun!
- (A) Jars of paint are out.

(B) Painting of trees and flowers.

(C) I am going to paint for an hour.

(D) Wonderful to have art class.

DIRECTIONS: Choose the sentence that is incomplete.

- (F) The train is coming down the tracks.

(G) I can hear the rumbling of the train.

(H) A bright headlight and a loud whistle.

(J) It has fifty cars and a caboose.
- (A) The birds are smart to do this.

(B) Using the dust like a bathtub.

(C) The dust helps them get rid of tiny bugs in their feathers.

(D) Bird watchers sometimes see birds taking dust baths.
- (F) Its petals are yellow.

(G) The sunflower can be up to a foot wide.

(H) The stem of this flower is very tall.

(J) Some sunflowers twice as tall as children.

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best combination of the underlined sentences.

- 7. Field Day is my favorite day at school. Field Day is May 10.**

(A) Field Day is my favorite day at school and it is May 10.

(B) Field Day, my favorite day at school, is May 10.

(C) Field Day is May 10, my favorite day at school.

(D) Field Day is my favorite day, May 10, at school.
- 8. I like pizza for dinner. I like mushroom pizza.**

(F) I like mushroom pizza, and I like it for dinner.

(G) I like pizza, mushroom pizza, for dinner.

(H) I like mushroom pizza for dinner.

(J) I like pizza for dinner, and I like mushroom pizza.
- 9. Parrots live in the tropics. Parrots are beautiful birds.**

(A) Parrots are beautiful birds that live in the tropics.

(B) Parrots, beautiful birds, live in the tropics.

(C) Parrots live in the tropics and are beautiful birds.

(D) Parrots, that live in the tropics, are beautiful birds.