
SPECTRUM[®] Test Practice

Comprehensive Practice Test

Nebraska Edition

Grade 3

The Nebraska Academic Standards are the benchmarks for what students in Nebraska should know and be able to do. The state of Nebraska has not adopted the Common Core State Standards in English Language Arts and Mathematics.

Use the link below to find Nebraska Academic Standards for English language arts and mathematics.

For more information:

Nebraska Department of Education, Academic Standards:

<http://www.education.ne.gov/AcademicStandards/index.html>

NEBRASKA EDITION
Grade 3 Comprehensive Practice Test
ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

● **Part 1: Reading Literature**

Directions: Read the story. Mark the best answers for the questions that follow.

Two Brothers

Long ago in Korea, two poor brothers lived in a poor village. Sung, the older brother, had saved a few coins, but he had a large family to feed. The younger brother, Min, had little gold, but only a small family to care for. The brothers walked and talked together almost every day.

One year, each brother harvested his field and put the rice away for safekeeping.

As Sung stood admiring his rice, he worried about his brother. He thought, “Min has little. I must help him.” That evening, he scooped up some of his own rice and secretly added it to his brother’s pile. Even though he had done this, the next day Sung’s rice was piled just as high as before. Each night for a week, Sung added more of his rice to Min’s supply. Each morning, the stack remained just as high.

One night, Sung decided to solve the mystery. He hid outside to see what happened during the night. By and by, Min sneaked up carrying a sack of rice! He added the rice to Sung’s. Seeing Sung watching from the shadows, Min said, “Brother, do not be angry. I have only brought you a little of my rice each night. I worried that you did not have enough.”

The brothers laughed. Each man was glad to have such a brother. They were rich indeed.

1. **Which detail from the story gives a clue about how the brothers make a living?**

- (A) They live in a poor village in Korea.
- (B) They walk and talk together every day.
- (C) Each brother harvests his field.
- (D) The younger brother has little gold.

2. **What do the brothers give each other?**

- (F) rice
- (G) gold
- (H) coins
- (J) a field



ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS**● Part 1: Reading Literature (cont.)**

Directions: Use the story you read on page 1 to choose the best answer for each question.

3. Which is the best moral for the story?

- (A) A penny saved is a penny earned.
- (B) Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.
- (C) The more you get, the more you want.
- (D) It is better to give than to receive.

4. What makes the brothers feel rich?

- (F) plenty of rice
- (G) children to love
- (H) gold to spend
- (J) being generous and caring about each other

5. Why does Min secretly give rice to his brother, Sung?

- (A) because Min is worried that Sung and his family do not have enough
- (B) because Min has too much rice
- (C) because Sung has little gold
- (D) because Sung has a small family

6. Which word describes both brothers?

- (F) selfish
- (G) funny
- (H) generous
- (J) frantic

7. In the story, the phrase *watching from the shadows* means

- (A) standing in the dark.
- (B) standing in someone else's shadow.
- (C) being out in the early morning.
- (D) having your eyes closed.

8. Which brother has more money?

- (F) the brother who has more rice
- (G) Min, who has little gold
- (H) neither brother
- (J) Sung, who has saved a few coins

9. Which event happens during the most exciting scene of the story?

- (A) Each brother harvests his field.
- (B) The brothers laugh.
- (C) Sung sees Min bring rice.
- (D) Sung and Min walk and talk.



ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS**● Part 1: Reading Literature (cont.)**

Directions: Use the story you read on page 1 to choose the best answer for each question.

10. How do you learn about the brothers?

- (F) Min tells the story.
- (G) Sung tells the story.
- (H) The children tell the story.
- (J) A narrator tells the story.

11. Which nearby word in the story helps you understand what *scooped* means?

- (A) mystery
- (B) gold
- (C) rice
- (D) shadows

12. Which nearby word in the story helps you understand what *mystery* means?

- (F) solve
- (G) brother
- (H) night
- (J) hid

13. This story is best described as a

- (A) fairy tale.
- (B) myth.
- (C) folktale.
- (D) fable.

14. Why didn't Sung's pile of rice get any shorter?

- (F) because Sung guarded his rice day and night
- (G) because Min secretly added to Sung's rice each night
- (H) because Sung had a large family to feed
- (J) because Min stole some of Sung's rice

15. What is the story's setting?

- (A) a town in modern-day Asia
- (B) the nineteenth-century Chinese countryside
- (C) a village in ancient Korea
- (D) a large city in ancient Korea

16. Which detail does not help identify the story as a folktale?

- (F) gold coins
- (G) farming
- (H) village life
- (J) friendship between brothers



ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

● Part 2: Reading Informational Text

Directions: Read the article. Mark the best answers to the questions that follow.

Where in the World?

What is the best way to explain where you live? You could tell your country, state, county, or city. But that may not help someone on the other side of the planet. The scientific way to pinpoint a location on Earth is to give its degrees of longitude and latitude.

Lines of Longitude

Lines of longitude are imaginary lines that run north to south. They are marked in degrees ($^{\circ}$). Places east of the **prime meridian** have the letter *E* after their degrees. Places west of the prime meridian have the letter *W* after their degrees.

Lines of Latitude

Lines of latitude are imaginary lines that run east to west. They are marked in degrees ($^{\circ}$). Places north of the **equator** have the letter *N* after their degrees. Places south of the equator have the letter *S* after their degrees.

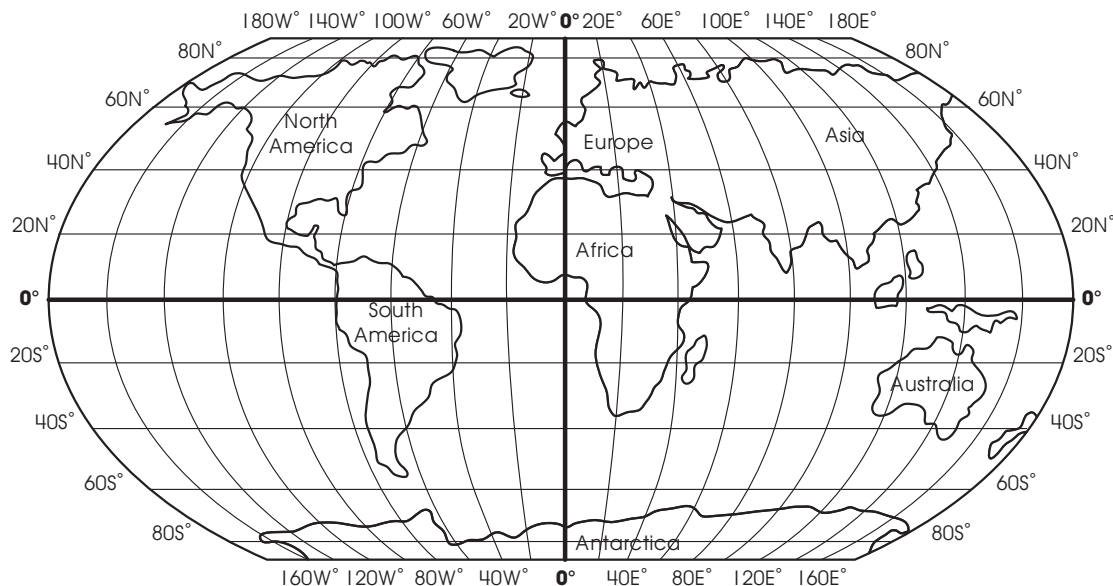
Glossary

prime meridian: imaginary line at 0° longitude on a map of the world

equator: imaginary line at 0° latitude on a map of the world

Naming a Location

To give the coordinates for a location, first look at a map marked with lines of longitude and latitude. Then, put your finger on a specific place. Next, find the lines nearest to that place. Finally, put the numbers together. Paris, France is located at $48^{\circ}\text{N } 2^{\circ}\text{E}$.



ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS**● Part 2: Reading Informational Text (cont.)**

Directions: Use the text you read on page 4 to choose the best answers to the questions.

1. **What is the difference between lines of longitude and latitude?**

- (A) Lines of longitude run east to west and lines of latitude run north to south.
- (B) Lines of latitude run east to west and lines of longitude run north to south.
- (C) You look at lines of longitude and latitude to find coordinates.
- (D) The scientific way to pinpoint a location is to give its degrees of longitude and latitude.

2. **What is the best way to tell someone on the other side of the planet where you live on Earth?**

- (F) Give the lines of longitude and latitude for the place where you live.
- (G) Tell your country, state, county, or city.
- (H) Explain whether you live east or west of the prime meridian.
- (J) Look at a map and tell whether you live north or south of the equator.

3. **This selection is mainly about**

- (A) the prime meridian.
- (B) the equator.
- (C) lines of longitude and latitude.
- (D) Paris, France.

4. **The main idea of the selection is to explain**

- (F) how to pinpoint the coordinates of a location on Earth.
- (G) the difference between longitude and latitude.
- (H) how to find Paris, France.
- (J) the difference between the prime meridian and the equator.

5. **How would coordinates help you find a location on a map?**

- (A) Coordinates describe the difference between the prime meridian and the equator.
- (B) Coordinates pinpoint the intersection of the lines of latitude and longitude to identify a location.
- (C) Coordinates have the letter *E* or *S* to describe which direction to travel.
- (D) Coordinates show how people of the world can get along.



ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS**● Part 2: Reading Informational Text (cont.)**

Directions: Use the text you read on page 4 to choose the best answers to the questions.

6. What is the difference between the prime meridian and the equator?

- (F) The prime meridian divides Earth between east and west, and the equator divides Earth between north and south.
- (G) The prime meridian divides Earth between north and south, and the equator divides Earth between east and west.
- (H) The prime meridian is at 0° latitude and the equator is at 0° longitude.
- (J) The equator separates the oceans and the prime meridian separates the continents.

7. In this selection, *coordinate* means

- (A) to work well together.
- (B) the same importance.
- (C) a set of numbers that gives a location on a map.
- (D) smooth and graceful.

8. In this selection, *equator* means

- (F) both sides have the same amount of time.
- (G) an imaginary line at 0° latitude on a map.
- (H) an imaginary line at 0° longitude on a map.
- (J) a country in South America.

9. Which is the best subheading that points you to information about coordinates?

- (A) Where in the World?
- (B) Lines of Longitude
- (C) Lines of Latitude
- (D) Naming a Location

10. Which is the best subheading that points you to information about the prime meridian?

- (F) Where in the World?
- (G) Lines of Longitude
- (H) Lines of Latitude
- (J) Naming a Location

11. What is the best reason for you to read this selection?

- (A) to learn about the equator
- (B) to learn about longitude and latitude
- (C) to learn about coordinates
- (D) to learn how to find a location on a map

12. Why did the author write this selection?

- (F) to explain
- (G) to persuade
- (H) to entertain
- (J) to learn



ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS**● Part 2: Reading Informational Text (cont.)**

Directions: Use the text you read on page 4 to choose the best answers to the questions.

13. What can you tell about the equator from the map that is not in the text?

- (A) The equator goes around the widest part of Earth.
- (B) The equator is 0° longitude.
- (C) The equator divides Earth between north and south.
- (D) The prime meridian is 0° longitude.

14. What can you tell about the prime meridian from the map that is not in the text?

- (F) The prime meridian divides Earth between east and west.
- (G) The prime meridian is 0° latitude.
- (H) The prime meridian goes to the top and bottom of Earth.
- (J) The equator is 0° latitude.

15. Which word can you compare to *prime meridian* to help you understand its meaning?

- (A) equator
- (B) coordinate
- (C) degree
- (D) imaginary

16. Before you can pinpoint a location as explained in paragraph 4, what do you need to know?

- (F) how to find the equator on the map as explained in paragraph 3
- (G) how to find coordinates of the lines of latitude and longitude as explained in paragraphs 2 and 3
- (H) how to find where you live on a map as explained in paragraph 1
- (J) how to find the prime meridian as explained in paragraph 2

17. What is the difference between the second and third paragraphs?

- (A) The second paragraph explains longitude, and the third paragraph explains latitude.
- (B) The second paragraph explains latitude, and the third paragraph explains longitude.
- (C) The second paragraph explains longitude and latitude, and the third paragraph explains maps.
- (D) The second paragraph explains coordinates, and the third paragraph explains maps.

18. Which phrase best helps you understand what coordinates are?

- (F) put the numbers together
- (G) your country, state, county, or city
- (H) *W* after their degrees
- (J) other side of the planet



ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

Part 3: Writing

Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, write a response to each prompt. Include all the parts on the checklists.

1. Write an Opinion

Write about your favorite movie. Tell why you like the movie. Tell why someone else should like it, too.

Checklist:

Read what you wrote. Did you remember to do the following?

	Yes	No
Clearly state your opinion.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Give good reasons for your opinion. Organize your reasons.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Use words such as <i>because</i> , <i>therefore</i> , <i>since</i> , and <i>for example</i> to connect your opinion to your reasons.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Write a strong ending.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Write to Inform

Write about a favorite place you have visited. Describe where it is and what it is like.

Checklist:

Read what you wrote. Did you remember to do the following?

	Yes	No
Introduce your topic.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Use facts, definitions, examples, and details.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Group information in categories.

Use words such as *also*, *another*, *and*, *more*, and *but* to link ideas.

Include maps or illustrations if they will help the reader understand.

Write a strong ending.

3. Write a Narrative

Write about a time you had an adventure with a friend. Tell what happened in order.

Checklist:

Read what you wrote. Did you remember to do the following?

	Yes	No
Establish the situation, and introduce the narrator.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe the characters, setting, and plot of your story.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Use words such as <i>next</i> or <i>then</i> to explain events in the order they happen.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Use dialogue and descriptions to show how characters act, think, and feel.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Write a strong ending.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS**● Part 4: Language****Directions:** Choose the best answer for each question.

1. Choose the subject and verb from the sentence.

My friends call me by my nickname, T.J.

- (A) by, nickname
- (B) friends, call
- (C) my, friends
- (D) T.J., call

2. Choose the pronoun that could take the place of *butterscotch* in the sentence.

Butterscotch is my favorite milkshake flavor.

- (F) Its
- (G) They
- (H) It
- (J) It's

3. Choose the adjective and adverb from the sentence.

Our energetic dog catches balls easily.

- (A) dog, catches
- (B) our, dog
- (C) easily, catches
- (D) energetic, easily

4. Choose the correct plural noun to complete the sentence.

The falling _____ drift by my window.

- (F) leafs
- (G) leaves
- (H) leafes
- (J) leaf

5. Choose the correct noun to complete the sentence.

Rosa showed _____ when she climbed the tree to help the boy.

- (A) braveness
- (B) bravery
- (C) bravery
- (D) brave

6. Choose the correct verb to complete the sentence.

Last year, I _____ my little sister to count to ten.

- (F) teach
- (G) teaching
- (H) taught
- (J) taught

7. Choose the correct verb to complete the sentence.

Today, I dance in ballet class.

Yesterday, I _____ in ballet class.

- (A) danced
- (B) dance
- (C) dancing
- (D) will dance

8. Which word best describes police officers, firefighters, and ambulance drivers?

- (F) friendly
- (G) busy
- (H) helpful
- (J) neighborly



ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS**● Part 4: Language (cont.)****Directions:** Choose the best answer for each question.

9. Which sentence does not include words related to time?

- (A) Making a peanut butter and jelly sandwich is easy and fun.
- (B) First, get out peanut butter, jelly, and two slices of bread.
- (C) Next, spread peanut butter on one slice and jelly on the other.
- (D) After you do that, put the two slices together and enjoy!

10. Choose the correct sentence.

- (F) Moon rocks was brought back to Earth by astronauts.
- (G) Moon rocks is brought back to Earth by astronauts.
- (H) Moon rocks were brought back to Earth by astronauts.
- (J) Moon rocks be brought back to Earth by astronauts.

11. Which pronoun completes the sentence?

Brandon and Noah wanted to play, but _____ had to go home for dinner.

- (A) them
- (B) he
- (C) him
- (D) they

12. Which word completes the sentence?
Of the three friends, Tessa is the _____.

- (F) shorter
- (G) short
- (H) shortest
- (J) shortiest

13. Which word completes the sentence?
The pond is _____ now than it was last month.

- (A) deeper
- (B) deep
- (C) deepest
- (D) more deep

14. Choose the correct compound sentence.

- (F) I don't like carrots but I do like beans and broccoli.
- (G) I don't like carrots I do like beans and broccoli.
- (H) I don't like carrots but, I do like beans and broccoli.
- (J) I don't like carrots, but I do like beans and broccoli.

15. Choose the correct complex sentence.

- (A) I missed an exciting part of the movie I was getting more popcorn.
- (B) I missed an exciting part of the movie because I was getting more popcorn.
- (C) I missed an exciting part of the movie, I was getting more popcorn.
- (D) I was getting more popcorn I missed an exciting part of the movie.



ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS**● Part 4: Language (cont.)**

Directions: For numbers 16–22, mark the best correction for the mistake in each sentence.

16. The title of the book is *Charlie And the Chocolate Factory*.

- (F) *charlie*
- (G) *The*
- (H) *and*
- (J) *chocolate*

17. My address is 3426 Aston Street, Centerburg Ohio.

- (A) Ohio,
- (B) Centerburg,
- (C) 3426,
- (D) Aston,

18. “All good things must come to an end” says my aunt Alice.

- (F) All
- (G) Alice.”
- (H) end,” says
- (J) end, says

19. My uncle always says, “Whenever you fall, pick something up!

- (A) says “Whenever
- (B) up!”
- (C) uncle,
- (D) says, Whenever

20. A mothers love is the best of all.

- (F) mothers’s
- (G) mother
- (H) mother’s
- (J) motheres

21. The early bird catches the worm.

- (A) catches
- (B) urly
- (C) catch’s
- (D) werm

22. When the going gets tuff, the tough get going.

- (F) gets
- (G) tuff
- (H) tough
- (J) get

23. Choose the best answer.

Which pair of words will best help you spell *sharing*?

- (A) leaving, taking
- (B) walking, talking
- (C) going, being
- (D) playing, saying



ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

● Part 4: Language (cont.)

Directions: For numbers 24–29, choose the word or phrase that has a similar meaning as the underlined word.

24. You should preheat the oven before you bake the muffins.

- (A) heat again
- (B) heat before
- (C) overheat
- (D) not heat

25. There’s no need to be disagreeable.

- (F) not agreeable
- (G) really agreeable
- (H) agreeable again
- (J) agreeable before you need to be

26. A person is known by the company he or she keeps.

- (A) companions
- (B) knowledge
- (C) know
- (D) kept

27. The doctor’s signature is hard to read.

- (F) readable
- (G) patient
- (H) sing
- (J) sign

28. I am not fishing for a compliment.

- (A) hunting for fish
- (B) seeking or asking for
- (C) acting like a fish
- (D) using a fishing pole

29. I had a hunch that a trip to the old barn would solve the mystery.

- (F) creation
- (G) suspicion
- (H) thought
- (J) picture

30. Choose a word that could replace the underlined word to change the effect from funny to sad.

“You can’t teach an old dog new tricks,” he laughed.

- (A) explained
- (B) moaned
- (C) joked
- (D) said

31. Choose a word that could replace the underlined word to change the effect from angry to happy.

“A stitch in time saves nine,” she scolded.

- (F) teased
- (G) cried
- (H) replied
- (J) shouted



MATHEMATICS**● Part 1: Operations and Algebraic Thinking****Directions:** Choose the best answer for each question.

1. There are 4 sacks with 5 pears in each sack. How many pears are there in all?

(A) 20 pears
(B) 9 pears
(C) 16 pears
(D) 25 pears

2.

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(F) 84
(G) 72
(H) 96
(J) 108

3. Allie equally divides 40 pencils among 8 students. How many pencils does each student get?

(A) 4 pencils
(B) 3 pencils
(C) 5 pencils
(D) 6 pencils

4. James builds a bookcase that has 5 shelves. He puts 12 books on each shelf. How many books are on the bookcase?

(F) 84 books
(G) 72 books
(H) 60 books
(J) 48 books

5. Malorie buys 6 boxes of granola bars. Each box has the same number of granola bars. The 6 boxes have a total of 54 granola bars. How many granola bars are in each box?

(A) 6 granola bars
(B) 8 granola bars
(C) 9 granola bars
(D) 10 granola bars

6. Which number makes the equations true?

$$48 \div \square = 8$$

$$\square \times 8 = 48$$

$$8 \times \square = 48$$

(F) 5
(G) 6
(H) 7
(J) 8



MATHEMATICS

● Part 1: Operations and Algebraic Thinking (cont.)

Directions: Choose the best answer for each question.

7. Which multiplication expression will help find the answer to $56 \div 7$?

- (A) 7×8
- (B) 7×5
- (C) 7×6
- (D) 7×7

8. Which expression is equal to the expression below?

6×9

- (F) $6 + 9$
- (G) $6 + (6 \times 9)$
- (H) $6 \times (4 + 5)$
- (J) $6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6$

9. Leon buys 9 packs of batteries. There are 4 batteries in each pack. He uses 5 batteries. How many batteries does Leon have left?

- (A) 32 batteries
- (B) 29 batteries
- (C) 41 batteries
- (D) 31 batteries

10. What is the rule for the table?

IN	OUT
1	6
2	7
3	8
4	9

- (F) $OUT = IN + 5$
- (G) $OUT = 5 \times IN$
- (H) $OUT = 3 \times IN$
- (J) $OUT = IN + 1$

11. Brandy makes a bracelet using 8 pieces of string. Each piece of string is 6 inches long. How many inches of string does she use in all?

- (A) 48 inches
- (B) 40 inches
- (C) 42 inches
- (D) 54 inches

12. Jocelyn had 8 stickers. She gave 6 stickers to her brother. Then, she got 3 more stickers from her mom. How many stickers does Jocelyn have?

- (F) 3 stickers
- (G) 5 stickers
- (H) 11 stickers
- (J) 17 stickers

13. $42 \div 7 =$

- (A) 6
- (B) 7
- (C) 8
- (D) 9

14.
$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- (F) 48
- (G) 54
- (H) 56
- (J) 63



MATHEMATICS

● Part 2: Number and Operations in Base Ten

Directions: Choose the best answer for each question.

1. Which number is equal to 57 rounded to the nearest ten?

- (A) 100
- (B) 40
- (C) 50
- (D) 60

2. Which number is equal to 819 rounded to the nearest hundred?

- (F) 1,000
- (G) 700
- (H) 800
- (J) 900

3. $45 + 18 + 7 = \square$

- (A) 72
- (B) 70
- (C) 63
- (D) 50

4. $294 + 35 + 64 = \square$

- (F) 383
- (G) 392
- (H) 393
- (J) 382

5.
$$\begin{array}{r} 738 \\ - 49 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- (A) 689
- (B) 699
- (C) 711
- (D) 729

6.
$$\begin{array}{r} 527 \\ - 459 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- (F) 72
- (G) 68
- (H) 132
- (J) 168

7. Which number is equal to 33 rounded to the nearest ten?

- (A) 10
- (B) 20
- (C) 30
- (D) 40

8. Which number is equal to 467 rounded to the nearest hundred?

- (F) 600
- (G) 500
- (H) 400
- (J) 1,000

9.
$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- (A) 400
- (B) 480
- (C) 580
- (D) 560

10.
$$\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- (F) 180
- (G) 210
- (H) 240
- (J) 280



MATHEMATICS**● Part 3: Number and Operations—Fractions****Directions:** Choose the best answer for each question.

- Sarah cuts a pizza into 8 equal slices. She eats 3 pieces. Which fraction represents the amount of the pizza Sarah eats?

(A) $\frac{1}{8}$
(B) $\frac{2}{8}$
(C) $\frac{5}{8}$
(D) $\frac{3}{8}$
- Michael cuts a piece of wood into 6 pieces of equal length. He uses 2 of the pieces to make bookends. Which fraction of the wood does he use for the bookends?

(F) $\frac{2}{6}$
(G) $\frac{1}{6}$
(H) $\frac{3}{6}$
(J) $\frac{4}{6}$
- An ice cube tray has 8 cubes. Jack uses 2 of the ice cubes in his juice. Which fraction represents how full the ice cube tray is now?

(A) $\frac{2}{8}$
(B) $\frac{4}{8}$
(C) $\frac{6}{8}$
(D) $\frac{10}{8}$
- A whole garden is evenly divided into 8 sections. Trey uses 5 sections to plant tomato plants. Which fraction represents the amount of the garden he uses for tomato plants?

(F) $\frac{3}{8}$
(G) $\frac{5}{8}$
(H) $\frac{6}{8}$
(J) $\frac{4}{8}$
- There are 6 marbles in a bag. If 4 of those marbles are white, which fraction represents the number of marbles that are not white?

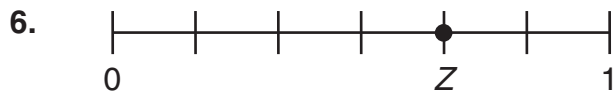
(A) $\frac{3}{6}$
(B) $\frac{4}{6}$
(C) $\frac{1}{6}$
(D) $\frac{2}{6}$



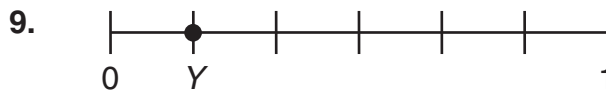
MATHEMATICS

● Part 3: Number and Operations—Fractions (cont.)

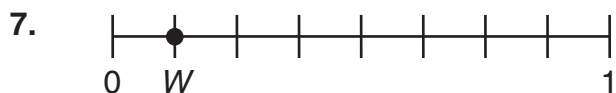
Directions: For numbers 6–11, choose the fraction represented by the letter on each number line.



- (F) $\frac{1}{6}$
- (G) $\frac{2}{6}$
- (H) $\frac{3}{6}$
- (J) $\frac{4}{6}$



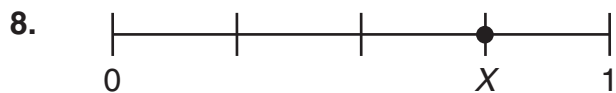
- (A) $\frac{1}{6}$
- (B) $\frac{2}{6}$
- (C) $\frac{4}{6}$
- (D) $\frac{5}{6}$



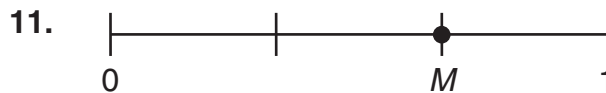
- (A) $\frac{1}{8}$
- (B) $\frac{2}{8}$
- (C) $\frac{3}{8}$
- (D) $\frac{4}{8}$



- (F) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (G) $\frac{1}{3}$
- (H) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (J) $\frac{2}{5}$



- (F) $\frac{3}{5}$
- (G) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (H) $\frac{4}{5}$
- (J) $\frac{3}{4}$



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



MATHEMATICS

● Part 3: Number and Operations—Fractions (cont.)

Directions: Choose the best answer for each question.

12. Which is equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$?

- (F) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (G) $\frac{2}{3}$
- (H) $\frac{6}{8}$
- (J) $\frac{7}{8}$

13. Which is equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$?

- (A) $\frac{1}{3}$
- (B) $\frac{2}{3}$
- (C) $\frac{3}{4}$
- (D) $\frac{3}{6}$

14. Which is equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$?

- (F) $\frac{2}{8}$
- (G) $\frac{3}{6}$
- (H) $\frac{5}{8}$
- (J) $\frac{1}{3}$

15. Which is equivalent to $\frac{2}{6}$?

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

16. Which is equivalent to $\frac{9}{1}$?

- (F) $\frac{1}{9}$
- (G) $\frac{3}{1}$
- (H) 1
- (J) 9

17. Which is equivalent to $\frac{15}{1}$?

- (A) 1
- (B) 15
- (C) $\frac{1}{15}$
- (D) 5

Directions: For numbers 18–21, choose the number statement that is true.

18. (F) $\frac{1}{6} > \frac{1}{8}$

(G) $\frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{8}$

(H) $\frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{6}$

(J) $\frac{1}{4} > \frac{1}{3}$

19. (A) $\frac{1}{4} > \frac{1}{2}$

(B) $\frac{3}{8} > \frac{3}{4}$

(C) $\frac{2}{3} < \frac{1}{3}$

(D) $\frac{1}{6} < \frac{1}{3}$

20. (F) $\frac{2}{4} > \frac{3}{4}$

(G) $\frac{6}{8} > \frac{4}{8}$

(H) $\frac{7}{8} < \frac{4}{8}$

(J) $\frac{4}{6} < \frac{1}{6}$

21. (A) $\frac{3}{4} > \frac{4}{4}$

(B) $\frac{3}{6} > \frac{5}{6}$

(C) $\frac{1}{8} < \frac{7}{8}$

(D) $\frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{3}$

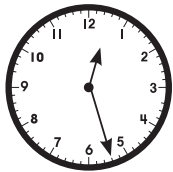


MATHEMATICS

● Part 4: Measurement and Data

Directions: Choose the best answer for each question.

1. What time does the clock show to the nearest minute?



- (A) 12:17
- (B) 12:05
- (C) 12:22
- (D) 12:27

2. Martha started her homework at 3:10 p.m. and finished at 3:55 p.m. For how many minutes did Martha do homework?

- (F) 35 minutes
- (G) 40 minutes
- (H) 45 minutes
- (J) 50 minutes

3. A bag of almonds weighs 150 grams and a bag of walnuts weighs 81 grams. What is the weight of both bags?

- (A) 231 grams
- (B) 69 kilograms
- (C) 23.1 grams
- (D) 2,310 grams

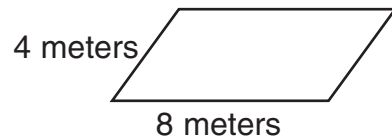
4. A large bottle of orange juice contains 16 liters and a large bottle of cranberry juice contains 38 liters. What is the difference, in liters, between the amounts?

- (F) 22 gallons
- (G) 22 liters
- (H) 48 milliliters
- (J) 54 liters

5. Mr. Martin's desk is 5 feet long and 3 feet wide. What is the area of the desk?

- (A) 8 square feet
- (B) 15 feet
- (C) 8 feet
- (D) 15 square feet

6. What is the perimeter of the polygon?



- (F) 32 square meters
- (G) 24 feet
- (H) 24 meters
- (J) 24 square meters

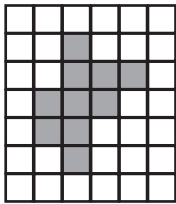


MATHEMATICS

● Part 4: Measurement and Data (cont.)

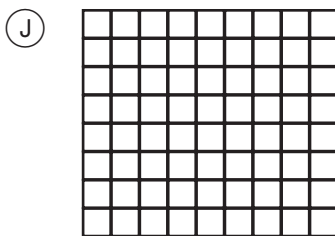
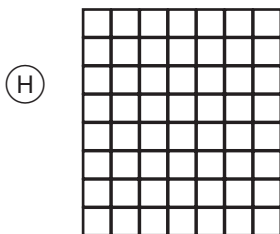
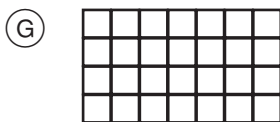
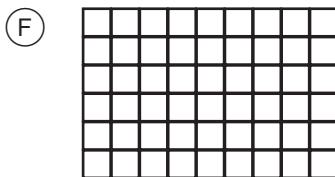
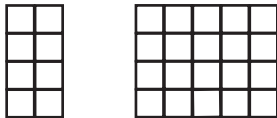
Directions: Choose the best answer for each question.

7. What is the area of the shape?

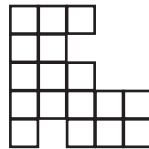


- (A) 5 square units
- (B) 10 square units
- (C) 15 square units
- (D) 20 square units

8. Which rectangle has the same area as the sum of the area of the two rectangles shown?



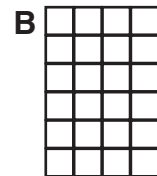
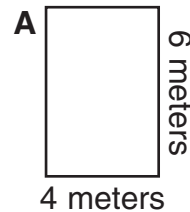
9. What is the area of the shape?



$\square = 1$ square centimeter

- (A) 17 centimeters
- (B) 17 square centimeters
- (C) 20 square centimeters
- (D) 17 inches

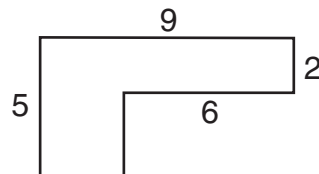
10. Which statement is true?



$\square = 1$ square meter

- (F) The area of rectangle A is greater than the area of rectangle B.
- (G) The area of rectangle B is greater than the area of rectangle A.
- (H) Rectangles A and B have the same area.
- (J) The area of rectangle A is 10 square meters. The area of rectangle B is 24 square meters.

11. What is the area of the shape?



- (A) 18 square units
- (B) 27 square units
- (C) 36 square units
- (D) 45 square units







MATHEMATICS

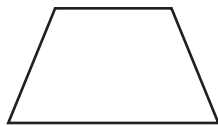
● Part 5: Geometry

Directions: For numbers 1–4, choose the best answer for each question.

1. Which shape is not a quadrilateral?

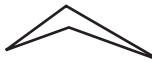



- (A) 
- (B) 
- (C) 
- (D) 

2. Which does not describe the shape?

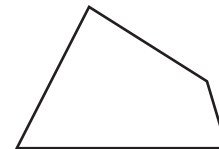


- (F) It has four straight sides.
- (G) It is a square.
- (H) It is a quadrilateral.
- (J) It has four vertices.

3. Which quadrilateral is a parallelogram?

- (A) 
- (B) 
- (C) 
- (D) 

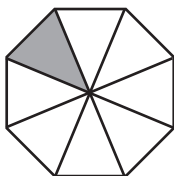
4. Choose the best description for the shape.



- (F) rhombus
- (G) quadrilateral
- (H) rectangle
- (J) parallelogram

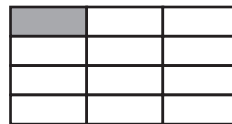
Directions: For numbers 5–6, choose the fraction that represents the shaded area.

5.



- (A) $\frac{1}{7}$
- (B) $\frac{1}{6}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{8}$

6.



- (F) $\frac{1}{12}$
- (G) $\frac{1}{10}$
- (H) $\frac{1}{8}$
- (J) $\frac{1}{7}$



ANSWER KEY

English Language Arts

Part 1: Reading Literature

• Page 1

1. C
2. F

• Page 2

3. D
4. J
5. A
6. H
7. A
8. J
9. C

• Page 3

10. J
11. C
12. F
13. C
14. G
15. C
16. J

Part 2: Reading Informational Text

• Page 5

1. B
2. F
3. C
4. F
5. B

• Page 6

6. F
7. C
8. G
9. D
10. G
11. D
12. F

• Page 7

13. A
14. H
15. A
16. G
17. A
18. F

Part 4: Language

• Page 9

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

• Page 10

9. A
10. H
11. D

12. H

13. A

14. J

15. B

• Page 11

16. H

17. B

18. H

19. B

20. H

21. A

22. H

23. A

• Page 12

24. B

25. F

26. A

27. J

28. B

29. G

30. B

31. F

Mathematics

Part 1: Operations and Algebraic

Thinking

• Page 13

1. A

2. F

3. C

4. H

5. C

6. G

• Page 14

7. A

8. H

9. D

10. F

11. A

12. G

13. A

14. G

Part 2: Number and Operations in

Base Ten

• Page 15

1. D

2. H

3. B

4. H

5. A

6. G

7. C

8. G

9. A

10. H

Part 3: Number and Operations—

Fractions

• Page 16

1. D

2. F

3. C

4. G

5. D

• Page 17

6. J

7. A

8. J

9. A

10. F

11. B

• Page 18

12. H

13. D

14. F

15. C

16. J

17. B

18. F

19. D

20. G

21. C

Part 4: Measurement and Data

• Page 19

1. D

2. H

3. A

4. G

5. D

6. H

• Page 20

7. B

8. G

9. B

10. H

11. B

• Page 21

12. J

13. B

14. F

15. C

16. J

Part 5: Geometry

• Page 22

1. A

2. G

3. D

4. G

5. D

6. F