STUDENT TEST BOOKLET

6-8 Week Skills Assessments

Developed for Districts Using Open Court Reading 2002

GRADE 3
Unit 2

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DIRECTIONS: Read the story carefully. Then read each question and fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

Nature in the City: Plants

Joan Elma Rahn

How often have you admired the flowers in the window of a florist’s shop? Most likely, every time you pass one. How many times have you admired the plants growing in the alley next to a florist’s shop? Most likely, not very often. Yet, if you looked closely at some of these wild plants, you might find them very pretty, too.

Often we call plants growing in the country wild flowers. We call plants growing wild in the city weeds. But, a weed is simply a plant that is growing where it is not wanted. Pretty roses might be considered weeds if they grew in a lawn. Flowers in a vegetable garden might be called weeds if they shade the beans and carrots. If a plant made an alley pretty, why would you call it a weed?

In any city, you can find many weeds or wild flowers. Use whichever name pleases you. This selection describes two of the plants that grow wild in many cities. They may be hard to find where you live. Perhaps you will see them when you visit a friend or take a trip.

You can find many of these plants growing along streets and alleys. They also grow under fire escapes, in vacant lots, and in gardens and lawns. Some grow in the cracks in sidewalks. Others grow between the bricks of a street. People rarely mow closer than within an inch or two of telephone poles, traffic signs, fire hydrants, or fences. Check these places for interesting plants. School yards and city parks are other places to look.

Now answer the questions about this part of the story.
1. Where would you most likely find plants growing wild in the city?

- A. window ledges
- B. a florist’s shop
- C. the countryside
- D. vacant lots

2. Based on the text, the **best** definition of a weed is

- A. a wild flower growing in the country.
- B. a plant growing in the park.
- C. a plant growing where it is not wanted.
- D. flowers in the window of a florist’s shop.

3. The author says you should look closely at weeds growing in alleys or sidewalk cracks because

- A. weeds can be beautiful.
- B. some weeds are poisonous.
- C. some weeds have stickers.
- D. weeds are not very interesting.

4. Fences and telephone poles are good places to look for wild flowers because

- A. they only grow around fences and telephone poles.
- B. fences and telephone poles are shady places.
- C. these areas are seldom bothered by people.
- D. people plant wild flower seeds beside fences and telephone poles.
The two plants described below are considered weeds in the city. You don’t have to worry about getting into trouble if you pick them. However, there are places where you are not allowed to pick any plants. This includes weeds. Of course, you should never trespass or walk onto private property without permission.

**Dandelion**

If you asked people to name just one weed, most would say the dandelion. Almost everyone knows about dandelions. They are among the most common weeds found in lawns and gardens.

The edge of each dandelion leaf is notched. The leaf looks like a row of teeth. These notches gave dandelions their name. Our English name for them comes from the French name *dent de lion*. This means, “tooth of the lion.” The leaves are good to eat in the spring when they are still small and tender. You can eat the leaves raw in a salad or cooked as a vegetable. Later in the year, they become tough and bitter.

A dandelion plant has several stems, each with a head of flowers at its tip. When the heads become older, they close. Then, small fruits with tiny seeds form. When the fruits are ripe, the heads open again. Each fruit is topped by a parachute of fine hairs. The hairs make the head look white and fluffy. The parachute helps the fruit to be carried by the wind. Another name for dandelion is blowball.

*Now answer the questions about this part of the story.*
5. The story mentions that you should never trespass on private property. In this sentence, *trespass* means

○ A. entering property without being told it is okay.
○ B. finding plants growing along streets.
○ C. planting flowers on someone’s property.
○ D. picking weeds on your property.

6. What does the name *dandelion* mean?

○ A. mane of the lion
○ B. hair of the lion
○ C. tooth of the lion
○ D. tail of the lion
Tree-of-Heaven

In the United States, the tree-of-heaven is more common in cities than the country. The tree-of-heaven comes from China and Japan. It did not grow in the United States until 1820 when a few trees were planted in New York City. They grew so well in the smoke and pollution that they were planted in other cities. The seeds from the trees often grew into new trees.

You may find tree-of-heaven in two different kinds of places in cities. Some of them grow along streets where they were planted. Many more grow as weeds in vacant lots. You can also find them under fire escapes, along alleys, and in cracks in sidewalks.

When they are young, trees-of-heaven look a little like smooth sumac. Unlike the smooth sumac, they grow into large trees. The leaves have eleven to forty-one leaflets. Each leaf may be as long as three feet.

The flowers are small and greenish. They occur in large, loose sprays. The twisted fruits have one seed in the center. The fruits turn yellow or orange by midsummer. They stay on the tree until winter.

Trees-of-heaven grow rapidly. They can provide a great deal of shade in just a few years.

Now answer the questions about the story.
7. How can you recognize the tree-of-heaven?

〇 A. by its rough bark
〇 B. by its leaves that grow up to three feet in length
〇 C. by its large, red flowers
〇 D. by its small, red berries

8. What is the main reason the tree-of-heaven grows well in cities?

〇 A. People plant it for shade.
〇 B. It has hard bark.
〇 C. It grows rapidly.
〇 D. Smoke and pollution don’t bother it.

9. How is the tree-of-heaven different from the sumac?

〇 A. When it is young, its bark is smoother than the sumac.
〇 B. It grows bigger than the sumac.
〇 C. The sumac doesn’t have flowers.
〇 D. The sumac grows faster.

10. In the story, *Nature in the City: Plants*, the main idea is

〇 A. people should plant more wild flowers.
〇 B. the dandelion is a pesky, city weed.
〇 C. the tree-of-heaven is a beautiful shade tree.
〇 D. people should take joy in all plants that grow in the city.
Fill in the bubble next to the answer that correctly completes the sentence.

1. Yesterday we read the poem

   ○ A. A Full Moon in October.
   ○ B. “A Full Moon in October”.
   ○ C. “A Full Moon in October.”
   ○ D. A Full Moon in October.

2. The children exclaimed,

   ○ A. “What beautiful flowers!”
   ○ B. “What beautiful flowers”!
   ○ C. What beautiful flowers!
   ○ D. “What beautiful flowers.”

3. __________________________ said to the crowd.

   ○ A. “The park closes at dusk, the ranger,”
   ○ B. The park closes at dusk, “the ranger”
   ○ C. “The park closes at dusk,” the ranger
   ○ D. “The park closes at dusk,” “the ranger”

Rewrite the sentences below adding commas where needed.

4. Weeds can be found growing in lawns gardens and fields.

   __________________________

   __________________________

5. Raccoons squirrels chipmunks and possums are common city critters.

   __________________________
6. The new city park is located in

   ○ A. pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
   ○ B. Pittsburgh, pennsylvania.
   ○ C. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
   ○ D. pittsburgh, pennsylvania.

7. The President of the

   ○ A. united states lives at the white house.
   ○ B. United States lives at the white house.
   ○ C. united states lives at the White House.
   ○ D. United States lives at the White House.

8. The is a wonderful place to visit.

   ○ A. San Francisco public Library
   ○ B. san francisco Public Library
   ○ C. San Francisco public library
   ○ D. San Francisco Public Library

9. Look! The flowers we planted in the fall are blooming.

   ○ yes  ○ no

10. Can you go on a nature walk through Central Park with us.

    ○ yes  ○ no
DIRECTIONS: Read all of the sentences. If an underlined word is misspelled, fill in the bubble next to the sentence. If none of the underlined words are misspelled, fill in the bubble next to “No mistake.”

1. ○ A. Would you like to share this fruit salad?
   ○ B. Father sat in his favorite char and read the newspaper.
   ○ C. His hair was short, black, and curly.
   ○ D. No mistake

2. ○ A. The nurse took the young patient’s temperature.
   ○ B. Did you hear a bird singing in your yard this morning?
   ○ C. You seldom see cows and horses in an urban area.
   ○ D. No mistake

3. ○ A. He accidentally tore his jacket on the jagged fence.
   ○ B. Grandmother sat in the porch swing and admired her garden.
   ○ C. Please wash your hands before you eat lunch.
   ○ D. No mistake

4. ○ A. The queen received royal treatment when she visited our town.
   ○ B. Peopal cheered when the band began to play.
   ○ C. The soccer referee blows his whistle when he sees a foul.
   ○ D. No mistake

5. ○ A. The dictionary will be usful for this assignment.
   ○ B. In the future he hoped to become an airplane pilot.
   ○ C. There are a few seats left in the front row.
   ○ D. No mistake
6. A. Will you please count the number of students who are absent?
   B. A crown of olive branches was placed on the marathon runner's head.
   C. Replace that froun with a happy smile.
   D. No mistake

7. A. A healthy child rarely gets sick and misses school.
   B. Grandmother forgetfully misplaces her glasses.
   C. The dog loyally followed its owner along the path.
   D. No mistake

8. A. Mom uses a quiet voyce when the baby is sleeping.
   B. The raging fire destroyed many acres of forestland.
   C. Unruly children disrupted campers by making too much noise.
   D. No mistake

9. A. Aren’t you going to the dentist’s office today?
   B. School council members said they’re planning a carnival.
   C. I wonder if they’ll want chocolate mint ice cream for dessert.
   D. No mistake

10. A. The angry judge glared at the lawyer.
    B. Servants fanned the emperor with large palm leaves.
    C. We hurried home to watch our favorite television show because it was getting late.
    D. No mistake

TOTAL SCORE: ______/10
PART 1 — Antonyms

DIRECTIONS: Read the sentence. Choose the word that means the **opposite** of the underlined word. Then fill in the bubble next to the word you have chosen.

1. The **enormous** mountain was visible through the clouds.
   - A. delightful
   - B. huge
   - C. small
   - D. windswept

2. The **vacant** apartment seemed lonely and deserted.
   - A. occupied
   - B. abandoned
   - C. decorated
   - D. empty

3. The children waded in the **shallow** pond.
   - A. concrete
   - B. deep
   - C. observation
   - D. shadowed

PART 2 — Multiple Meanings

DIRECTIONS: Read the sentence. Read and answer the question. Fill in the bubble next to the answer.

4. The large oak tree **shades** their front yard.
   In which sentence is the word **shades** used in the same way as in the sentence above?
   - A. There are many **shades** of blue in the artist’s painting.
   - B. The baseball cap **shades** the boy’s face.
   - C. He closed the **shades** in the living room.
   - D. The famous actor wore dark **shades** to hide his identity.

5. We learned that car **exhaust** harms the environment.
   In which sentence is the word **exhaust** used in the same way as in the sentence above?
   - A. The scientist was determined to **exhaust** every avenue in an attempt to find a cure.
   - B. We must be careful not to **exhaust** our camping supplies before the end of our trip.
   - C. The marathon runner tried not to **exhaust** himself in the middle of the race.
   - D. **Exhaust** drifted upward from the factory’s smokestack.
PART 3 — Context Meaning

DIRECTIONS: Read the sentence. Using context, choose the word that means the same or about the same as the underlined word. Then fill in the bubble next to the word you have chosen.

6. The dwelling had lots of living space for the large family.
   - A. cavity
   - B. organization
   - C. laboratory
   - D. house

7. The bird made its home in a large crevice in the building.
   - A. habitat
   - B. slope
   - C. skyscraper
   - D. crack

PART 4 — Synonyms

DIRECTIONS: Read the sentence. Choose the word that means the same, or about the same, as the underlined word. Then fill in the bubble next to the word you have chosen.

8. The original painting is more colorful than the copy.
   - A. first
   - B. cozy
   - C. flimsy
   - D. urban

9. This territory used to be a wilderness.
   - A. population
   - B. responsibility
   - C. land
   - D. plume

10. Some birds don’t migrate to warmer places in the winter.
    - A. beckon
    - B. relocate
    - C. clamor
    - D. burst

TOTAL SCORE: ___/10
Passage #1

Refer to “General Directions for One-Minute Administration of Reading Passages.”

Say these specific directions to the student:
When I say “Begin,” start reading aloud at the top of this page. Read across the page (DEMONSTRATE BY POINTING). Try to read each word. If you come to a word you don’t know, I will say the word for you. Read as quickly and accurately as you can, but do not read SO fast that you make mistakes. Do your best reading.

Dawn did not like vegetables! Once, she took an oath claiming she would never try them again. In fact, she disliked vegetables so much she wouldn’t feed them to Ming, her pet turtle. She fed Ming the same foods she liked to eat. She even fed her turtle her favorite dessert, blueberry cobbler. Now, Dawn loves vegetables! What happened that made her change her mind?

Ming had become sluggish and slept all the time, refusing to come out of his shell. Dawn didn’t know what was wrong. She carried him to her mother and exclaimed, “Ming is sick and won’t eat! What’s the matter with him?” Her mother immediately knew why Ming didn’t feel well. Mother told her to feed him fresh vegetables and assured her Ming would soon feel better.

After several weeks, Ming was the active turtle he had been. Helping Ming get well was much easier than Dawn thought. She had learned how important vegetables were to a healthy diet. They were also quite tasty. Dawn started going to the store with her mother every Friday to buy fresh produce. She enjoyed making salads for her family.
Daylight was just breaking. The sun was beginning to peek over the horizon. Jessie sat quietly in his tree house. He was looking down on his backyard. He noticed that heavy dew had settled on the lawn overnight. Jessie pulled his coat tighter around him. He thought about his class assignment. It was to study animals that had adapted to city life. He had chosen squirrels because of their ability to survive.

Jessie watched as squirrels slowly crept out of their nests. The youngest ones chased each other. They scampered from limb to limb. Older squirrels busily gathered supplies for the winter. The first frost was only a few weeks away. Leaves were turning brilliant, fall colors. Soon snow would cover the ground. Then, it would be too late for the squirrels to hide acorns.

A shadow glided across the treetops. It was a hawk hungrily exploring for food. The bird saw the squirrels in the huge, old, oak tree. The hawk plunged down to pursue a tasty morning meal, but it was too late. The squirrels had already taken cover. They were hiding in their homes. Jessie sighed with relief. He had given many of them names, and he considered them friends.

**EVALUATING CODES FOR ORAL READING**

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<td>word read incorrectly</td>
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<tr>
<td>blue</td>
<td>inserted word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⪵</td>
<td>after the last word read</td>
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**FLUENCY SCORE**

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<tr>
<td>Number of Errors</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Words Read Correctly</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Passing Criterion (50th %ile)</td>
<td>86</td>
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</table>

Errors include: 1) words read incorrectly; 2) words left out or inserted; 3) mispronounced words; 4) dropped endings or sounds; and 5) reversals. Self-corrections and word repetitions are NOT marked as errors.
Expository Writing Prompt (Summary)

Writing Situation: You have read Secret Place. You are explaining the main idea and important events in the story.

Purpose: To show your understanding of a story in a summary paragraph

Audience: Your teacher

Writing Directions: Write a summary paragraph of the story Secret Place. Use examples, reasons, or facts to help the reader understand the main idea. Use a graphic organizer to plan your summary. Refer to your anthology to write this summary.

Student Checklist:

Revising

___ Is the main idea stated in the first sentence?
___ Did you only use information from the story?
___ Is your summary informative?
___ Did you use examples, reasons, or facts to support the main idea?
___ Did you write your summary in your own words?

Proofreading

___ Is every paragraph indented?
___ Did you capitalize proper nouns and the beginnings of sentences?
___ Did you use correct grammar?
___ Did you use correct punctuation?
___ Is every word spelled correctly?
Seventh Edition

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