



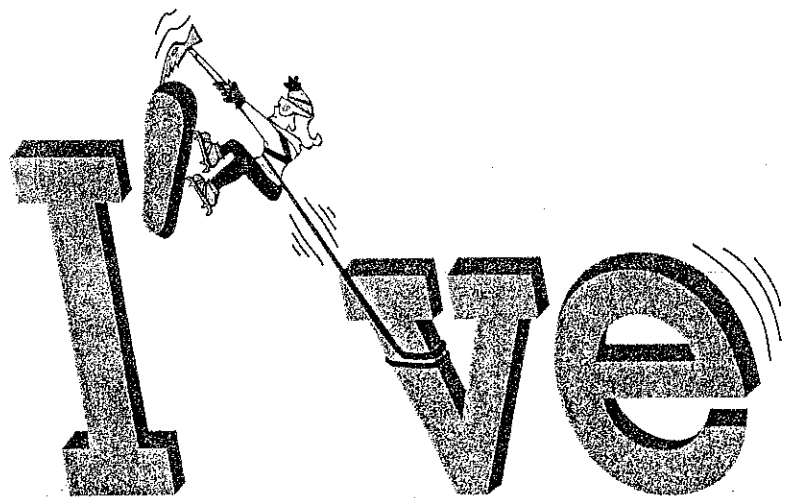
Test Tip: Read all of the answer choices before you choose the best one.

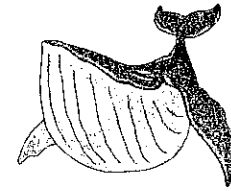
Name: _____

A Contractions

Directions: Fill in the oval next to the correct contraction for each word.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. does not <input type="radio"/> A doesn't <input type="radio"/> B does'nt <input type="radio"/> C dosn't <input type="radio"/> D don't</p> <p>2. cannot <input type="radio"/> A cann't <input type="radio"/> C can't <input type="radio"/> B ca'nt <input type="radio"/> D cann'ot</p> <p>3. I will <input type="radio"/> A I'll <input type="radio"/> B I'will <input type="radio"/> C I'il <input type="radio"/> D I'll</p> <p>4. you had <input type="radio"/> A you'd <input type="radio"/> B you'ad <input type="radio"/> C yo'ad <input type="radio"/> D you'ha</p> <p>5. has not <input type="radio"/> A hasn'ot <input type="radio"/> B hasno't <input type="radio"/> C hasn't <input type="radio"/> D has'n</p> <p>6. we are <input type="radio"/> A wea're <input type="radio"/> B we're <input type="radio"/> C wer'e <input type="radio"/> D weare</p> | <p>7. are not <input type="radio"/> A are'nt <input type="radio"/> B arenot <input type="radio"/> C areno't <input type="radio"/> D aren't</p> <p>8. he is <input type="radio"/> A heis <input type="radio"/> B he's <input type="radio"/> C he'is <input type="radio"/> D h'is</p> <p>9. they will <input type="radio"/> A they'ill <input type="radio"/> B they'wi <input type="radio"/> C they'll <input type="radio"/> D they'will</p> <p>10. could not <input type="radio"/> A couldn't <input type="radio"/> B could'nt <input type="radio"/> C couldnt' <input type="radio"/> D coul</p> |
|---|---|





B Scientists Study Whales

Whales swim away when people are near, so it is hard for scientists to study whales. But whales do not swim away when sea lions are near, so scientists are teaching sea lions to carry video cameras near whales. Straps hold the cameras on the sea lions' backs. Then the sea lions can take videos of the whales. Scientists will watch the videos to learn how whales *communicate*, or talk to one another.



Example: When do whales swim away?

- A when people come close
- B when sea lions come close
- C when cameras come close
- D when videos come close

1. Why is it hard for scientists to study whales?
 - A Whales swim away from people.
 - B Scientists don't study whales.
 - C Whales fly away from people.
 - D Sea lions swim with whales.
2. How do sea lions carry the video cameras?
 - A Sea lions hold the cameras.
 - B Straps hold the cameras on the sea lions' backs.
 - C Whales hold the cameras.
 - D Scientists hold the cameras.
3. In this story, what does the word *communicate* mean?
 - A swim
 - B study
 - C talk
 - D learn
4. Why might scientists want videos of whales?
 - A to learn more about sea lions
 - B to learn how whales swim
 - C to learn how sea lions swim
 - D to learn more about whales

5. Sea lions can be found from Canada to _____.




- A Mexico
- B Arizona
- C United States
- D Oregon

C Frogs Are Disappearing

Experts say that there are fewer frogs each year in our country. One *species*, or kind, of frog is in big trouble. Once there were many mountain yellow-legged frogs. Now there are fewer of those frogs living than before. Those frogs live mostly near streams in California. They eat bugs like ants. Experts want to learn why the frogs are dying out.

- Where do mountain yellow-legged frogs live?
 - (A) all over the world
 - (B) mostly in California
 - (C) in the yellow mountains
 - (D) in the Arctic

- Which of these do mountain yellow-legged frogs eat?
 - (A) bugs
 - (B) mice
 - (C) birds
 - (D) honey

| What's Harming Frogs? | |
|--|---|
| Cause | Result |
| Pollution  | Chemicals might get into the streams. |
| Drought  | The frogs' streams might dry up. |
| New Fish  | The frogs might be hurt by new kinds of fish. |

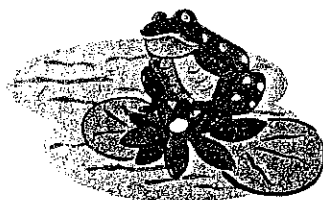
- In this story, what does the word *species* mean?
 - (A) dying
 - (B) frogs
 - (C) trouble
 - (D) kind

- Why might experts want to learn why frogs are dying out?
 - (A) to save the frogs
 - (B) to make the frogs leave
 - (C) to help frogs swim
 - (D) to find new frogs

Example: Which species of frog is in big trouble?

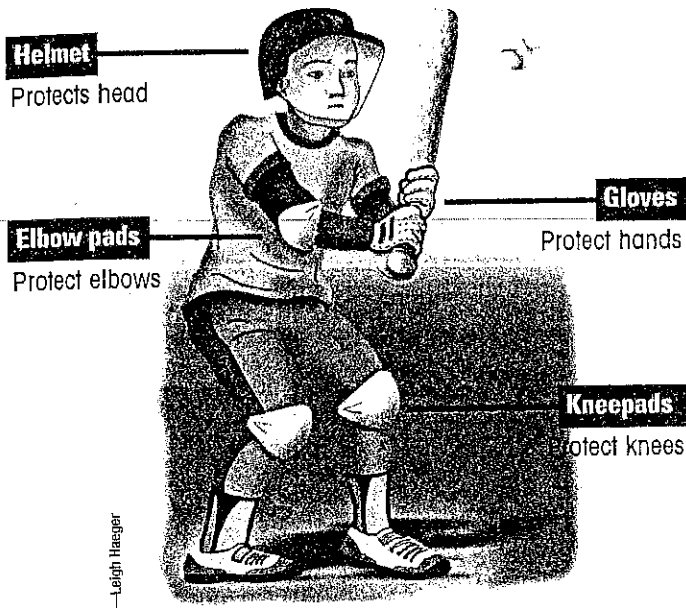
- (A) yellow-legged frog
- (B) mountain yellow-legged frog
- (C) mountain frog
- (D) mountain-legged frog

- Look at the chart. How do droughts affect frogs?
 - (A) Chemicals get into the streams.
 - (B) Frogs' streams dry up.
 - (C) New fish hurt the frogs.
 - (D) Frogs don't like to swim.



Reading Comprehension: Read the story. Fill in the oval next to the best answer.

D Play Ball Safely



Safety experts say that every year a lot of kids get hurt playing baseball. Safety gear could help keep those kids safer. Some kids get hit in the face when they play baseball. A face shield can help protect a kid's face. Some kids get hurt when they slide into base. A *release base*, or a base that comes loose when it's hit hard, can keep a kid from breaking a leg.

Example: How many kids get hurt every year while playing baseball?

- A a lot B some
 C none D few

1. How can kids stay safe while playing baseball?
 A use safety gear
 B stop playing baseball
 C quit the team
 D don't follow the rules
2. What does a face shield protect?
 A elbow B face
 C knee D leg
3. In this story, what does *release base* mean?
 A a flying base
 B a soft base
 C a base that comes loose when it's hit hard
 D a hard base
4. How might a regular base cause a kid to break a leg?
 A It is too soft.
 B It is made of rubber.
 C It does not move when a kid hits it.
 D It is white.
5. Look at the picture. What do gloves protect?
 A hands B ears
 C elbows D head

Words That Mean the Same

- Words that mean almost the same thing are called **synonyms**.

EXAMPLES:



grin — smile



sleep — rest

- Read each sentence below. Find a synonym for each underlined word. Write it on the line.


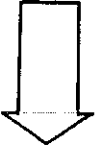
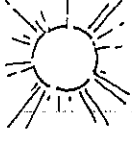

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|------|-------|-------|------|
| dog | dad | gift | large | great | home |
| road | sad | sick | sleep | small | yell |

- I walked across the street. _____
- I went into my house. _____
- I was so unhappy. _____
- I almost felt ill. _____
- It was my birthday. No one gave me a present. _____
- Then I saw something little. _____
- It had big eyes. _____
- It was a little puppy. _____
- I began to shout. _____
- “What a wonderful present!” _____
- My father did remember my birthday. _____
- I don't think I will rest tonight. _____

Words That Mean the Opposite

■ Words that mean the opposite are called **antonyms**.

EXAMPLES:

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|
|  |  | |  |  |
| up | down | | day | night |

■ Draw a line to the antonym for each underlined word.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| 1. a <u>hard</u> bed | dark |
| 2. a <u>short</u> story | happy |
| 3. a <u>light</u> color | long |
| 4. <u>off</u> the table | low |
| 5. a <u>sad</u> movie | on |
| 6. a <u>high</u> bridge | soft |

■ Write the antonym for the underlined word.

1. When you are not wet, you are _____. (happy, dry)
2. I like to run fast, not _____. (slow, far)
3. When food isn't good, it tastes _____. (hot, bad)
4. Summer is hot, and winter is _____. (cold, snow)
5. A traffic light turns red for stop and green for _____. (high, go)
6. Some questions are easy. Others are _____. (not, hard)
7. My shoes were clean. Then they got _____. (dirty, old)
8. The teacher will answer yes or _____. (maybe, no)

Writing Names of Days

- Names of days of the week begin with a capital letter.
EXAMPLES: **M**onday, **F**riday
- The abbreviations of days of the week begin with a capital letter. They end with a period.
EXAMPLES: **S**un., **M**on., **T**ues., **W**ed., **T**hurs.,
Fri., **S**at.

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |

▪ Write the days to complete each sentence.

1. The first day of the week is _____.
2. The day that comes before Saturday is _____.
3. The day in the middle of the week is _____.
4. Today is _____.
5. I like _____ best.

▪ Write the correct full name of each day.
Then write the correct abbreviation.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------|------|
| 1. sunday | Sunday | Sun. |
| 2. monday | | |
| 3. tuesday | | |
| 4. wednesday | | |
| 5. thursday | | |
| 6. friday | | |
| 7. saturday | | |

Name _____

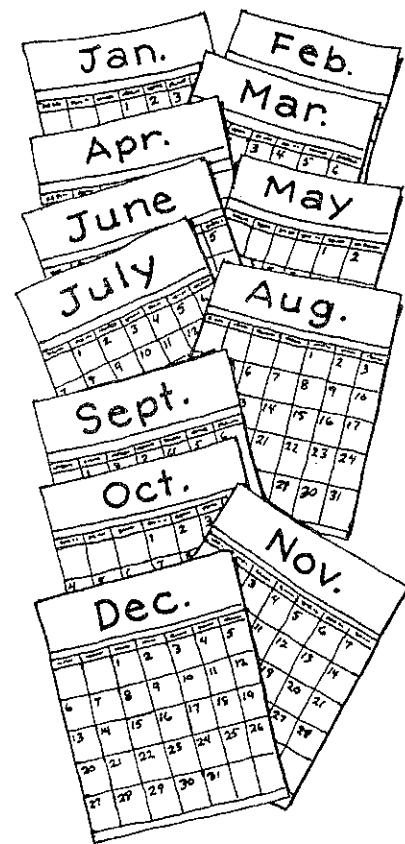
Date _____

Writing Names of Months

- Names of the months begin with a capital letter.
- The abbreviations of the months begin with a capital letter. They end with a period.
EXAMPLES: Jan., Feb., Mar., Dec.

Write the months of the year correctly.

1. january _____
2. february _____
3. march _____
4. april _____
5. may _____
6. june _____
7. july _____
8. august _____
9. september _____
10. october _____
11. november _____
12. december _____



Write the abbreviations of the months correctly.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. jan _____ | 4. aug _____ | 7. oct _____ |
| 2. mar _____ | 5. sept _____ | 8. dec _____ |
| 3. nov _____ | 6. feb _____ | 9. apr _____ |

Using a Dictionary

- A dictionary shows how to spell words.
- A dictionary tells what words mean.

many a large number

middle in between

neighbor someone who lives in the next house

new never used before

noise a sound that is loud

open not shut

paw the foot of an animal

return to go back



- Use the dictionary words to answer the questions.

1. What word means "in between"? _____

2. What word means "the foot of an animal"? _____

3. What word means "not shut"? _____

4. What word means "a sound that is loud"? _____

5. What word means "a large number"? _____

6. What word means "someone who lives in the next house"?

7. What does return mean? _____

8. What does new mean?

always at all times
animal a living thing that is not a plant
bed a place to sleep
dark without light
green the color of grass
hay grass cut, and dried, and used as food
for cows and horses
hungry needing food.
kitten a young cat
ladder a set of steps used to climb
up and down
library a building where books are kept



■ Use the dictionary words to answer the questions.
Write yes or no on the lines.

1. Is hay something that alligators eat? _____
2. Is the sunrise always in the morning? _____
3. Is a bed a place for swimming? _____
4. Is grass green? _____
5. Is a flower an animal? _____
6. Can you use a ladder to climb to the roof? _____
7. Is it dark outside at night? _____
8. Is a library a place for food? _____
9. Are you hungry after having lunch? _____
10. Is a baby pig called a kitten? _____

Name _____

3-DIGIT ADDITION

Add.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1. \quad \begin{array}{r} 247 \\ + 365 \\ \hline 612 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 507 \\
 + 369 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 435 \\
 + 292 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 182 \\
 + 89 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 649 \\
 + 214 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2. \quad 483 \\
 + 175 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 364 \\
 + 129 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 209 \\
 + 428 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 328 \\
 + 661 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 745 \\
 + 219 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3. \quad 758 \\
 + 87 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 606 \\
 + 189 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 452 \\
 + 8 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 540 \\
 + 118 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 483 \\
 + 217 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4. \quad 214 \\
 + 195 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 135 \\
 + 383 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 356 \\
 + 129 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 469 \\
 + 236 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 674 \\
 + 96 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5. \quad 532 \\
 + 208 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 765 \\
 + 109 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 646 \\
 + 328 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 493 \\
 + 18 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 542 \\
 + 419 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Solve.

6. Marc unpacked 308 books.

Kitty unpacked 476 books.

How many books did they unpack in all?

_____ books

