



Grade 3

**Think Smart
for Smarter Balanced Assessments**

Benchmark Assessments



**Assessing the California
Common Core State Standards**

SESSION 1

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

The Rabbit and the Well

Rabbit and his friends were busy weeding their garden plot. Soon, delicious lettuce, peas, and tomatoes would fill their lunch tables. However, Rabbit was more than lazy. His muscles were stretched-out rubber bands, and he was so hot that he thought his fur was on fire. He looked around to figure out a plan to get out of all that work. Then he had an idea.

“OW!” he cried. “A briar stuck me in the nose.”

All of the animals gathered around Rabbit. Bear was the most sympathetic. He said, “You need to put some water on it.”

So Rabbit took a walk, far away from all the work. Pretty soon he saw a well in the shade. He looked at the bucket at the top of the well. It was a perfect place to take a snooze, so he hopped into the bucket. The other pail at the bottom of the well didn’t have much water in it. Rabbit’s weight plunged the pail to the bottom of the well. Meanwhile, the other pail sailed up to the top.

Rabbit took a long drink from the water in the well. He relaxed near the chilly water and snoozed for a while, feeling quite comfortable. But then he realized that he was in a bind. How could he ever get out of the well? It was very dark, and the water was deep.

Fox followed Rabbit, guessing that he hadn’t been stuck with a briar. Now he peered down the well. “What are you doing down there?” Fox yelled down to Rabbit.

“Not much,” Rabbit said. But when he saw Fox’s interest, he developed a clever plan.

"Tell me the truth," Fox said. "I know you're too smart to be down there doing nothing."

"I was here for a drink. But then, after closer inspection, I found fish down here." Fox loved fish. "You've caught fish?"

"Yes," lied Rabbit, "Jump in the bucket and come on down. There's more than enough fish."

Fox jumped into the bucket. He was much heavier than Rabbit, so he crashed down to the bottom. On his way down, he passed Rabbit and saw his empty bucket and realized he had been fooled! Seconds later, Fox was stuck at the bottom of the well.

A little later, a farmer came to the well for water. You can imagine his surprise when he pulled up a fox in the bucket instead of water! When Fox saw the farmer, he ran away as fast as he could.

Back at the garden, Rabbit and Fox didn't say anything about their adventure. Then they started to laugh so hard that they fell on the ground and tears ran down from their eyes.

They might not trust each other, but they had both taken a crazy trip to the bottom of a well and lived to tell the tale.

- 1** The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A: Which of these conclusions about Rabbit is **best** supported by the passage?

- (A)** Rabbit is very smart.
- (B)** Rabbit is a good friend.
- (C)** Rabbit is too tired to work.
- (D)** Rabbit is sorry for tricking Fox.

Part B: Which of these sentences from the passage **best** supports your answer from part A?

- (A)** "His muscles were stretched-out rubber bands, and he was so hot that he thought his fur was on fire."
- (B)** "He relaxed near the chilly water and snoozed for a while, feeling quite comfortable. But then he realized that he was in a bind."
- (C)** "But when he saw Fox's interest, he developed a clever plan."
- (D)** "Then they started to laugh so hard that they fell on the ground and tears ran down from their eyes."

- 2** The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A: Which of the following **best** tells the lesson of the passage?

- (A)** Many hands can make light work.
- (B)** Always look first before you leap.
- (C)** Work now so that you can play later.
- (D)** Treat others as you would like to be treated.

Part B: Which sentence from the passage **best** supports your answer in part A?

- (A)** "Rabbit and his friends were busy weeding their garden plot."
- (B)** "Bear was the most sympathetic."
- (C)** "On his way down, he passed Rabbit and saw his empty bucket and realized he had been fooled!"
- (D)** "They might not trust each other, but they had both taken a crazy trip to the bottom of a well and lived to tell the tale."

- 3** The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A: Read the sentence from the passage.

But then he realized that he was in a bind.

What does “in a bind” mean?

- ☐ Ⓐ to be tied up
- ☐ Ⓑ to be confused
- ☐ Ⓒ to have an injury
- ☐ Ⓓ to have a problem

Part B: Which sentence from the passage **best** supports your answer in part A?

- ☐ Ⓐ “It was a perfect place to take a snooze, so he hopped into the bucket.”
- ☐ Ⓑ “The other pail at the bottom of the well didn’t have much water in it.”
- ☐ Ⓒ “How could he ever get out of the well?”
- ☐ Ⓓ “Fox followed Rabbit, guessing that he hadn’t been stuck with a briar.”

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 4 Draw lines and match **each** character from the passage with the word that **best** describes the character.

Rabbit

caring

Bear

tricky

Fox

curious

Farmer

surprised

5 Read the paragraphs from the passage.

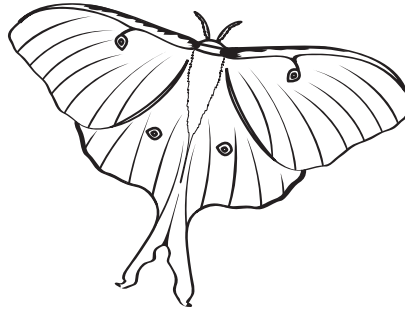
Rabbit and his friends were busy weeding their garden plot. Soon, delicious lettuce, peas, and tomatoes would fill their lunch tables. However, Rabbit was more than lazy. His muscles were stretched-out rubber bands, and he was so hot that he thought his fur was on fire. He looked around to figure out a plan to get out of all that work. Then he had an idea.

“OW!” he cried. “A briar stuck me in the nose.”

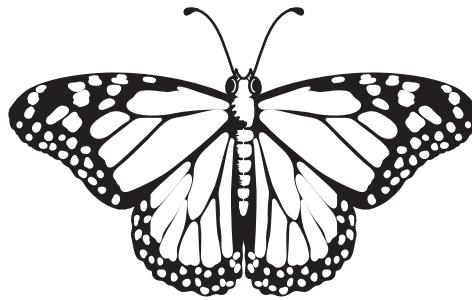
What conclusion can be drawn about why the author began the passage this way? Use details from the passage in your answer.

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

Butterflies and Moths



The luna moth is light green with spots of yellow, and the wings are trimmed in bright blue.



The monarch butterfly is bright orange, yellow, white, and black.

During the summer months, butterflies and moths fly about in the warm air. They are in the same insect family. The Lepidoptera family's name means "scale wing." That's because their wings are covered in tiny scales. If you have ever picked up a butterfly or moth, you might notice that you get "dust" on your fingers. This dust is made from the tiny scales.

How Butterflies and Moths are Similar

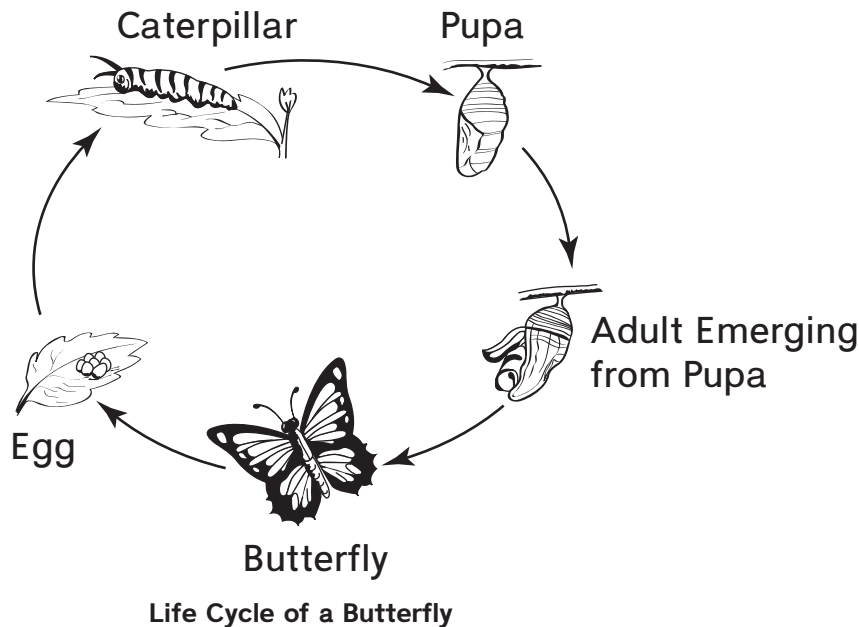
Both butterflies and moths lay eggs. The shells of their eggs are usually very hard, to protect them from being eaten by birds or other animals. After the eggs hatch, they become caterpillars.

After eating a lot of food, most caterpillars make a cocoon. The caterpillar stays inside the cocoon and slowly changes. When it breaks out of the cocoon, it has become a butterfly or moth.

You can find these insects wherever plants grow. However, adult butterflies and moths do not eat plants. Adult butterflies lay their eggs close to plants because this is the food caterpillars eat.

Most caterpillars eat leaves and flowers. Adult moths and caterpillars drink nectar from flowers. They also suck minerals from mud.

Moths and butterflies also have the same enemies. Spiders enjoy eating these flying insects. Bats and birds also eat them.



Telling Butterflies and Moths Apart

Moths and butterflies have a lot of similarities, but are also very different. You might notice that you only see butterflies during the day. This is the main time they are active. However, moths are active mostly at night.

Moths are attracted to light. The best place to find moths is around lights, windows, and doors. Butterflies are very brightly colored. They can be all colors of the rainbow, from blue to orange to black. Moths can be brightly colored, too. But most of them are not. The reason they have less color is so their enemies will not see them during the daytime. Most moths tend to be brownish or white, but some are different colors. The luna moth is light green and looks like a leaf.

Moths have more scales than butterflies. This makes them look almost furry. Moths also have thicker bodies. These extra scales and thickness help keep them warm at night.

To see the biggest difference in butterflies and moths, you have to look very closely. Butterflies and moths do not have noses. They have two antennae. Butterflies and moths use these to smell. These feelers stick out from the front of their bodies. If you look closely at the antennae on the two insects, you will see differences. Moth antennae are feather-like and pointed at the end. Butterfly antennae have knobs on the end.

The Importance of Butterflies and Moths

Most people love butterflies. However, some people do not think highly of moths. They think moths are pests. The truth is, butterflies and moths are both important to plants. The adults help fruits and vegetables grow. After they sip nectar from flowers, they carry tiny bits of pollen on their bodies. As they go from flower to flower, they spread this pollen. Pollen is a powder. Without pollen, fruits and vegetables would not grow. Without moths and butterflies, we would not have as much to eat.

- 6** The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A: Which conclusion about moths and butterflies is supported by the passage?

- ☐ (A) Moths and butterflies are brightly colored.
- ☐ (B) Moths and butterflies have similar antennae.
- ☐ (C) Moths and butterflies are important to plants.
- ☐ (D) Moths and butterflies are active during the day.

Part B: Which sentence from the passage **best** supports your answer in part A?

- ☐ (A) "This is the main time they are active."
- ☐ (B) "Most moths tend to be brownish or white, but some are different colors."
- ☐ (C) "Butterfly antennae have knobs on the end."
- ☐ (D) "The adults help fruits and vegetables grow."

- 7** The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A: Look at the diagram titled “Life Cycle of a Butterfly.” What conclusion about the life cycle is supported by the diagram and the passage?

- (A)** Caterpillars break out of the pupa or cocoon.
- (B)** Caterpillars eat the eggs laid by the butterfly.
- (C)** The caterpillar changes in the pupa or cocoon.
- (D)** The caterpillar lays eggs in the second life stage.

Part B: Which sentence from the passage **best** supports your answer in part A?

- (A)** “After the eggs hatch, they become caterpillars.”
- (B)** “After eating a lot of food, most caterpillars make a cocoon.”
- (C)** “When it breaks out of the cocoon, it has become a butterfly or moth.”
- (D)** “Adult butterflies lay their eggs close to plants because this is the food caterpillars eat.”

- 8** The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A: Which sentence **best** describes the main idea of the passage?

- (A)** Butterflies and moths go through stages.
- (B)** Most kinds of butterflies and moths have many colors.
- (C)** The eggs of butterflies are easy for other animals to eat.
- (D)** Butterflies want their eggs to be eaten as part of the life cycle.

Part B: Which sentence from the passage **best** supports your answer in part A?

- (A)** "The shells of their eggs are usually very hard, to protect them from being eaten by birds or other animals."
- (B)** "The caterpillar stays inside the cocoon and slowly changes."
- (C)** "Adult butterflies lay their eggs close to plants because this is the food caterpillars eat."
- (D)** "Moths can be brightly colored, too."

- 9** The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A: Read the sentence from the passage.

They have two antennae.

What does the word antennae **most likely** mean as it is used in the sentence?

- (A)** the knobs on the butterfly's head
- (B)** the sections of the butterfly's body
- (C)** the feather-like scales of moths and butterflies
- (D)** the body parts that moths and butterflies use to smell

Part B: What sentence in the passage **best** supports your answer in part A?

- (A)** "Moth antennae are feather-like and pointed at the end."
- (B)** "These feelers stick out from the front of their bodies."
- (C)** "Butterfly antennae have knobs on the end."
- (D)** "Butterflies and moths do not have noses."

- 10** Draw lines and match each cause on the left with its effect on the right.

	Moths and butterflies lay eggs.
The wings of butterflies and moths are made of tiny scales.	Moths have more scales than butterflies.
	Butterflies have very bright colors.
The eggs from butterflies and moths are very hard.	Animals do not eat the eggs.
Moths enjoy being around light.	Moths and butterflies help plants grow.
Butterflies sip nectar from flowers.	"Dust" gets on your fingers if you pick up a butterfly or moth.
	Moths are usually found near windows and doors.

- 11** Read the sentence from the passage.

When it breaks out of the cocoon, it has become a butterfly or moth.

Which words mean almost the same as the word breaks? Pick **two** choices.

- ☐ (A) bursts
- ☐ (B) drips
- ☐ (C) erupts
- ☐ (D) moves
- ☐ (E) unfolds

GO ON →

- 12** Draw lines and match each statement with the correct comparisons between butterflies and moths. Pick **two** choices for **each** statement.

Butterflies are usually seen during the day.

Moths have noses.

The insects are active.

Butterflies have knobs on their bodies.

Moths are fuzzy.

The ways the insects look.

Butterflies help plants thrive.

Moths are usually seen at night.

Butterflies are usually brown or white.

- 13** What conclusion about the author's point of view is supported by the passage?

- (A)** The author wants to convince the reader that both moths and butterflies are pretty.
- (B)** The author wants to warn the reader to be careful when touching butterflies or moths.
- (C)** The author wants to entertain the reader with interesting facts about butterflies and moths.
- (D)** The author wants to tell the reader that both moths and butterflies help make the food we eat.

Read the directions. Then answer the questions.

- 14** A student is writing a research report about sports. He found a source. Read the source and the directions that follow.

Source 1

Sports are a great way to stay active and learn many life skills. There are many sports to choose from and many can be played throughout the year. Not only do you exercise your body but also your mind. Playing a sport helps you set goals for yourself and your team. You learn that if you don't practice then you won't get better. Sports teach you how to listen to adults with respect. You learn to follow directions. Playing a sport gives you an opportunity to meet different people. Quickly, you will make new friends. You also learn to work with others and be part of a team. Once you find the sport that you love, you will begin to become more confident. It teaches you to work hard in everything you do. But above all, it keeps your body moving!

The student took notes about sports. Choose **two** notes that support the author's opinion in the source.

- (A)** Sports can be for everyone.
- (B)** Sports are a way to learn more.
- (C)** You can play sports at any time.
- (D)** You can choose from many sports.
- (E)** Sports help your body stay healthy.
- (F)** You must play sports to improve your skills.

GO ON →

- 15** A student is writing a research report about sports. The student took notes and thought of four main ideas for her report. Draw lines and match **each** main idea with its supporting detail.

Sports can be social.

While playing sports, you make connections with others.

Sports are all about effort.

While playing sports, you are taught to follow steps.

Sports exercise your mind.

To be your best at a sport you have to work at it.

Sports teach you things.

See the play in a sport and decide on your next move.

- 16** A student has made a plan for research. Read the plan and the directions that follow.

Research Report Plan

Topic: St. Louis

Audience: other students

Purpose: to inform

Research Question: How has St. Louis changed in the past 100 years?

A student is writing a report about the city of St. Louis. Which website is the **most useful** source of information for the report?

- (A)** www.stlouistodaymagazine.com
- (B)** www.stlouispostnewspaper.com
- (C)** www.explorersexploringstlouis.org
- (D)** www.stlouistodayandyesterday.org

- 17** A student has made a plan for research. Read the plan and the directions that follow.

Research Report Plan

Topic: wild cats

Audience: students

Purpose: to inform

Research Question: Where are wild cats located around the world?

A student is writing a report about wild cats. Which book would **most likely** have information for the report?

- Ⓐ How to Train Your Cat
- Ⓑ The Wild Animals of Africa
- Ⓒ How to Survive in the Wild
- Ⓓ The History of Cats in America

- 18** A student is writing a report for her class about sleep. Read the draft of the report and complete the task that follows.

Every living thing needs to sleep, especially you! After a busy day at school, your body needs to rest. Sleep also helps to repair your body if you are sick or injured. You may feel tired and cranky if you don't get enough sleep. When you sleep, your brain gets a chance to sort through all the information from the day.

You can help your body get the sleep it needs. One way is to not watch TV or eat in bed. It's a good idea to start winding down early in the evening to help your body get ready for sleep. You should follow the same routine every night.

Write a paragraph that concludes the student's paper.

- 19** A student is writing a story for her music class about a recent performance. The student wants to revise the draft to show the order of events. Read the draft of the story and complete the task that follows.

I was so nervous. My knees were shaking as I approached the stage. My stomach was in knots thinking about what was about to happen. My fingers still ached from practicing. At last the time had come for me to show everyone what I had learned. I smoothed the wrinkles out of my new dress. Time seemed to go by so slowly as I waited for my turn. I grabbed my music, and I walked in front of the audience. All of a sudden, I felt my feet trip underneath me and I dropped my instrument. While trying to keep it from hitting the floor, I let go of my music, which went flying through the air. The audience stopped clapping and everyone was silent. I picked myself up and gathered my music. I could feel that my face was red. I wanted to run and hide, but I had been practicing for too long to quit. I took a deep breath and began playing.

Choose the **best** sentence to support how the underlined sentences show that time changes.

- (A)** Finally, the backstage manager gave me my signal.
- (B)** Next, I paced back and forth backstage and hummed to myself.
- (C)** After all, all the performers were told to look their best for this night.
- (D)** At first, my entire family was in the audience waiting for me to perform.

- 20** A student is writing an opinion article about exercise for her class. The student wants to revise the draft to add a strong conclusion. Read the draft of the opinion article and complete the task that follows.

Students should take time every day to exercise. Exercise makes your heart stronger. By working out your heart, it does a better job of pumping oxygen to your cells. Exercise can also make your body stronger and more flexible. This can help you perform better at sports. Exercise can help you to stay healthy as well. It's also fun to exercise with friends.

Some people say that exercising your brain is just as important. By doing "brain games" you can improve your concentration, memory, or focus. You can do crossword puzzles, brain teasers, or Sudoku to get a mental workout.

Choose the sentence that would make the **best** conclusion for the article.

- (A)** Your brain needs just as much exercise as your body.
- (B)** Exercise is equally important for your body and your mind.
- (C)** Exercising can help you think more clearly after a long day at school.
- (D)** You can get your friends involved in exercising with you to make it more fun as well.



SESSION 2

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

The Three Cranes: A Chinese Folktale

Once there was a wise old man named Tian who lived in the mountains. He lived with three black cranes. He fed and loved the birds, and they were devoted to him. The birds often flew to the village. When they returned, they told Tian of the people who lived below. Tian was troubled by the stories because people were not kind to one another. He knew he had to leave the mountain to share his wisdom.

On the way to the village, he passed a beggar and asked to exchange clothes. The beggar said, "I cannot do this. You are wearing fine red silk robes. I am only wearing rags." Tian insisted, and the beggar agreed. Tian wandered along the streets of the village and asked for food and money, but no one helped. Those who did notice him taunted him. "Only a lazy man would be as poor as you," people said. Others yelled, "Get a job, useless beggar!"

One evening Tian stopped at an inn and knocked on the door. An innkeeper named Wang answered and said, "What can I do for you?" Tian said, "Could you give me some food? I'm very hungry, but I have no money to pay you." Wang said, "You are welcome here. Come in and share my food and drink." Wang gave him soup, tea, and rice. Soon Tian's belly was full.

The next day Tian returned and asked Wang again for food. From then on, Tian returned day after day and Wang continued to feed him. After a few months, Tian came for his last meal. When he had finished, he said, "Now it is time that I repay you."

Wang said, "Nonsense! I gladly give you food and drink." Tian ignored the man and took a brush out of his knapsack. Then he painted three cranes on the wall of the inn. Next, he took out a flute and began playing. The cranes stepped off the wall and began dancing to the tune. Wang turned to Tian. He said, "Who are you that you can do such things?" But Tian just smiled and waved goodbye. The cranes returned to the wall.

When music played in the inn, the cranes left the wall and danced. Word of the dancing cranes spread like wildfire. More and more came to see the cranes. No matter how busy Wang became, he always kept a bowl of soup for the needy.

A year later, Tian returned to the inn. Wang said, "Look what has happened! Your cranes have made me as rich as a king! How can I ever repay you?"

Tian said, "There is one way. Just teach others what you have learned. Life is a schoolroom. Show others what you know about kindness, and that will repay me."

The three cranes flew onto the outstretched arm of Tian as he said goodbye. The cranes lifted Tian off the floor and carried him back up toward the mountaintop. Wang realized that the beggar was the Lord of the Cranes. For the rest of his life, Wang told this story to all who would listen. In this way, he repaid his debt.

- 21** The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A: What is the theme of the passage?

- Ⓐ Give to everyone.
- Ⓑ Be nice to others.
- Ⓒ Rich people should give to the needy.
- Ⓓ Older people should share their wisdom.

Part B: Which sentence from the passage **best** supports your answer in part A?

- Ⓐ "Tian was troubled by the stories because people were not kind to one another."
- Ⓑ "No matter how busy Wang became, he always kept a bowl of soup for the needy."
- Ⓒ "'Your cranes have made me as rich as a king!'"
- Ⓓ "Wang realized that the beggar was the Lord of the Cranes."

- 22** The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A: Read the sentence from the passage.

The cranes stepped off the wall and began dancing to the tune.

Which dictionary entry **best** defines tune?

- (A)** noun: an agreement
- (B)** noun: a general attitude
- (C)** noun: a correct musical pitch
- (D)** noun: a series of musical notes

Part B: Which sentence from the passage **best** supports your answer in part A?

- (A)** "Then he painted three cranes on the wall of the inn."
- (B)** "The cranes returned to the wall."
- (C)** "When music played in the inn, the cranes left the wall and danced."
- (D)** "Word of the dancing cranes spread like wildfire."

- 23** The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A: What conclusion about Tian is supported by the passage?

- ☐ (A) He knew cranes are magical birds.
- ☐ (B) He knew debts should always be repaid.
- ☐ (C) He knew wisdom is needed in our world.
- ☐ (D) He knew kindness is important to have.

Part B: Which sentence from the passage **best** supports your answer in part A?

- ☐ (A) "Once there was a wise old man named Tian who lived in the mountains."
- ☐ (B) "Tian was troubled by the stories because people were not kind to one another."
- ☐ (C) "When he had finished, he said, 'Now it is time that I repay you.'"
- ☐ (D) "When music played in the inn, the cranes left the wall and danced."

- 24** The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A: How does the second paragraph add to the central idea of the passage?

- ☐ Ⓐ It shows how unselfishly people lived.
- ☐ Ⓑ It shows how badly people were treated.
- ☐ Ⓒ It shows how highly people thought of Tian.
- ☐ Ⓓ It shows how people thought Tian was wealthy.

Part B: Which detail from the passage **best** supports your answer in part A?

- ☐ Ⓐ "On the way to the village, he passed a beggar and asked to exchange clothes."
- ☐ Ⓑ "'You are wearing fine red silk robes.'"
- ☐ Ⓒ "Tian insisted, and the beggar agreed."
- ☐ Ⓓ "Those who did notice him taunted him."

- 25** The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A: Read the sentence from the passage.

Word of the dancing cranes spread like wildfire.

What does the author mean by the phrase “spread like wildfire”?

- (A)** traveled across many miles
- (B)** burned down homes of unkind people
- (C)** rapidly caused people to seek safety
- (D)** quickly became known by many people

Part B: Which sentence from the passage **best** supports your answer in part A?

- (A)** “Tian wandered along the streets of the village and asked for food and money, but no one helped.”
- (B)** “From then on, Tian returned day after day and Wang continued to feed him.”
- (C)** “More and more came to see the cranes.”
- (D)** “Wang said, ‘Look what has happened!’”

26 Read the sentences from the passage.

Tian wandered along the streets of the village and asked for food and money, but no one helped. Those who did notice him taunted him. "Only a lazy man would be as poor as you," people said. Others yelled, "Get a job, useless beggar!"

What does the author tell the reader with the use of the word useless? Pick **three** choices.

- ☐ (A) Beggars are important to the community also.
- ☐ (B) Poor people are picked on often.
- ☐ (C) Poor people do not have many talents.
- ☐ (D) Beggars do not have much to offer.
- ☐ (E) The people in the village are not respectful of others.
- ☐ (F) The people in the village are very honest about their feelings.

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 27** Draw lines and match the problem and solution to the main character's reactions from the passage. Pick **two** choices for **each** problem and solution.

Problem Wang could not repay Tian.

Solution Tian knew people were not nice to each other.

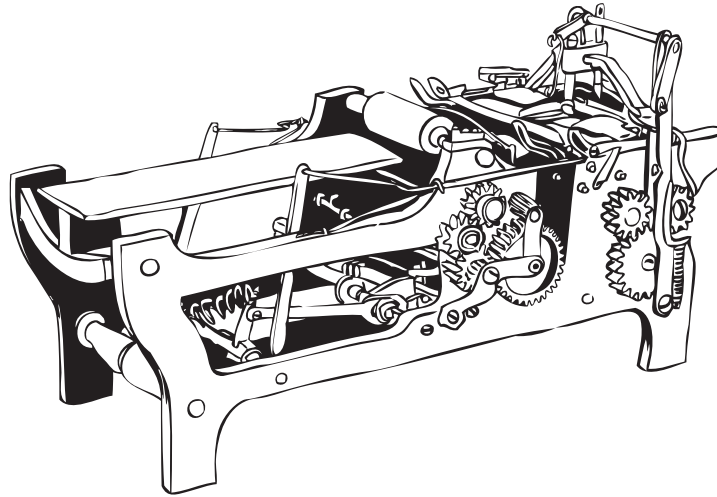
Wang told people about the dancing cranes.

Tian dressed like a beggar to find someone who would be kind.

- 28** What can the reader conclude about Wang in paragraph 3? Use details from the passage to support your answer.

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

Margaret Knight, Inventor



Knight's machine folded and glued the bottom of paper bags.

When you think of famous inventors, what names come to mind? Do you think of Alexander Graham Bell, who invented the telephone? Maybe you think of Thomas Edison, inventor of the light bulb. But do you ever think of Margaret Knight? Perhaps not, but she was actually one of the invention giants of her day.

Early Ideas

Margaret Knight was born in 1838 in Maine. She was an unusual young girl, and she loved building things. When she was only 12 years old, she saw a bad accident in a cotton mill. A worker was injured. Young Margaret made a tool that would shut off a machine if something got caught in it. Several years later, the tool was used in mills. This tool is still used today in cotton mills.

The Paper Bag and the Villain

Knight's best-known invention was the modern paper bag. In 1868, Knight was working in a plant that made flat paper bags. These bags were like envelopes and would only lie flat. Knight had an idea. She wanted to make a bag that would stand up so items could be packed

inside it. However, making these bags by hand would cost too much. So she worked on an idea for a new bag. This one would have a bottom and stand up. Then she designed a machine that would make the paper bags cheaply. The machine cut, folded, and glued the bag together.

After she made the machine, she applied for a patent. That is a paper saying that she owned the idea. Anyone who wanted to use her idea would have to pay her for it. A man named Charles Annan wanted credit for Knight's idea. So Annan took Knight to court. He said that he invented the machine. His only reason was because he said it was impossible for a woman to invent such a machine! In those days, women did not usually invent things. But Knight had proof of her invention.

She had written and drawn plans for her idea. Because she was able to show the plans to the court, she won the case. From 1871 on, stores began to buy Knight's bags.

The Paper Bag Business

Next, Knight set up a company called the Eastern Paper Bag Company. This company made paper bags and sold them. It used Knight's machines. One machine could do the work of 30 people.

Today, paper bags are still made with machines that are based on Knight's design. They can make 200 to 650 sacks each minute! There are over 7,000 of these machines all over the world. These bags are still used in grocery stores and many other stores. Every American home probably has at least one of these bags.

More Inventions

Knight did not stop with the invention of the paper bag. She invented many more things. One was a machine that cut out the shapes of shoes. Another was a window frame. She invented a machine that would sew. She also invented a rotary engine.

Knight died in 1914. Before she died, she had created somewhere between 80 and 100 inventions. She had about 20 patents. Even though Margaret Knight is not well known, she was an important inventor.

- 29** The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A: Which sentence **best** tells the main idea of the passage?

- (A)** Margaret Knight was a little-known inventor.
- (B)** The passage explains how the paper bag was invented.
- (C)** The passage tells about famous inventors and their inventions.
- (D)** Margaret Knight saved many lives with her inventions.

Part B: Which sentence from the passage **best** supports your answer from part A?

- (A)** "When you think of famous inventors, what names come to mind?"
- (B)** "Young Margaret made a tool that would shut off a machine if something got caught in it."
- (C)** "She invented a machine that would sew."
- (D)** "Even though Margaret Knight is not well known, she was an important inventor."

- 30** The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A: What conclusion can be made based on the passage?

- (A)** A lot of women were unknown inventors at that time.
- (B)** Women did not create as many inventions as men at that time.
- (C)** Some people did not think women should be inventors at that time.
- (D)** The courts allowed only men to hold patents on inventions at that time.

Part B: Which sentence from the passage **best** supports your answer in part A?

- (A)** "Perhaps not, but she was actually one of the invention giants of her day."
- (B)** "Anyone who wanted to use her idea would have to pay her for it."
- (C)** "A man named Charles Annan wanted credit for Knight's idea. So Annan took Knight to court."
- (D)** "His only reason for trying to take credit for her design was that he said it was impossible for a woman to invent such a machine!"

- 31** The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A: Read the sentence from the passage.

Next she created a machine that would assemble the paper bags cheaply.

Which phrase **best** defines assemble as it is used in the sentence?

- (A)** to build
- (B)** to fold
- (C)** to invent
- (D)** to meet

Part B: Which sentence from the passage **best** supports your answer in part A?

- (A)** "These bags were like envelopes and would only lie flat."
- (B)** "So she worked on an idea for a new bag."
- (C)** "This one would have a bottom and stand up."
- (D)** "The machine cut, folded, and glued the bag together."

- 32** What is the author's purpose for writing the passage? Pick **two** choices.
- (A)** to explain who Margaret Knight was
 - (B)** to explain how paper bags are made
 - (C)** to explain how inventors can get a patent
 - (D)** to explain all of Margaret Knight's inventions
 - (E)** to explain how Margaret Knight was unusual for her time
 - (F)** to explain that people can get injured when working in a mill
- 33** What is the **most likely** reason the author included an illustration in the passage?
- (A)** to show an example of a famous invention
 - (B)** to show one of the many inventions of Margaret Knight
 - (C)** to show the reader how paper bags are made with a machine
 - (D)** to show why Margaret Knight was not remembered as a famous inventor

Read the directions. Then answer the questions.

- 34** A student is writing a story for class. Read the paragraph from her story.

The bald eagle lived in the tallest pine tree in the woods. One day I went to look for his nest with Grandma. Grandma and I like to hike in the woods because it is interesting. Grandma had _____ his nest last year.

Which word **best** completes the final sentence?

- ☐ (A) saw
- ☐ (B) see
- ☐ (C) seen
- ☐ (D) sees

- 35** Read the paragraph from a student's story.

We went down the muddy path, and I was glad I wore hiking boots because my feet were dry. I wanted to keep walking to where I thought the eagle would be, _____ Grandma told me to stop. She pointed up to the tree where a very large nest was sitting.

Choose the word that **best** fills in the blank and connects the sentences.

- ☐ (A) and
- ☐ (B) but
- ☐ (C) so
- ☐ (D) or

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 36** Which of the following sentences has **no** grammar errors?
- (A)** Me saw a huge nest at the very top of the tree.
 - (B)** Grandma gave me she binoculars so I could see better.
 - (C)** Inside were baby bald eagles chirping for they're mother.
 - (D)** Grandma and I had found the bald eagle and her babies.

- 37** A student is writing a story for her class about the snow day she had. Read the draft of the story and complete the task that follows.

The snow was so fluffy and white that Charles and I had to play in it. We went outside with our snow boots and mittens. We started to make a snowman but then made a snow cave instead. First we made a really big pile of snow. Then we dug a hole in the side of the snow pile. After a while we crawled inside and smoothed out the top. Suddenly a snowball hit the inside of the hole we made! It was our older brother Simon, who came outside to play in the snow with us. We had the best snow day ever!

The student has decided to use different words for her story. Choose the **two** words that **best** replace the underlined words.

	lump
	hill
pile	
	knocked
	smacked
	tapped
hit	
	mound

- 38** A student is writing an opinion paper for her principal about how recess should be longer. Read the draft of the opinion paper and complete the task that follows.

Recess should be longer because it is my favorite time of the day. School is important but play is important for kids too. Our recess is too short. We do not have enough time to finish our games. Recess is good for kids because we need to run around and use our energy. Learning is hard work. Our teachers are sometimes grumpy because we move too much. Longer recess would help our teachers not be grumpy. This is why recess should be longer.

The student wants to choose words that would be more convincing to the principal. Choose the word that would be the **best** replacement for the underlined word.

- (A)** great
- (B)** important
- (C)** special
- (D)** wanted

- 39** A student is writing a story for her teacher about being invisible. Read the draft of the story and answer the question that follows.

One day I woke up and realized I was invisible. I came downstairs and no one saw me. So, I decided to go back to bed. I did not go to school even though it was Wednesday. Everyone left for school and I got up. Then I thought it would be fun to be a spy. I went to the playground and climbed up to the slide. The boys were playing there during recess. They were not talking about anything interesting so I left. My friends were playing soccer so I went to see. I wished I was playing but no one could see me. Being invisible is not fun.

The writer wants to replace the underlined phrase to make her meaning clearer. Which phrase would make her word choice better?

- ☐ Ⓐ to help catch bad guys
- ☐ Ⓑ to learn what people do
- ☐ Ⓒ to secretly watch my friends
- ☐ Ⓓ to use my powers on my friends

