

W.3.1  
W.3.1a  
W.3.1b  
W.3.1c  
W.3.1d

MP3

**Grade 3 Opinion Writing Analytical Rubric** Writer's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1. Ideas and Content** **15 pts possible** \_\_\_\_\_
  - Uses pre-writing strategies to assist with the writing process. (3pts)
  - States a clear position/opinion (3pts)
  - All facts and details support the position/opinion(3pts)
  - Reasons are strong and convincing (3pts)
  - Writing is focused throughout piece (3pts)
  
- 2. Organization** **15 pts possible** \_\_\_\_\_
  - Exciting beginning that hooks reader (3pts)
  - Opening paragraph clearly states position/opinion (3pts)
  - Ideas are in a logical order and linking words and phrases are use to connect ideas(3pts)
  - Ending reinforces position/opinion and gives a call to action (3pts)
  - There is evidence of paragraphing (3pts)
  
- 3. Voice** **6 pts possible** \_\_\_\_\_
  - Ideas are expressed in an original way (3pts)
  - The writer communicates feelings, causing the reader to connect with the story. (smile, laugh, gasp, frown, etc) (3pts)
  
- 4. Word Choice** **9 pts possible** \_\_\_\_\_
  - Signal words are used to connect ideas (3pts)
  - Persuasive words are used to connect the reader to the writer's position/opinion(3pts)
  - Concrete/vivid words paint a picture in the readers mind (3pts)
  
- 5. Sentence Fluency** **9 pts possible** \_\_\_\_\_
  - Uses a variety of sentence types and lengths (3pts)
  - No two sentences start with the same word in one paragraph (3pts)
  - Writing has a smooth and natural flow. (3pts)
  
- 6. Conventions** **9 pts possible** \_\_\_\_\_
  - All sentences are punctuated correctly including capitalization, commas, and end marks. (3pts)
  - All high frequency words are spelled correctly (3pts)
  - Uses complete sentences and grammar. (3pts)
  
- 7. Work Habits** **9 pts possible** \_\_\_\_\_
  - Uses best handwriting. (3pts)
  - It's clear that the piece has been revised and edited. (3pts)
  - Writer stays on tasks and puts forth effort (3pts)

**Total Points: 72 points**

**Your Points:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Your Grade:** \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# vocabulary

RI 3.1, RI 3.6, RI 3.8, RI 3.9

Answer Numbers 1 through 10. Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1 What does the word *migrate* mean in the sentence below?

The geese migrate when they fly south for the winter.

- (A) learn to find their way
- (B) chatter to each other
- (C) move to a new place
- (D) stop often to swim

- 2 What does the word *solid* mean in the sentence below?

The milk is a liquid, and the cookies are a solid.

- (F) something that is good to eat
- (G) something that is hard to make
- (H) something that has shape and weight
- (I) something that has sugar and frosting

- 3 What does the word *chilly* mean in the sentence below?

Suki put on a sweater because she felt chilly.

- (A) afraid
- (B) cold
- (C) generous
- (D) lonely

- 4 What does the word *landscape* mean in the sentence below?

Garner drew a picture of the hilly landscape.

- (F) curtain
- (G) scene
- (H) sleigh
- (I) vacation

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 22**  
**WEEKLY TESTS 22.3**

**The Journey:**  
**Stories of Migration**  
**Vocabulary**

- 5 What does the word *accident* mean in the sentence below?

**Johnny drives carefully and has never had a car accident.**

- (A) bucket
- (B) coconut
- (C) hammer
- (D) wreck

- 6 What does the word *automatic* mean in the sentence below?

**An automatic car wash opened on the corner.**

- (F) self-powered
- (G) hand-powered
- (H) wind-powered
- (I) human-powered

- 7 What does the word *autograph* mean in the sentence below?

**Lacy waited in line for the singer to autograph a picture.**

- (A) paint
- (B) sell
- (C) sign
- (D) take

- 8 What does the word *telescope* mean in the sentence below?

**Rick studied the moon through his telescope.**

- (F) a device for looking at small things
- (G) a device for looking at shiny things
- (H) a device for looking at moving things
- (I) a device for looking at things far away

**The Journey:  
Stories of Migration**  
**Vocabulary**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

- 9 What does the word *magnify* mean in the sentence below?

**We used a hand lens to magnify the grains of sand so we could see them better.**

- (A) to separate something
- (B) to put something together
- (C) to make something look larger
- (D) to make something look smaller

- 10 What does the word *maximum* mean in the sentence below?

**The bridge had a maximum weight of four tons.**

- (F) the lowest
- (G) the greatest
- (H) the weakest
- (I) the strongest



# Comprehension

Answer Numbers 1 through 10. Base your answers on the article "The Journey: Stories of Migration."

- ① Read this sentence from the article.

There are few migrations as dramatic and frightening as when the desert locusts are moving across Africa.

What does the author mean by the word *dramatic* in the sentence above?

- Ⓐ easy
  - Ⓑ entertaining
  - Ⓒ exciting
  - Ⓓ exhausting
- ② How does a locust look DIFFERENT from a grasshopper?
- Ⓕ A locust turns black.
  - Ⓖ A locust turns green.
  - Ⓗ A locust turns dark yellow or red.
  - Ⓘ A locust turns bright orange or pink.

- ③ Read this sentence from the article.

And in the sudden darkness there is a terrible thunderous noise.

Why did the author use the word *thunderous* in the sentence above?

- Ⓐ to show how soft the noise was
- Ⓑ to show how loud the noise was
- Ⓒ to show how scary the noise was
- Ⓓ to show how scratchy the noise was

- ④ Read this sentence from the article.

Within minutes they will fly off again, leaving behind them a totally devastated landscape.

What does the author mean by the word *devastated* in the sentence above?

- Ⓕ beautiful
- Ⓖ different
- Ⓗ interesting
- Ⓘ ruined

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 22**  
WEEKLY TESTS 22.6

**The Journey:  
Stories of Migration**  
Comprehension

- 5 How does the landscape look DIFFERENT after the locusts have flown through?
- (A) All of the lakes have dried up.
  - (B) All of the plants have been eaten.
  - (C) All of the grasshoppers have laid eggs.
  - (D) All of the locusts have blocked out the sun.
- 6 How are today's locust swarms DIFFERENT from those in ancient times?
- (F) Today's swarms fly lower.
  - (G) Today's swarms are larger.
  - (H) Today's swarms are smaller.
  - (I) Today's swarms eat more plants.

- 7 How is the migration of the gray whale DIFFERENT from the migration of other mammals?
- (A) Gray whales change color before migration.
  - (B) Gray whales go farther than other mammals.
  - (C) Gray whales do not go as far as other mammals.
  - (D) Gray whales do not change colors before migration.

- 8 Read this sentence from the article.

**The whales eat and eat and eat, straining the tiny food through strips of baleen in their mouths.**

What does the author mean by the word *straining* in the sentence above?

- (F) to swallow
- (G) to push violently
- (H) to stretch beyond the limit
- (I) to remove by passing through

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 22**  
WEEKLY TESTS 22.7

**The Journey:  
Stories of Migration**  
Comprehension

- 9 How are the Arctic waters DIFFERENT from the waters along California and Mexico?
- (A) The Arctic waters have less food.
  - (B) The Arctic waters are much colder.
  - (C) The Arctic waters are much dirtier.
  - (D) The Arctic waters have more people fishing there.

- 10 How are gray whales and locusts DIFFERENT?
- (F) Gray whales are fish, and locusts are insects.
  - (G) Gray whales migrate, but locusts stay in one place.
  - (H) Gray whales live in the sea, but locusts live in the desert.
  - (I) Gray whales lay eggs, but locusts give birth to live young.

Mark Student Reading Level:

\_\_\_\_ Independent \_\_\_\_ Instructional \_\_\_\_ Listening

Compare and Contrast, Author's Word Choice,  
Anchor Text



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Look back at the selection “The Journey: Stories of Migration.” Then read and answer the question.

Why do gray whales migrate? Use information from the text to support your answer.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



Fourth Grade Rats Quiz #1  
Chapters 1-5

RL3.1  
RL3.6

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Use your book to help you answer the following questions.

1. How does the narrator feel about becoming a rat? How do you know this?

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2. List 3 things Rats don't do.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

3. Write a number on the line (1-5) to put the events in the order that they happened from first to last. (Hint use chapter 3)

- \_\_\_\_\_ Joey tells Suds to meet him at the swings.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Suds gets a hug from Mrs. Sims.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Suds feels a hand on top of his head.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Gerald Willis kicks Suds' apple.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Suds' lunch box falls all over the floor.

4. What happens when Joey and Suds go to the swings?

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Fourth Grade Rats Quiz #1  
Chapters 1-5

5. Why is the narrator known as Suds?

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6. Do you think Sud's Mom understands what he is going through? Why or Why not?

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7. What is the one thing that makes Suds forget all of his pain?

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8. Do you think Suds really wants to grow up? Give evidence to support your answer.

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9. What happens when Suds eats dinner with his family? Is this similar or different to dinner at your house?

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10. True or False: Suds is the narrator's real name? \_\_\_\_\_

## Fourth Grade Rats

### Quiz #2

### Chapters 6-10

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Use your book to answer the following questions.

1. List 3 things that Joey does throughout the story to prove that he is a man.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

2. Who starts following Joey around? How does this make Suds feel?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Describe what Joey's room looks like. Is this similar for different to the way your room looks?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Fourth Grade Rats

### Quiz #2

#### Chapters 6-10

4. Suds enters training camp with Joey. Tell 3 things that Joey does to train Suds. Be sure to tell if Suds was successful with each training event.

Training Event : \_\_\_\_\_  
Was Suds Successful? How do you know?: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Training Event : \_\_\_\_\_  
Was Suds Successful? How do you know?: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Training Event : \_\_\_\_\_  
Was Suds Successful? How do you know?: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. What does Suds do when he sees Judy Billings sitting alone at lunch? How does Judy react?

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**Fourth Grade Rats**

**Quiz #2**

**Chapters 6-10**

6. What happens to Suds that starts making him act like a rat?

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7. What rat type things does Suds do when he gets home?

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8. How does Judy Billings act toward Suds now that he is a rat?

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9. What does Suds do just for Judy Billings?

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10. What is your opinion of Judy? Explain.

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# Vocabulary

R.L.3.2

Answer Numbers 1 through 10. Choose the best answer for each question.

- ① What does the word *plucked* mean in the sentence below?

**Sandra plucked off the feathers that were in the hat.**

- Ⓐ rubbed
- Ⓑ lowered
- Ⓒ pulled out
- Ⓓ moved over

- ② What does the word *tugged* mean in the sentence below?

**The little boy tugged his sock until it came off.**

- Ⓕ rolled
- Ⓖ shook
- Ⓗ pulled at
- Ⓘ pushed around

- ③ What does the word *scowled* mean in the sentence below?

**Mr. Kim scowled when he lost the game.**

- Ⓐ screamed
- Ⓑ frowned angrily
- Ⓒ looked interested
- Ⓓ became surprised

- ④ What does the word *profit* mean in the sentence below?

**Ted worked hard all summer and made a profit.**

- Ⓕ new work
- Ⓖ big choice
- Ⓗ job well done
- Ⓘ money gained

- 5 What does the word *hollered* mean in the sentence below?

**Mrs. Anderson hollered for the dog to come inside the house.**

- (A) asked
- (B) said
- (C) whispered
- (D) yelled

- 6 What does the idiom *slip up* mean in the sentence below?

**Manny tried not to slip up when he gave his speech.**

- (F) fly up
- (G) fall down
- (H) make a joke
- (I) make a mistake

- 7 What does the idiom *hang around* mean in the sentence below?

**The kids always hang around at my house.**

- (A) run away
- (B) spend time at
- (C) climb the roof
- (D) stay away from

- 8 What does the idiom *shake a leg* mean in the sentence below?

**Mom told Lars to shake a leg or he would be late for school.**

- (F) hurry up
- (G) slow down
- (H) do a dance
- (I) kick something

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 12**  
WEEKLY TESTS 12.4

**Tops and Bottoms**

**Vocabulary**

- 9 What does the idiom *hit it off* mean in the sentence below?

**Mary and Shera hit it off the first time they met.**

- Ⓐ became shy
- Ⓑ became friends
- Ⓒ became enemies
- Ⓓ became strangers

- 10 What does the idiom *beating around the bush* mean in the sentence below?

**Ralph was beating around the bush instead of telling what happened.**

- Ⓕ talking quietly
- Ⓖ talking very loudly
- Ⓗ talking without stopping
- Ⓘ talking about other things





# Comprehension

Answer Numbers 1 through 10. Base your answers on the story "Tops and Bottoms."

- 1 Why was Hare's family in bad shape?
  - A Hare lost his job.
  - B Hare's father died.
  - C Hare did not have any land.
  - D Hare was in trouble with his neighbor.
- 2 Why does Hare ask Bear to be business partners?
  - F so Hare can use Bear's land
  - G so Hare can take Bear's money
  - H so Hare can live in Bear's house
  - I so Hare can sleep all day like Bear
- 3 What does Hare mean when he asks the question *tops or bottoms*?
  - A What job do you want to do?
  - B What part of the crops do you want?
  - C How do you want to divide the work?
  - D How much should you sell the crops for?
- 4 Why does Hare tell Bear that he will do all of the planting and harvesting?
  - F He likes to work hard.
  - G He wants Bear to agree to his idea.
  - H He wants Mrs. Hare to help him instead.
  - I He knows Bear does not know how to work hard.
- 5 Which sentence from the story shows that Bear learned a lesson?
  - A "But, Hare, all the best parts are in your half!"
  - B "Bear never again slept through a season of planting and harvesting."
  - C "'You've tricked me twice, and you owe me one season of both tops and bottoms!'"
  - D "Hare tugged off the roots at the bottom and the tassels at the top and put them in a pile for Bear."

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 12**  
WEEKLY TESTS 12.6

**Tops and Bottoms**

**Comprehension**

- 6 Why did Bear think Hare cheated him?
- (F) because Hare planted crops in his field
  - (G) because Hare asked him too many questions
  - (H) because Bear never got crops from the harvest
  - (I) because Bear slept while Hare did all the work
- 7 What do you learn about Hare in this story?
- (A) He is lazy.
  - (B) He is kind.
  - (C) He is clever.
  - (D) He is always sleepy.
- 8 What would Hare MOST LIKELY say to defend himself if he was accused of cheating Bear?
- (F) He did not cheat Bear because he asked him what part of the plant he wanted.
  - (G) He did not cheat Bear because Bear did not do any of the work himself.
  - (H) He cheated Bear because he wanted to take Bear's crops.
  - (I) He cheated Bear because Bear was not kind to his family.
- 9 Which word BEST describes Bear?
- (A) bossy
  - (B) helpful
  - (C) trusting
  - (D) ungrateful
- 10 What lesson does Bear learn in this story?
- (F) Do not give your money to other people.
  - (G) It is important to get a lot of sleep, so don't work too hard.
  - (H) Do not trust your neighbors because they will always trick you.
  - (I) Do the work yourself and don't be lazy if you want good results.

Mark Student Reading Level:

\_\_\_\_ Independent \_\_\_\_ Instructional \_\_\_\_ Listening



# Phonics

Answer Numbers 1 through 10. Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1 Which word sounds the SAME as the word *hole*?
- (A) hill  
(B) hull  
(C) whale  
(D) whole
- 2 Which word sounds the SAME as the word *it's*?
- (F) is  
(G) isn't  
(H) it  
(I) its
- 3 Which word sounds the SAME as the word *hear*?
- (A) hair  
(B) here  
(C) ring  
(D) wear
- 4 Which word sounds the SAME as the word *won*?
- (F) one  
(G) own  
(H) run  
(I) win
- 5 Which word sounds the SAME as the word *their*?
- (A) dare  
(B) dear  
(C) there  
(D) they
- 6 Which word sounds the SAME as the word *hour*?
- (F) air  
(G) hair  
(H) house  
(I) our

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 12**  
WEEKLY TESTS 12.8

**Tops and Bottoms**

**Phonics**

7 Which word sounds the SAME as the word *fir*?

- (A) fair
- (B) fear
- (C) fire
- (D) fur

8 Which word sounds the SAME as the word *rode*?

- (F) red
- (G) ride
- (H) road
- (I) rod

9 Which word sounds the SAME as the word *piece*?

- (A) peace
- (B) pierce
- (C) place
- (D) please

10 Which word sounds the SAME as the word *your*?

- (F) hour
- (G) our
- (H) year
- (I) you're



# Phonics

Answer Numbers 1 through 10. Choose the best answer for each question.

- ① Which word BEST completes the sentence below?

There are some pickles in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- Ⓐ jair
- Ⓑ jar
- Ⓒ jer
- Ⓓ jur

- ② Which word BEST completes the sentence below?

The soft pillows are quite \_\_\_\_\_.

- Ⓐ comfortable
- Ⓑ comfirtable
- Ⓒ comfortable
- Ⓓ comfurtable

- ③ Which word BEST completes the sentence below?

We rowed the boat up to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- Ⓐ share
- Ⓑ shire
- Ⓒ shore
- Ⓓ shour

- ④ Which word BEST completes the sentence below?

The big box is made of \_\_\_\_\_.

- Ⓐ cardboard
- Ⓑ caredboard
- Ⓒ cirdboard
- Ⓓ curdboard

- ⑤ Which word BEST completes the sentence below?

If the weather is nice, we will sit on the \_\_\_\_\_.

- Ⓐ pirch
- Ⓑ porch
- Ⓒ purch
- Ⓓ pyrch

- ⑥ Which word BEST completes the sentence below?

The rabbit hopped to its den in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- Ⓐ firest
- Ⓑ forest
- Ⓒ fourest
- Ⓓ furest

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 14**  
WEEKLY TESTS 14.8

**Aero and Officer Mike**

**Phonics**

- 7 Which word BEST completes the sentence below?

Brian is buying milk at the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) star
- (B) stir
- (C) store
- (D) stour

- 8 Which word BEST completes the sentence below?

The month after February is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (F) March
- (G) Marech
- (H) Mirch
- (I) Murch

- 9 Which word BEST completes the sentence below?

If you are still hungry, you can eat some \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) mire
- (B) more
- (C) mour
- (D) mure

- 10 Which word BEST completes the sentence below?

Maria lives in the house on the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (F) carner
- (G) corner
- (H) courner
- (I) curner



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Vocabulary

RL3.7, RF3.3 L.3.5b

Answer Numbers 1 through 10. Choose the best answer for each question.

RF 3.3b

- ① What does the word *reunion* mean in the sentence below?

All of my cousins came to the family reunion.

- Ⓐ arrow
- Ⓑ dedication
- Ⓒ gathering
- Ⓓ terror

- ② What does the word *inspired* mean in the sentence below?

Who is the hero that has inspired you the most?

- Ⓕ affected
- Ⓖ bundled
- Ⓗ pasted
- Ⓘ struggled

- ③ What does the word *sincere* mean in the sentence below?

I knew my sister was sincere when she said she was sorry.

- Ⓐ cloudy
- Ⓑ damp
- Ⓒ honest
- Ⓓ usual

- ④ What does the word *loveliest* mean in the sentence below?

Mom picked out the loveliest dress to wear for the party.

- Ⓕ happiest
- Ⓖ prettiest
- Ⓗ rockiest
- Ⓘ tastiest

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 What does the word *managed* mean in the sentence below?

I am not sure how Tom managed to move the bed all by himself.

- (A) changed
- (B) planted
- (C) slept
- (D) succeeded

- 6 Which word BEST completes the sentence below?

Kim's hair is \_\_\_\_\_ than Lisa's hair.

- (F) shiner
- (G) shinier
- (H) shiniest
- (I) shiny

- 7 Which word BEST completes the sentence below?

Celia is \_\_\_\_\_ than Tonya in math.

- (A) best
- (B) bestest
- (C) better
- (D) gooder

- 8 Which word BEST completes the sentence below?

Who is the \_\_\_\_\_ athlete of all time?

- (F) greater
- (G) greaterest
- (H) greatest
- (I) greatliest

- 9 Which word BEST completes the sentence below?

Your joke was funny, but Michael told the \_\_\_\_\_ joke of the day.

- (A) funnest
- (B) funnier
- (C) funniest
- (D) funnily

- 10 Which word BEST completes the sentence below?

Gary's teeth are \_\_\_\_\_ than mine.

- (F) white
- (G) whiter
- (H) whitest
- (I) whittier





Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

The Journey of  
Oliver K. Woodman  
Comprehension

# Comprehension

Answer Numbers 1 through 10. Base your answers on the story "The Journey of Oliver K. Woodman."

- ① What did Tameka ask her uncle to do in her first letter?
  - Ⓐ write a letter
  - Ⓑ come for a visit
  - Ⓒ take her to the rodeo
  - Ⓓ build kitchen cabinets
- ② Which of the following is MOST LIKELY true?
  - Ⓕ that Oliver never met Uncle Ray
  - Ⓖ that Uncle Ray never met Tameka
  - Ⓗ that Tameka saw Uncle Ray every single day
  - Ⓘ that Tameka and Uncle Ray had visited before
- ③ Which words help the reader understand how Tameka felt about Uncle Ray?
  - Ⓐ "favorite uncle"
  - Ⓑ "favorite niece"
  - Ⓒ "couple of weeks"
  - Ⓓ "left this morning"
- ④ What did Uncle Ray do before he put Oliver on the side of the road?
  - Ⓕ He went to visit Tameka.
  - Ⓖ He wrote a letter to "Traveler."
  - Ⓗ He built all of the kitchen cabinets.
  - Ⓘ He wondered where Oliver could be.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

The Journey of  
Oliver K. Woodman  
Comprehension

- 5 Who was the FIRST person to give Oliver a ride?
- (A) Cherry
  - (B) Tameka
  - (C) Jackson
  - (D) Bobbi Joe
- 6 What happened AFTER Oliver visited Cherry?
- (F) He got a ride with Quinn's cousin's boyfriend's aunt.
  - (G) He did not say goodbye to Quinn's cousin's boyfriend's aunt.
  - (H) He went to a basketball game with Quinn's cousin's boyfriend's aunt.
  - (I) He went to Uncle Ray's house with Quinn's cousin's boyfriend's aunt.
- 7 What word BEST describes the language in Cherry's letter?
- (A) formal
  - (B) informal
  - (C) sad
  - (D) serious
- 8 Which character wrote the MOST formal-sounding letter?
- (F) Tameka Schwartz
  - (G) Bernard Grape
  - (H) Melissa Tso
  - (I) Bobbi Jo

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

The Journey of  
Oliver K. Woodman  
Comprehension

- 9 Which of the following is the BEST example of formal writing?
- A "Knock, knock. Who's there?"
  - B "Guess who came to dinner? Oliver! We had so much fun!"
  - C "He hung out with us for a couple of days, and all the girls liked him better than Quinn."
  - D "My sisters and I had the distinct pleasure of entertaining Mr. Oliver K. Woodman for the past 23 days."

- 10 Which of the following is the BEST example of informal writing?
- F "Dear Sir:"
  - G "He's an easy fella to travel with."
  - H "Our family, currently on vacation, picked up the above-named person in what I thought was a goodwill gesture."
  - I "With the deepest and most sincere gratitude, we plan to deliver him to the doorstep of Tameka Schwartz within the next two days."

Mark Student Reading Level:

\_\_\_\_ Independent \_\_\_\_ Instructional \_\_\_\_ Listening

Sequence of Events, Formal and Informal Language,  
Anchor Text



## Unit 5 Test

**DIRECTIONS** Fill in the circle next to the sent spelling and use of pronouns, verbs, contract

ows the correct  
omophones.

1. ☐ Me and my classmates study dinosaurs in Mr. Kelly's class.  
☐ He take us to the museum to learn more.  
☐ Miguel and me sit together.  
☒ They wait anxiously.
2. ☐ We all rushes to the Hall of Dinosaurs.  
☐ I wants to see the T. rex.  
☐ Your to walk slowly!  
☒ It's a rule in this museum!
3. ☒ Tell Bob and me about the word *dinosaur*.  
☐ It mean "terrible lizard."  
☐ The fossils don't look terrible to Miguel and I.  
☐ Its too bad all the dinosaurs died.
4. ☐ Miguel and me like the dinosaurs the most.  
☐ There putting up many new displays in the museum.  
☒ We read about one display.  
☐ Its called "The Age of Reptiles."

5. ☐ Mr. Kelly shows me and my classmates the apatosaurus.  
☒ It measures over 75 feet long.  
☐ I watchs its tiny head.  
☐ It seem to move.
6. ☐ The T. rex get our attention next.  
☐ It's long teeth are scary.  
☒ It gives some of us the shivers.  
☐ Your lucky it's only a fossil.
7. ☐ Me and the others study the diplodocus.  
☐ It weigh more than ten elephants.  
☐ Its bigger than the apatosaurus  
☒ Both plant eaters are known for their long necks.
8. ☐ The museum displays it's smal dinosaurs, too.  
☒ One dinosaur there is the size of a chicken.  
☐ Us also saw a fossil of a dinosaur with feathers.  
☐ There finding new types of dinosaurs every year.

**DIRECTIONS** Fill in the circle next to the sentence that shows the correct spelling and use of adjectives, adverbs, and negatives.

1. ☐ Echo Pond is the prettiest pond in the park.  
☐ You won't never see a more beautiful place than Echo Park.  
☒ A pond is smaller than a lake.  
☐ Canada geese are the most commonest of the birds here.
2. ☐ Echo Pond is more popularer now than five years ago.  
☐ The water is more cleaner now than in the past.  
☐ There aren't no big boats on it.  
☒ This is the most important area for watching birds.
3. ☐ A duck is smaller than an goose.  
☐ That swan is the biggest bird.  
☐ Blue herons are the gracefulest of all the birds here.  
☒ The swans are more beautiful than the geese.
4. ☐ A otter lives on the pond.  
☒ That's the deepest part of all.  
☐ This is the noisest bullfrog.  
☐ The bullfrog is the most largest of all American frogs.
5. ☐ Summer heat makes a water lilies grow.  
☒ I paddled in a canoe yesterday.  
☐ I never enjoyed nothing more.  
☐ We went out on the hottest day.
6. ☐ A snake wasn't doing nothing.  
☒ The ducks swam lazily in the pond.  
☐ The beavers were making a more bigger lodge.  
☐ A eagle was soaring overhead.
7. ☒ Autumn is a more difficult time for lake animals than summer.  
☐ Food is more scarcer in cold weather than in warm weather.  
☐ The geese don't never stay past October.  
☐ Life is more harder here than in other places.
8. ☐ The frogs do not go nowhere.  
☐ An beaver sleeps most of winter.  
☐ The more warmer days of spring will be here soon.  
☒ I'll be here to see the ice melt.

# Lesson 11: Singular and Plural Nouns

L3.1a

## LEARN

A **singular noun** names one person, place, or thing.

A **plural noun** names more than one person, place, or thing.

SINGULAR I picked an **apple**.

PLURAL I picked three **apples**.

- Add -s to form the plural of most singular nouns.

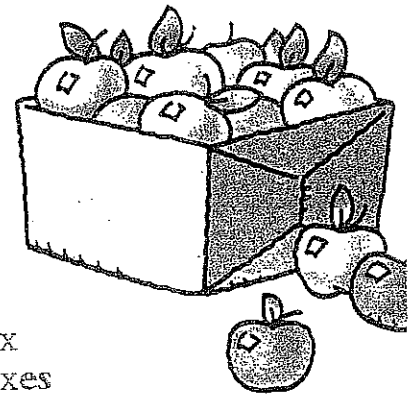
SINGULAR	plant	bird	farm
PLURAL	plants	birds	farms

- Add -es to form the plural of nouns ending in s, ch, sh, or x.

SINGULAR	grass	bench	brush	box
PLURAL	grasses	benches	brushes	boxes

- Some nouns end in a consonant and y. To make these nouns plural, change the y to i and add -es.

SINGULAR	baby	butterfly
PLURAL	babies	butterflies



## PRACTICE



Write *singular* or *plural* to tell about the noun in **dark print**. If the noun is singular, also write the plural of the noun. The first one is done for you.

1. a piece of **fruit**

singular, fruits

2. one green **vegetable**

singular, vegetables

3. a bag of **groceries**

plural

4. a bunch of **grapes**

plural

5. one jar of **jelly**

singular, jellies

## Unit 3 Test

RF 3.3d

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m

**DIRECTIONS** Fill in the circle next to the sentence that shows the correct spelling and use of verbs or contractions.

1. ☐ The third graders wants to bake bread.  
☐ Ms. Clark has wrote a recipe on the board.  
☒ Our teacher explains the recipe, too.  
☐ The class need three cups of flour.
2. ☐ Ms. Clark washs her hands.  
☒ All the third graders wash, too.  
☐ Rita measure the flour.  
☐ The cooking class has began.
3. ☐ Dan reaches for the warm water.  
☐ Karen cant open the baking powder.  
☐ Jed open it.  
☒ Some powder spills on the floor.
4. ☒ I am helping, too.  
☐ I adds some salt.  
☐ Ms. Clark has gave a spoon to Mei.  
☐ Mei stired oil slowly into the dough.
5. ☐ Ms. Clark rubed flour on her hands.  
☒ Then she placed the dough on a board.  
☐ Now Ms. Clark punches the dough in the center.  
☐ The students has watched closely.
6. ☐ The warm dough rise slowly.  
☐ I didnt' know it took so long.  
☒ Ms. Clark kneads the dough again.  
☐ The air rushes out all at once.
7. ☐ The time had came to bake the bread.  
☐ Max press the dough into a pan.  
☐ Ms. Clark gone over to the oven.  
☒ We won't have to wait long.
8. ☐ A delicious smell fill the room.  
☒ The bread is ready at last.  
☐ Every student has ate a piece.  
☐ The students wishes that all bread was homemade.