

# Ohio's State Tests

**RELEASED ITEMS  
PAPER TEST BOOKLET**

**LARGE PRINT**

**SPRING 2016**

**GRADE 3  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS**

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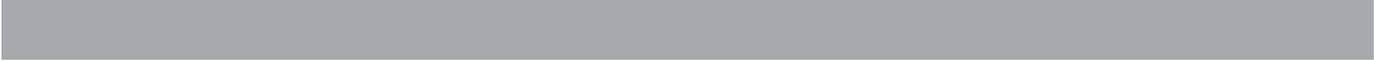
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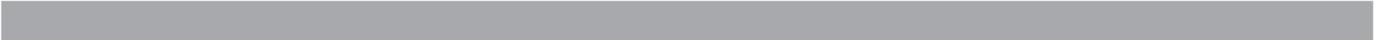
**NOTE: The question numbers in this Released Items Paper Test Booklet match the question numbers in the corresponding Item Release Scoring Guide available on the portal and the item numbers in the Item Level Report in the Online Reporting System.**

**Directions:**

1. Read each question carefully. Think about what is being asked. Look carefully at graphs or diagrams because they will help you understand the question. Then, choose or write the answer you think is best.
2. Use only a #2 pencil to answer questions on this test.
3. For questions with bubbled responses, fill in the circle next to your answer choice. If you change your answer, make sure you erase your old answer completely. Do not cross out or make any marks on the other choices.
4. For questions with response boxes, write your answer neatly, clearly and only in the space provided. Answers written outside of the space provided will not be scored.
5. If you do not know the answer to a question, skip it and go on to the next question. If you have time, go back to the questions you skipped and try to answer them before turning in your Student Test Booklet.
6. Check over your work when you are finished.



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**Directions: Read the selection.**

## Watching in the Wild

by Charnan Simon

- 1 Jane Goodall knows how to watch. For more than 40 years, she has watched a group of **chimpanzees** in Gombe National Park in Africa. What she has seen has changed the way scientists think about animals—and people.
- 2 Jane was 26 years old when she first went to Gombe. It was 1960, and no one had ever studied chimpanzees in the wild. Jane's plan was simple. She would travel to Africa and find some chimpanzees. Then she would sit quietly and watch them go about their lives.
- 3 When she arrived at Gombe, Jane could hear chimpanzees calling to each other across the valleys. She found half-eaten fruits under trees where they had fed. But she didn't see the chimpanzees themselves. They were shy! Whenever Jane came close, they ran away.
- 4 Jane was discouraged. But she didn't give up. If the chimpanzees didn't want her to come close, she would watch them from a distance. Every day she

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woke up before dawn. She put on clothes that blended in with the jungle and climbed to the top of a high, rocky ledge. Using binoculars, she sat and looked at chimpanzees—hour after hour after hour.

- 5 Other people might have been bored. Not Jane! She loved watching the chimpanzees feeding in fig trees and drinking from streams. She saw how they greeted each other with hugs and kisses. She smiled at the baby chimps who perched on their mothers' backs or sat cradled in their laps.
- 6 Jane took notes on everything she saw. She wrote about how, at night, each chimp made a cozy nest high in the treetops. Jane watched the chimps bend branches and tuck in smaller twigs. She saw mothers curl up with their babies and then sit back up to make a pillow from a handful of leaves. When the chimps left their nests in the morning, Jane climbed up to try them out for herself!
- 7 Slowly, the chimpanzees became used to Jane. They let her come closer and closer. Jane began naming the chimps she recognized. David Greybeard had a silvery beard and a calm manner. Old Flo was ugly, with a big nose and raggedy ears—but she was a wonderful mother. Mr. McGregor reminded Jane of the gardener in *The Tale of Peter Rabbit*.

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- 8 At the time, scientists thought that animals being studied should be given numbers, not names. But Jane didn't agree. She saw that the chimpanzees had real personalities. It made sense to give them real names. Today, many scientists name the animals they study in the wild.
- 9 One day Jane saw something really exciting. David Greybeard was sitting by a red-earth termite mound. He poked a long grass stem into a hole in the mound. Then he pulled the stem out and ate the crunchy termites that clung to it.



- 10 Jane was amazed. David Greybeard was using the grass stem as a tool! Until then, scientists thought that only people used tools. Jane saw the chimps using

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other tools, too. Once, a big brother chimp grabbed a handful of leaves to wipe his little brother's messy nose. Many times, chimps used crumpled leaves as sponges to soak up water to drink from hollow logs.

- 11 Over the next 40 years, Jane wrote books about her exciting discoveries. She learned that chimpanzees live in close family groups and make friendships that last a lifetime. They hunt, and they teach their children. They can be happy or sad, angry or afraid. Chimps are more like people than any other living creatures. Studying them has helped scientists understand our own place in nature.
- 12 And it all started with one woman who knew how to sit quietly—and watch carefully.

### Glossary

chimpanzees: a kind of ape

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**Directions: Use the selection to answer questions 20 – 24.**

20. What did Jane Goodall do every day before she climbed to the top of a high ledge?

- Ⓐ She slept in chimpanzees' nests.
- Ⓑ She took notes on everything she saw.
- Ⓒ She used binoculars to look at chimpanzees.
- Ⓓ She put on clothes that blended with the jungle.

21. What does the word tool mean as it is used in paragraph 10?

- Ⓐ an object used for cleaning an area
- Ⓑ an object used for eating and drinking
- Ⓒ an object that helps an animal do something
- Ⓓ an object that is used for making other objects

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22. Fill in the circles before **two** sentences from the excerpt below that show how Goodall was accepted by the group.

- 6 . . . Ⓐ She saw mothers curl up with their babies and then sit back up to make a pillow from a handful of leaves. Ⓑ When the chimps left their nests in the morning, Jane climbed up to try them out for herself!
- 7 Ⓒ Slowly, the chimpanzees became used to Jane. Ⓓ They let her come closer and closer. Ⓔ Jane began naming the chimps she recognized. Ⓕ David Greybeard had a silvery beard and a calm manner. . . .

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23. What is the point of view of the passage?

- Ⓐ Jane Goodall describes her work.
- Ⓑ Jane Goodall's friends describe her work.
- Ⓒ The author describes Jane Goodall's work.
- Ⓓ The author asks Jane Goodall questions about her work.

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24. This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

### Part A

What is the main idea of the passage?

- Ⓐ Jane Goodall likes chimpanzees.
- Ⓑ Jane Goodall is good at watching animals.
- Ⓒ Jane Goodall wants to go study more animals in the wild.
- Ⓓ Jane Goodall gathered important information by watching chimpanzees.

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**Part B**

Fill in the circle before the detail from the excerpt below that supports your answer in Part A.

- 1    Ⓐ Jane Goodall knows how to watch.    Ⓑ For more than 40 years, she has watched a group of chimpanzees in Gombe National Park in Africa.  
      Ⓒ What she has seen has changed the way scientists think about animals—and people.
  
- 2    Ⓓ Jane was 26 years old when she first went to Gombe.    Ⓔ It was 1960, and no one had ever studied chimpanzees in the wild.    Ⓕ Jane’s plan was simple.    Ⓖ She would travel to Africa and find some chimpanzees.    Ⓗ Then she would sit quietly and watch them go about their lives.

