

Ohio's State Tests

**RELEASED ITEMS
PAPER TEST BOOKLET**

LARGE PRINT

SPRING 2018

**GRADE 3
ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS**

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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:

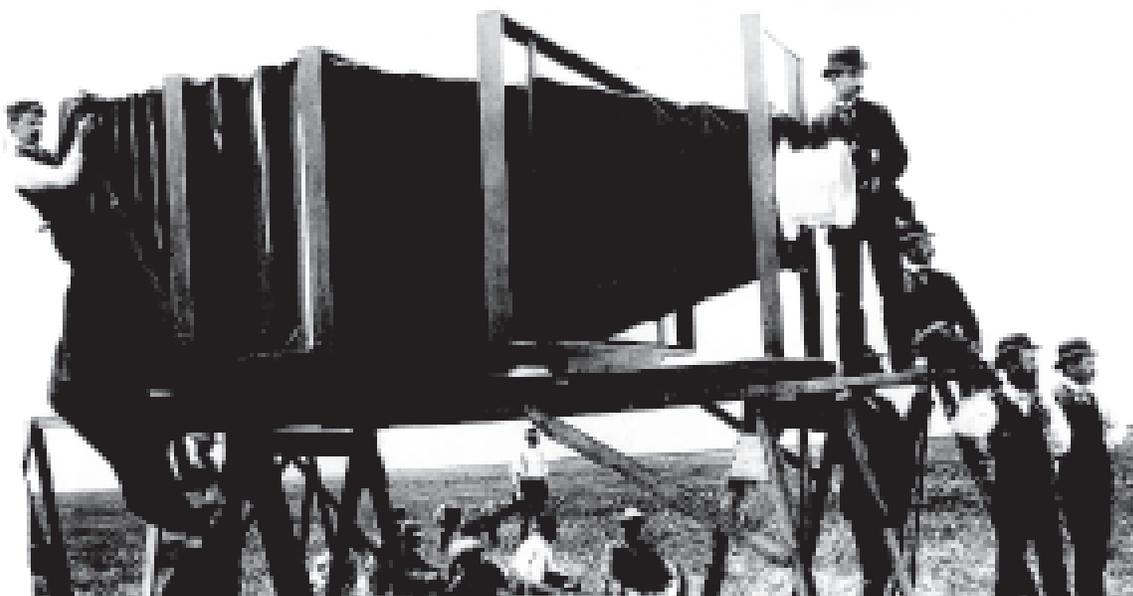
1. Read each question carefully. Think about what is being asked. Look carefully at graphs or diagrams because they will help you understand the question. Then, choose or write the answer you think is best.
2. Use only a #2 pencil to answer questions on this test.
3. For questions with bubbled responses, 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.

Directions: Read the selection.

Passage 1: from *The History of the Camera*

by Elizabeth Raum

- 1 Many of the first cameras were very big and hard to carry. These cameras used heavy **plates** instead of film. Inventors around the world tried to make cameras that were smaller and easier to use.



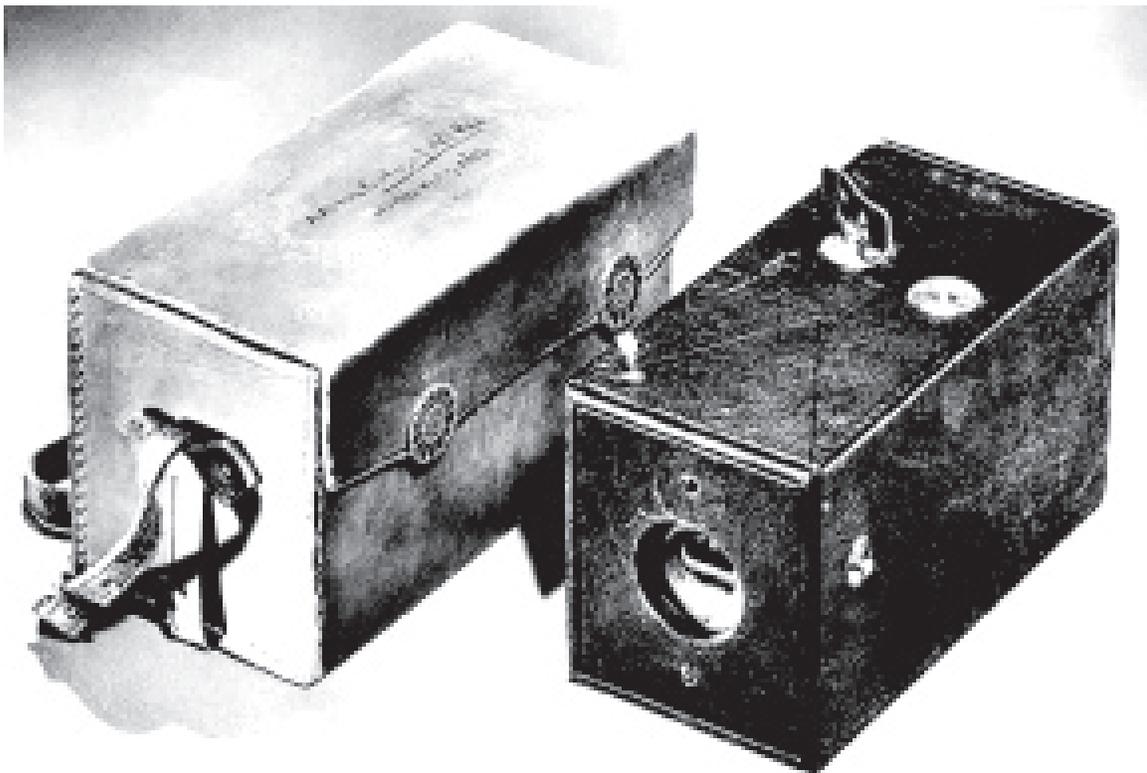
- 2 People taking photos needed a big camera, a stand to hold the camera, and heavy plates. George Eastman, of the United States, wanted to find an easier way to take photos. In 1884 he invented film on a roll.

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Cameras for Everyone

- 3 George Eastman began a company called Kodak. In 1888 the first Kodak camera was sold. It was smaller than earlier cameras. Many people bought the first Kodak camera even though it cost a lot of money.



- 4 In 1900 Kodak invented a camera called the Brownie. Kodak's Brownie camera was easy to use. Millions of children and adults bought Brownie cameras. Kodak sold Brownies for 70 years.

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- 5 Cameras got better over time. Oskar Barnack, from Germany, invented a new kind of camera. He called it a Leica. It was the first 35 millimeter camera. In 1924 people started buying Leica cameras.
- 6 In 1930 the flash camera was invented. The flash of light let photographers take photos in dark places. By 1936 a new kind of film made color photos possible. More people bought color film than black and white.

Instant Pictures

- 7 In 1944 Edwin Land, of the United States, took a photo of his three-year-old daughter. She asked to see the photo right away. That gave him an idea.
- 8 In 1947 Land invented an instant camera. It was called a Polaroid. Minutes after the picture was snapped, a photo came out of the camera.

Digital Cameras

- 9 In the 1970s, astronauts wanted to take photos in space and send them back to Earth quickly. Inventors made the digital camera. Digital cameras do not need film. The photos are stored on a tiny computer disk inside the camera.

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- 10 It took time to make the digital camera smaller and easier to use. In 1991 Kodak began selling digital cameras to the public. In 2000 a company in Japan put a camera in a cell phone. Now many companies make camera phones.

Glossary

plates: sheets of glass

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Passage 2: from *The Camera*

by Larry Hills

- 11 Pictures have been around for thousands of years. Early people drew pictures of animals and hunters on cave walls. People later painted and sculpted what they thought was important.

Camera Obscura

- 12 Early artists searched for ways to make their art look real. The ancient Greeks found a way to make an

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image with light. They used a tool called the camera obscura. This term means darkened room in Latin.

- 13 A camera obscura let light enter a dark room through a tiny hole. . . . The light formed an image of the outside scene on the wall. The image appeared upside down and backward.
- 14 Some artists used the camera obscura to trace images of their subjects. Tracing helped artists paint pictures that looked more like their subjects.
- 15 Over time, the camera obscura box was made small enough for people to carry. In 1558, Giambattista della Porta put a lens in a camera obscura. The lens made images sharper and brighter. Artists also added mirrors to show images right side up.

Fact!

In the 1800s, some parks and resorts had large camera obscura rooms. Visitors could stand inside the camera obscura to watch live color images of the surrounding area.

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Photochemicals

- 16 Scientists also took steps toward the invention of the camera. In 1727, German scientist Johann Heinrich Schultz discovered photochemicals. He found that a solution of silver and salt turned dark in sunlight. Other scientists soon tested photochemicals.

Inventors

- 17 The camera was not invented by just one person. Many people invented ways to capture images. The early cameras changed the way people saw the world.

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Directions: Use the selection to answer questions 8 – 14.

8. Read the sentences from Passage 1.

“Inventors around the world tried to make cameras that were smaller and easier to use.” (paragraph 1)

“Inventors made the digital camera.” (paragraph 9)

What is the meaning of the word inventors?

- Ⓐ people who travel
- Ⓑ people who study pictures
- Ⓒ people who take photographs
- Ⓓ people who create new things

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9. Read the paragraph from Passage 1.

8 In 1947 Land invented an instant camera. It was called a Polaroid. Minutes after the picture was snapped, a photo came out of the camera.

What does the word instant tell the reader about the Polaroid camera?

- Ⓐ It was small.
- Ⓑ It was easy to use.
- Ⓒ It took good pictures.
- Ⓓ It made pictures quickly.

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10. According to Passage 1, why was the Brownie camera popular?
- Ⓐ It lasted for many years.
 - Ⓑ It was sold for a low price.
 - Ⓒ It could be used to photograph families.
 - Ⓓ It was easy for many different people to use.

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11. Read the sentences from Passage 2.

“A camera obscura let light enter a dark room through a tiny hole. . . . The light formed an image of the outside scene on the wall.” (paragraph 13)

What is the meaning of the word image?

- Ⓐ frame
- Ⓑ mirror
- Ⓒ picture
- Ⓓ window

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

Part A

Which sentence describes an important idea in **both** passages?

- Ⓐ Cameras were made to make taking pictures exciting.
- Ⓑ Cameras were made to make sharing information easier.
- Ⓒ Cameras were developed by building on the ideas of many people.
- Ⓓ Cameras were developed because many people liked to create inventions.

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Part B

Fill in the bubble before one detail from Passage 1 and one detail from Passage 2 that support the answer in Part A.

- Ⓐ “Many people bought the first Kodak camera even though it cost a lot of money.” (Passage 1, paragraph 3)
- Ⓑ “Cameras got better over time. Oskar Barnack, from Germany, invented a new kind of camera.” (Passage 1, paragraph 5)
- Ⓒ “It was called a Polaroid. Minutes after the picture was snapped, a photo came out of the camera.” (Passage 1, paragraph 8)
- Ⓓ “Early artists searched for ways to make their art look real.” (Passage 2, paragraph 12)
- Ⓔ “Some artists used the camera obscura to trace images of their subjects.” (Passage 2, paragraph 14)
- Ⓕ “The camera was not invented by just one person.” (Passage 2, paragraph 17)

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13. Both passages are about the history of the camera. Fill in the bubbles to show whether the details are described in Passage 1, in Passage 2, or in both passages.

	Passage 1	Both	Passage 2
Cameras today are smaller and more useful.	(A)	(B)	(C)
Artists wanted to know how they could make their work look more realistic.	(D)	(E)	(F)
Cameras were used to amuse people and help them see the world differently.	(G)	(H)	(I)

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Writing Prompt

14. Write a multi-paragraph response that explains how cameras were invented to meet people's needs. Include information about how the inventors helped develop the camera. Use information from both passages to support your response.

As you write your response, be sure to:

- Review the passages
- Create clear, organized paragraphs
- Draw information from both passages
- Use evidence from the passages to support your points
- Pay attention to the grammar, structure and mechanics of your sentences

Be sure to include

- An introduction
- Information from the passages to support your explanation
- A conclusion

Write your multi-paragraph response on the lines provided on the following pages.

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Lined writing area with 20 horizontal lines.

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