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# Measurements of Student Progress

## Sample Reading Materials

### Grade 3

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2012



Student Edition

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

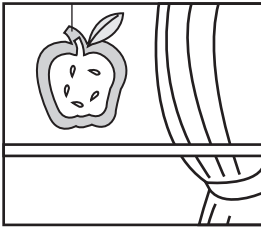
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Directions: Read the selection and answer the questions.

# Let's Make Apple Windows

by Diane Ramsay



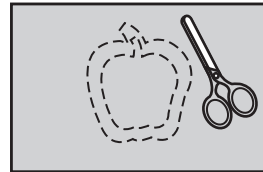
## You Will Need:

- Pencil
- Scissors
- White tissue paper
- Red and green construction paper
- Craft glue
- 6-inch piece of string
- Apple seeds

## Directions:

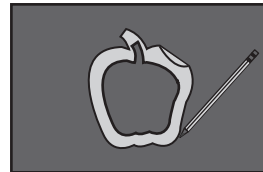
1. Draw an apple (about 3 inches across) on a piece of red or green construction paper. Cut it out. Draw a second apple inside the first one and cut it out to make a frame.

## Step 1 -



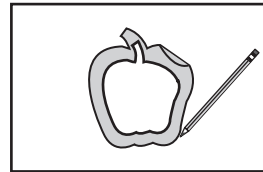
2. Place your frame on top of another piece of red (or green) paper and trace the outside and inside edge with your pencil. Cut out the second frame.

## Step 2 -



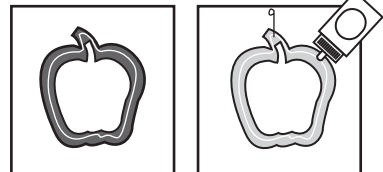
3. Place one of the frames on top of a piece of tissue paper and trace around the outside only. Cut it out.

## Step 3 -



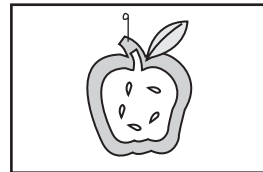
4. Squeeze a thin ribbon of glue around the edges of the two frames. Place the tissue-paper apple on top of one of the frames and press the edges together. Make a loop in one end of the string. Glue the other end to the top of the apple. Place the second frame on top (glue-side down) like a sandwich. Press the edges together and let dry.

## Step 4 -



5. Cut a leaf out of green paper and glue it to the top of your apple. Dip four or five apple seeds in glue and place them on the tissue paper. Let dry. Hang your apple in the window to catch the sun. Beautiful!

## Step 5 -



1 What is most likely the author’s purpose for writing the selection?

- A. To show drawings of everyday items
- B. To explain how to complete a simple project
- C. To describe the appearance of a common fruit

2 According to the selection, what are **three** steps, in order, that need to be completed after cutting a leaf out of green paper?

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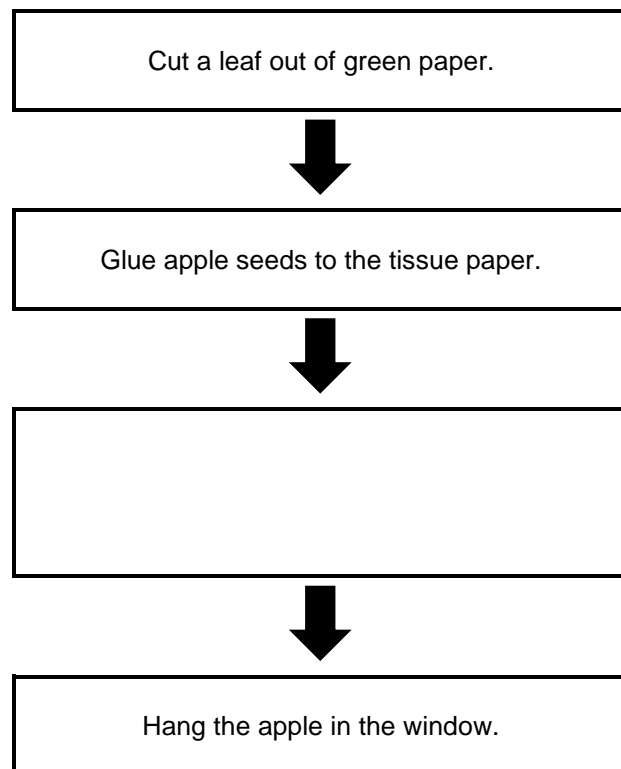
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- 3 Which sentence explains why the frames are the same shape?
- A. The first frame is measured using a ruler.
  - B. The second frame is made by tracing the first frame.
  - C. The frames are made from the same type of construction paper.
- 4 Read the chart below. Fill in the empty box with one detail from the selection to complete the order of events.



- 5 Which book might include this selection?
- A. *Crafts for Kids: Simple Projects to Complete at Home*
  - B. *Apple Facts: Interesting Information About a Popular Fruit*
  - C. *Fantastic Frames: Making Frames for Your Favorite Photos*
- 6 Based on information in the selection, which sentence explains why many people may be able to see the apple frame?
- A. The apple will have seeds hanging from it.
  - B. The apple will be hanging from a string.
  - C. The apple will be hanging in a window.

Questions 7 and 8 are not connected to a passage.

7 Read the sentence below.

**Aiden showed he was a *swift* runner when he won the race.**

What does *swift* mean as it is used in the sentence?

- A. Shy
- B. Weak
- C. Quick

8 Read the sentence below that includes a cause and effect.

**I walked outside in the rain to grab the paper and my socks got wet.**

What is the effect in the sentence?

- A. Socks got wet
- B. Grab the paper
- C. Walked outside

# MSP

Measurements of Student Progress



## Reading Grade 3

**Sample Reading Materials  
Student Edition  
2011**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Student's Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

“That Funny Bird—The Flamingo” ©2002, Vol.12, No. 6 by Jacqueline S. Cotton, reprinted by permission of *Ladybug Magazine* (Carus Publishing Company). Photo of Single Flamingo, © Nathan Chan/iStockphoto # 1198421. Photo of Flamingos Scooping Water, © Ian Stewart/iStockphoto # 4205239. Photo of Flamingos Resting, © Lori Skelton/iStockphoto # 2944259.

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**Directions: Read the selection and answer the questions.**

### **That Funny Bird—The Flamingo**

by Jacqueline S. Cotton

#### **Glossary Box**

*Carotene* – red dye

*Colonies* – large groups

*Migrate* – move to another lake

*Preen* – to spread oil over feathers to waterproof.

1 *Stomp! Stomp! Stomp!* A flamingo stamps her webbed feet in a murky, salty lake. It looks like she’s doing a silly dance. But she’s actually stirring up the mud to find her favorite food—shellfish.

2 After stamping the ground, she turns her head upside down. She scoops up a mouthful of muddy water with her funny, curved bill. Then she uses her thick tongue to squirt out the water, trapping some shellfish.

3 Flamingos get their pink color from the shellfish they eat. Shellfish have a red dye called *carotene* in them. The more shellfish flamingos eat, the darker their pink feathers become. If they don’t eat the right food, their beautiful pink feathers turn white.



**A flamingo stomps around in the water to find shellfish.**

Thousands of flamingos feed in the same lake. They don’t mind the crowd because they love living in *colonies* or large groups. But as soon as the food supply runs out, they *migrate* or move to another lake. Flamingos also migrate if airplanes fly over them regularly. They’re afraid of loud noises.

**GO ON** 

- 5 After feeding, a flamingo takes a bath in fresh water to remove the mud and salt from her body. If she doesn't, she won't be able to fly. Next she uses her bill to *preen* or spread oil over her feathers to waterproof them. She gets this oil from a gland near her tail feathers.



Flamingos scoop up the water with their bills.



Flamingos stand on one leg while they rest.

- If a flamingo isn't feeding, bathing, or preening, she's resting. And this is a funny sight! As she rests, she turns her snakelike neck, tucks her head under her wing, and stands on one of her long, skinny legs. Tucking a leg under her body keeps her warm, because she loses lots of body heat from her bare legs. What a funny bird!
- 6



- 1 Which sentence from the selection is an opinion?
- A. They are afraid of loud noises.
  - B. It looks like she's doing a silly dance.
  - C. Thousands of flamingos feed in the same lake.
- 2 Based on the information in the **Glossary Box**, which statement is true?
- A. Red dye is called preen.
  - B. Red dye is called migrate.
  - C. Red dye is called carotene.
- 3 What is the meaning of the word *squirt* in paragraph 2 of the selection?
- A. Drop
  - B. Spray
  - C. Bubble



- 4 Describe, in order, the **three** main steps flamingos take to eat. Use information from the selection in your answer.

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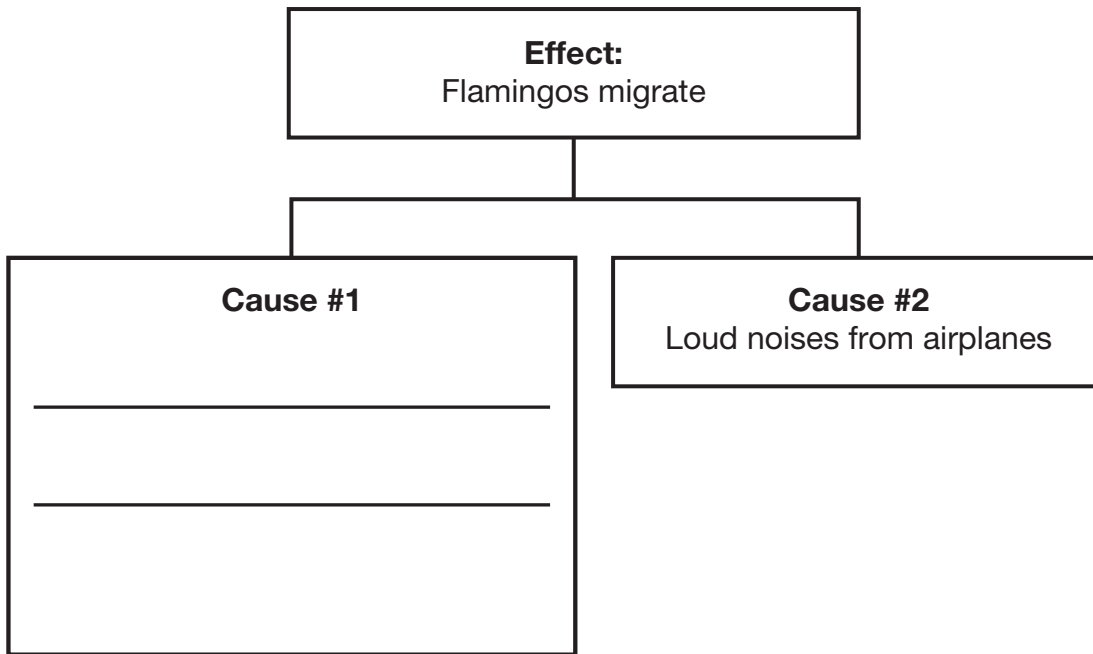
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- 5 Provide another cause for the given effect.



- 6 According to the selection, what is the difference between where a flamingo eats and where a flamingo bathes?
- A. It eats in salt water; it bathes in fresh water.
  - B. It eats in cold water; it bathes in warm water.
  - C. It eats in calm water; it bathes in rough water.



**Questions 7 and 8 are not connected to a passage.**

**7** A metaphor directly compares two things. Which sentence contains an example of a metaphor?

- A.** My sister Michelle is a dolphin in the water.
- B.** My sister Michelle practices soccer after school.
- C.** My sister Michelle studies in the library with a friend.

**8** Read the sentence below.

**Grace was asked to keep her speech *brief* to save time.**

What is the meaning of *brief* as it is used in the sentence?

- A.** Dull
- B.** Loud
- C.** Short



# MSP

Measurements of Student Progress



## Reading Grade 3

**Sample Reading Materials  
Student Edition**

Student's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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“Do All Spiders Spin Webs?” Reprinted from the June 2003 issue of Your Big Backyard® magazine, with the permission of the publisher, National Wildlife Federation®. Copyright 2003 by the National Wildlife Federation®.

Photo of trap-door spider, copyright © National Geographic/Getty Images # 80897158. Used by permission. Photo of jumping spider, copyright © imagebroker / Alamy # A8KPPX. Used by permission. Photo of water spider, copyright © OSF/COOKE, J.A.L. / Animals Animals - Earth Scenes -- All rights reserved. Used by permission. Photo of crab spider, copyright © by Bob Gibbons / Alamy # ATX28P. Used by permission. Photo of wolf spider, copyright © by Scott Camazine / Photo Researchers, Inc. # BB8007. Used by permission.

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**Directions:** Read the selection and answer the questions.

# Build a Box Sculpture

*Box sculptures are a fun way to show your creative side. Follow these directions to create a work of art.*

## Materials

- old clothes to wear while painting
- cardboard boxes in different sizes
- tempera paints in your favorite colors  
(This type of paint covers cardboard well.)
- a plastic bowl for each color of paint
- paintbrushes with different widths
- a container of water
- sheets of newspaper
- glue
- tape
- decorations (glitter, yarn, buttons, beads, etc.)



## Directions

1. First, dress in old clothes and cover your work area with newspaper. Pour the tempera paints into the plastic bowls.
2. Prepare your boxes by taping them shut. Remove any ripped or torn labels.
3. Paint your first box, completely covering the outside surface. If the box is large, you may want to use a wide brush to make the task easier. Allow the box to dry.
4. Check to make sure the first layer of paint is dry. The dry paint will allow you to add lines of color without mixing. For the second layer, paint on lines of various colors. (Be sure to rinse your brush in water before using a different color.)
5. Once the second layer of paint is dry, glue on decorations in creative patterns. If you need ideas, take a look around your home. You can find beautiful color combinations outside or in a garden.
6. Repeat steps 2–5 with boxes of all sizes until you have painted and decorated all the boxes you want to add into your sculpture. Let the boxes dry.
7. Arrange the boxes in various ways until you are happy with your design.
8. Glue the boxes together to form your final sculpture. Let the glue dry.

## Ideas to Try

- Construct a tall building.
- Turn the boxes into an animal.
- Make a model airplane.
- Create a giant cake or sandwich.



**1** According to the bullets in the **Materials** section, which statement is true?

- A.** Students will need to build a tower.
- B.** Students will need to remove any torn labels.
- C.** Students will need to get sheets of newspaper.

**2** According to the selection, why is it important to make sure the paint is dry?  
Include **two** details from the selection in your answer.

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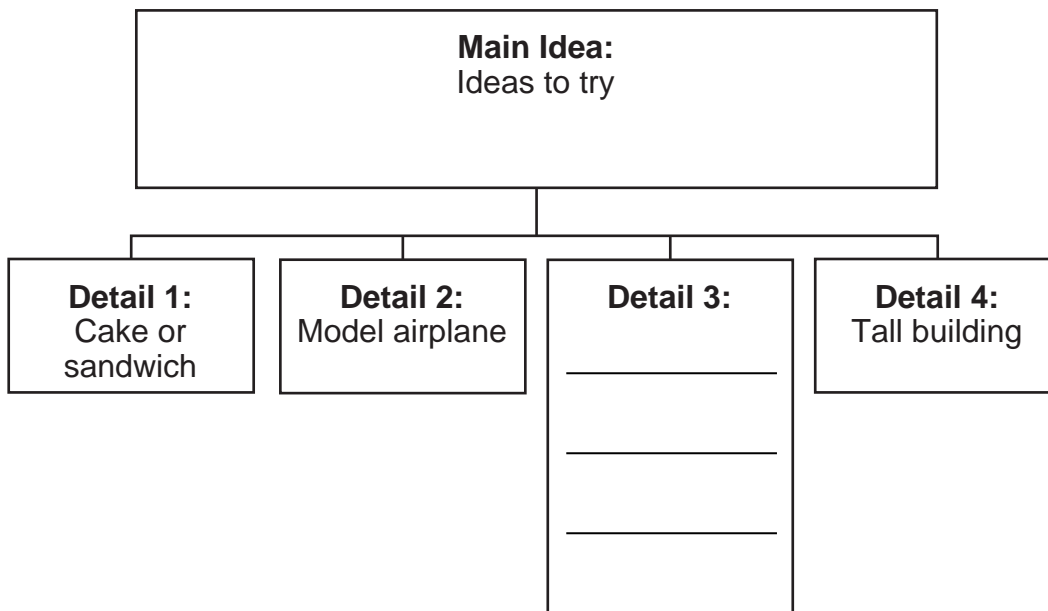
- 3** Which step needs to be completed before pouring the tempera paint into bowls?
- A.** Arrange the boxes.
  - B.** Dress in old clothes.
  - C.** Glue on decorations.
- 4** How are steps 3 and 4 from the selection alike?
- A.** Both steps need water.
  - B.** Both steps require paint.
  - C.** Both steps use decorations.



5 What is the meaning of *rinse* in step 4?

- A. Hold
- B. Move
- C. Wash

6 Read the chart below. Fill in **one** detail from the selection that belongs in the empty box.



**Directions: Read the selection and answer the questions.**

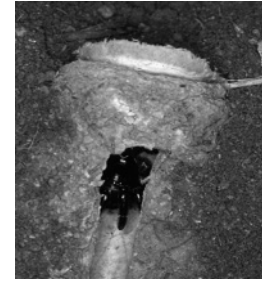
### Do All Spiders Spin Webs?

- 1 A lot of spiders spin webs. But not all of them do. Webs are made from silk. Spiders spin webs to catch insects. After an insect flies into the web, the spider eats it.

- 2 Here are some spiders that do not spin webs.

#### Trap-Door Spider

- 3 A trap-door spider digs a small hole in the ground. It covers the hole with a door. Then the spider waits for an insect to walk by. When one is near, it jumps out of the hole and grabs the insect.



Trap-Door Spider

#### Jumping Spider and Wolf Spider

- 4 Jumping spiders and wolf spiders walk around on plants on the ground. When they find an insect, they jump on it, just as a cat pounces on a mouse.



Jumping Spider

#### Crab Spider

- 5 Crab spiders live on flowers. They wait for insects that come to the flowers to find food. Then the spiders grab the insects and eat them.

#### Water Spider

- 6 Water spiders live in the water. They build a bubble home with silk and air bubbles. They catch insects that live in the water. They carry the insects back to their home, where they eat them.



Water Spider



Crab Spider



Wolf Spider

GO ON 

- 7** Which sentence explains why crab spiders live on flowers?
- A.** Crab spiders wait for insects to come to the flowers.
  - B.** Crab spiders pull insects off the flowers into their holes.
  - C.** Crab spiders carry insects from the flowers to their homes.
- 8** Which sentence tells how trap-door spiders and water spiders are different?
- A.** Trap-door spiders wait on flowers; water spiders walk on bubbles.
  - B.** Trap-door spiders jump on plants; water spiders jump out of holes.
  - C.** Trap-door spiders live in the ground; water spiders live in the water.



**9** Which sentence states the most important idea in the selection?

- A.** Many spiders catch insects by jumping out of a hole.
- B.** Many spiders catch insects that live in the water.
- C.** Many spiders catch insects without using webs.

**10** Any of these words could be used to describe the spiders in the selection. Choose the word you think best describes any of the spiders in the selection.

**Clever**

**Skilled**

**Patient**

Use **two** details from the selection to support your choice.

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**11** Which idea is included under the heading **Water Spider**?

- A. The water spiders walk around on plants.
- B. The water spiders dig a home in the ground.
- C. The water spiders build a home with air bubbles.

**Questions 12 and 13 are not connected to a passage.**

**12** Mai is writing a report about the life cycle of frogs. Which of these books would be the best source of information for her paper?

- A. *Food for Frogs*
- B. *Frogs All Around Us*
- C. *The Adventures of Mr. Frog*

**13** Which statement is an opinion?

- A. Math is the best subject.
- B. Multiplication is a math subject.
- C. Math is a subject Mr. Walsh teaches.



# WCAP

WASHINGTON COMPREHENSIVE  
ASSESSMENT PROGRAM



## Reading Grade 3

**Sample Items  
Student Materials**

Student's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

“The Bits-and-Pieces Platypus” by Phillis Gershator, from *Ladybug Magazine*, April 2000, Vol.10, No.8, copyright © 2000 by Phillis Gershator. Used by permission of Carus Publishing Co. Photo of Platypus Underwater, copyright (c) by Tom McHugh/Photo Researchers, Inc. # 7N4037

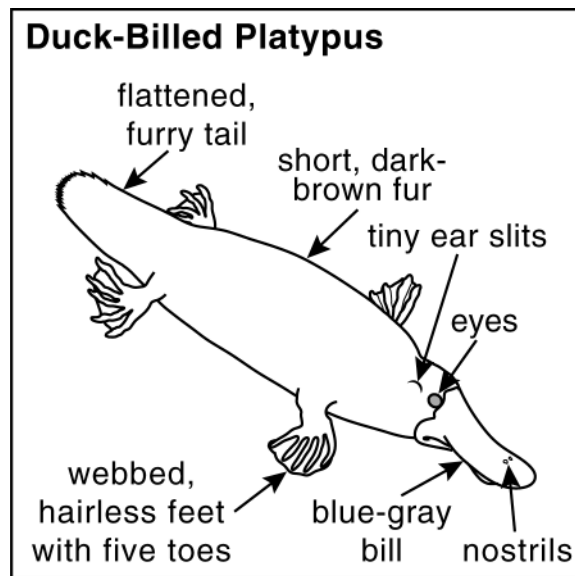
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**Directions: Read the selection and answer the questions.**

**The Bits-and-Pieces Platypus**  
by Phillis Gershator

- 1 The platypus is a furry animal that lives only in Australia. Australians call it a “bits-and pieces animal.”
- 2 The platypus is a bit like a snake because it lays eggs. It’s a bit like a cat—or a human—because the mother feeds her babies milk. It’s a bit like a duck, with a broad, flat bill. And a bit like a beaver, with a long flat tail.
- 3 The platypus walks like a lizard and swims like a seal. Like newborn mice, newborn platypus babies have no hair.



**The bits-and-pieces of the platypus.**

- 4 Most of the time, the platypus swims about in pools and lakes. The platypus keeps its eyes, ears, and nose closed underwater. With its rubbery bill, it finds earthworms and grubs in the mud. The grown-up platypus has no teeth, but it can eat small frogs and crayfish. It likes to eat insect larvae best of all.





**The platypus spends most of its time in the water.**

The platypus lives in a cozy burrow near the banks of a river. It sleeps in a nest of weeds, leaves, and grass, where the mother lays her eggs—one, two, or three. 5

The platypus is shy. It digs one of the openings to its burrow under the water. That way, no one on land can see it coming and going. 6

The bits-and-pieces animals have lived on earth a long, long time—for millions of years. 7



**1** Which idea does the author of the selection discuss first?

- A.** The food of a platypus
- B.** The looks of a platypus
- C.** The burrow of a platypus

**2** The selection tells why the platypus is called “the bits and pieces animal.” Use **two** details from the selection to show how the platypus is made up of different parts.

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- 3** According to the **Duck-billed Platypus** diagram, which statement is true?
- A.** The platypus has a rubbery bill.
  - B.** The platypus has hairy feet.
  - C.** The platypus has five toes.
- 4** Which sentence explains why a platypus digs an opening to its burrow underwater?
- A.** It wants to hide from animals on land.
  - B.** It wants to have fresh drinking water.
  - C.** It wants to be able to swim easily.
- 5** Which sentence best summarizes this selection?
- A.** The platypus has parts of many animals.
  - B.** The platypus has burrows in Australia.
  - C.** The platypus has a large rubbery tail.



**Directions: Read the selection and answer the questions.**

**Hamsters on the Wild Side**  
by Elizabeth Schleichert

1 Hi! Harriet here. I'm what people call a common hamster. But you'd better believe there's nothing ordinary about me. I live in the wild, not in some small cage. Read on to find out more.

2 I'll bet you've seen some pet hamsters, but have you ever met a *wild* one like me? We *common hamsters* are one of 12 kinds of hamsters living free—not kept as pets. You'll find us living in grasslands, farm fields, and gardens in parts of Europe and Asia.



**Wild hamsters are common.**

**One Big Rodent**

3 I'm proud to say that we common hamsters are the largest kind of all. We're about the size of guinea pigs.

4 Mice and rats are our cousins (we're all rodents). And like some of our cousins, we've got large cheek pouches.

5 Our cheeks are our shopping bags. We stuff them full of food—such as seeds, roots, and plant stems. Then we scurry back to our burrows. There we may have a snack. Or we may store some food for later.

**Gotta Be Clean**

6 I'm really fussy about keeping my fur clean. That's why I spend lots of time grooming myself. I lick and nibble the fur on the easy-to-reach places on my belly, back, and legs.

7 Hard-to-get-at spots on my head and face take more time: I lick my paws and front legs. Then I swish them over my head—like a wet washcloth. Works well for me!

**Dishing Out Dirt**

8 Help! I'm stuck. I'm just joking. I'm starting to dig a summer burrow. It's a tough job. First I'll tunnel down about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Then I'll dig out some underground rooms—a pantry for food, a bathroom or two, and a nesting chamber. The nesting chamber is where I'll take care of my babies. I have two litters a year, with about eight babies in each.





**Hunkering Down**

- 9 During warm weather, when I'm not caring for my babies, you'll find me snoozing all day in my burrow. At dawn or dusk, I come out and hunt for a meal in the nearby fields. Mostly I go for tasty plants, such as clover, wild poppies, corn, peas, and potatoes. Sometimes, I'll grab insect larvae, earthworms, or even small birds and mice.

**Time to Hibernate**

- 10 As the weather gets cold in the fall, I'll leave my old burrow and dig a new, deeper one. Here I'll store plenty of food. Then I'll crawl into my burrow and hibernate. From time to time, I'll wake up and eat some of my stored food. Then I'll doze off again. In the spring, I'll leave this warm, cozy home.
- 11 Well, time to get back to my digging. It's been fun talking with you. So long!



**6** Which idea does the author of the selection discuss first?

- A.** Harriet cleans herself.
- B.** Harriet builds a burrow.
- C.** Harriet stuffs her cheeks.

**7** What are **two** differences between what wild hamsters do when the weather turns cold and what wild hamsters do in warm weather? Include information from the selection in your answer.

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**8** Which idea is included in the section under the heading **Hunkering Down**?

- A. Hamsters dig summer burrows.
- B. Hamsters gather food in their cheeks.
- C. Hamsters hunt for food in nearby fields.

**9** Which sentence explains why hamsters dig new burrows?

- A. They need a burrow that is cooler.
- B. They need a burrow that is deeper.
- C. They need a burrow that is cleaner.

**10** Who would find the information in the selection most useful?

- A. Someone who wants to train a wild hamster
- B. Someone who finds a wild hamster
- C. Someone who buys a wild hamster



# WASL - Washington Assessment of Student Learning

## Reading Grade 3

### 2008 Released Items Student Edition



*Dr. Terry Bergeson*  
State Superintendent of  
Public Instruction

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

“Comfortable Old Chair” by Karla Kuskin. Copyright © 1992 by Karla Kuskin. Used by permission of S©ott Treimel NY.

“Follow That Horse” by Shannon Teper. Copyright © 2004 by Highlights for Children, Inc., Columbus, Ohio. Photos by Lisa Carpenter [www.lisacarpenterphotos.com](http://www.lisacarpenterphotos.com).

“Helping Hands” Adapted from chickaDEE magazine, "Helping Hands", March 2002 chickaDEE. Used with permission of Bayard Presse Canada Inc. Photos: Paula Lerner/Aurora Photos

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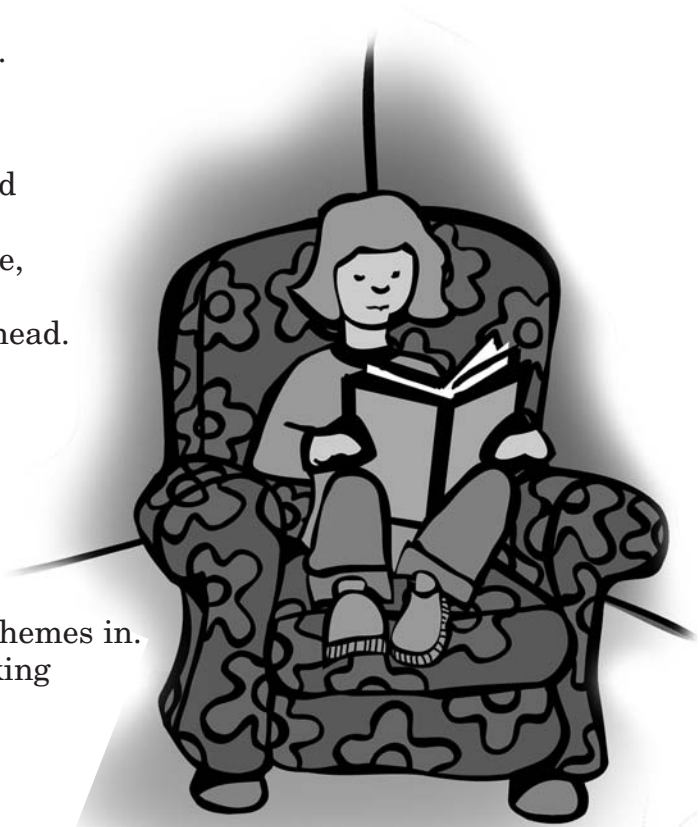
## 2008 Reading Released Items

**Directions: Read the poem and answer the questions.**

### Comfortable Old Chair

by Karla Kuskin

- A bird has a nest  
A fox has a lair  
A den is home  
If you're a bear
- 5 I have a comfortable old chair.
- Soft pillowed blue,  
a flowered cloud.  
The perfect place to read aloud  
to myself or silently
- 10 letting long words run over me,  
letting the stories I have read  
make moving pictures in my head.  
New chairs are nice  
but mine is best.
- 15 My spot to think in  
brood in  
rest  
to plot in  
dream in, many dreams,  
20 to scheme a few outlandish schemes in.  
Kings need crowns to be the king  
but me  
I can be anything  
any person
- 25 anywhere  
if I just have my book and chair.



## 2008 Reading Released Items

- 1 Which sentence best states the main idea of the poem?
- A. Everyone wants an old chair.
  - B. Everyone owns a good book.
  - C. Everyone needs a special place.
- 2 What is the meaning of the phrase “make moving pictures in my head” in line 12 of the poem?
- A. The speaker imagines the story in her mind while she reads.
  - B. The speaker changes the words around while she reads.
  - C. The speaker watches a movie while she reads.
- 3 Who might appreciate this poem the most?
- A. Someone who enjoys studying
  - B. Someone who likes long words
  - C. Someone who has an active imagination

## 2008 Reading Released Items

- 4 The poet says it is important to have a special place. Use **two** details from the poem that explain why it is important to have a special place.

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## 2008 Reading Released Items

**Directions: Read the selection and answer the questions.**

### **Follow That Horse**

by Shannon Teper

1 Cuddles is on the job! Her owner, Dan Shaw, grips the handle of her harness. He says, "Take a walk," and the pair starts off. Because he is blind, Dan can't see the road ahead, but he knows he's safe with Cuddles. Cuddles is one of only a few trained guide horses for blind people.

2 Cuddles, a chestnut miniature horse, stands knee-high next to Dan. At 26 inches tall and 80 pounds, she's the size of a large dog. Since Cuddles is compact, she can go everywhere Dan goes. She rides elevators, fits under restaurant tables, and flies with Dan on an airplane. Cuddles is also housebroken. A horse that isn't housebroken cannot be a guide horse.

3 Wherever she goes, Cuddles wears four tiny sneakers. At first, the sneakers must have felt strange. Cuddles lifted her hooves high and tried to step out of them. Now she wears sneakers everywhere. They protect her hooves from being hurt by broken glass or hot pavement, and from slipping on polished floors.

4 Cuddles is the first miniature horse to guide a blind owner. Janet and Don Burleson trained Cuddles at the Guide Horse Foundation in Kittrell, North Carolina. The Burlesons wanted to offer another choice to blind people who are allergic to or afraid of dogs.

5 Dan feels more comfortable being guided by a horse. "I've loved horses all my life. I'm proud to walk down the street with a horse," he said.



**Dan Shaw and Cuddles go shopping.**

## 2008 Reading Released Items



Cuddles was trained by Janet Burleson of the Guide Horse Foundation.

Cuddles learned 23 different commands during her training. Like guide dogs, guide horses learn commands such as *forward*, *right*, and *left*, as well as requests such as *Find the door*. 6

Cuddles also learned to “spook in place,” to stand still instead of running away when something frightens her. 7

To keep Dan safe, Cuddles was taught to decide when to disobey. If Dan commands her to cross the street when a car is coming, Cuddles won’t cross. 8

Cuddles saved Dan from danger recently when a bike raced into his path. She quickly stepped between him and the bicycle. “She makes sure I’m safe,” Dan said. 9

Cuddles has been guiding Dan since May 2001. Now he wouldn’t be without her. Dan says, “The best thing about Cuddles is the freedom and independence she’s given me. She’s brought a lot of happiness to my life.” 10

### Big Facts About Little Horses

- Miniature horses are cheap to feed. Hay costs \$4 per week, and oats cost 25 cents per day.
- They don’t have fleas!
- Most people are not allergic to miniature horses.
- They need room to exercise. A fenced-in yard works best.
- Guide horses need special care. At this time, only people over age 16 are taught to care for and handle guide horses.
- So far, there are only a few trained miniature guide horses.

**2008 Reading Released Items**

**5** What is the meaning of the word *miniature* in paragraph 2 of “Follow That Horse”?

- A.** Quiet
- B.** Small
- C.** Clever

**6** According to the **Big Facts About Little Horses** text box, what are **two** reasons miniature horses make good helpers? Include information from the text box in your answer.

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## 2008 Reading Released Items

**Directions:** Read the selection, which goes with the selection you just read. Then answer the questions.

### Helping Hands

- 1 Monkeys are famous for being mischievous little creatures. But these clever animals are also great at lending a helping hand.
- 2 Capuchin monkeys can be trained to live with people who are paralyzed and cannot use their arms or legs. But these monkeys aren't pets like your dog or your hamster. A group called Helping Hands teaches capuchins to help their disabled owners with everyday tasks. These monkeys are super smart and have good memories. They learn quickly how to do things like put videos in the VCR, dial the telephone, or pick up things that have been dropped by their owners. Meet Patty and Kimba, two monkeys from Helping Hands.

#### Next Page, Please!

- 3 These curious monkeys have fingers a lot like yours. That makes it easy for a capuchin, like Patty, to turn pages in a magazine. She can even use her fingers to scratch an itchy nose.



#### Lights Out!

- 4 Patty is also great at switching the lights on and off. For doing a good job, trained capuchins get a treat, like some gooey peanut butter, as a reward.



## 2008 Reading Released Items

### **Lunch Time**

- 5 At snack time, Kimba gets her owner a sandwich. She loves doing her job. So it doesn't take long for a capuchin, like Kimba, and her owner to become great pals.



### **In the Wild**

- 6 Capuchin monkeys live in the rain forests of Central and South America.

## 2008 Reading Released Items

- 7 Which sentence is the main idea of the selection “Helping Hands”?
- A. Capuchin monkeys use their fingers to turn pages.
  - B. Capuchin monkeys are from South American rain forests.
  - C. Capuchin monkeys assist people with disabilities with everyday tasks.
- 8 Based on the information in the selection “Helping Hands,” which sentence explains why capuchin monkeys most likely would be able to tie shoes?
- A. Capuchin monkeys wear sneakers.
  - B. Capuchin monkeys are good helpers.
  - C. Capuchin monkeys have fingers like people.



## 2008 Reading Released Items

- 10 Which phrase explains why the animals in the selections “Follow That Horse” and “Helping Hands” are taught to do simple tasks?
- A. People enjoy training different types of animals.
  - B. The animals will be able to assist people who need help.
  - C. Having helper animals allows people to have more free time.