

Grade 3 Reading Authentic OAT Questions

Reading Applications: Informational Text Standard

Rabbits, Rabbits, and More Rabbits Reading Passage Questions

1. All tame rabbits come from
 - ☐ A. European common rabbits.
 - ☐ B. cottontail rabbits.
 - ☐ C. Antarctica rabbits.

2. This paragraph is from the selection.

“A rabbit depends most of all on its excellent hearing. It moves its ears together or one at a time to catch the sounds coming from any direction.”

Which question is answered by this paragraph?

- ☐ A. How do rabbits use their ears to catch their food?
- ☐ B. How do rabbits use their ears to hear sounds around them?
- ☐ C. How do rabbits move their ears to talk to other rabbits?

3. Rabbits depend on their senses is an important idea from the reading selection.

List four details from the selection to support this idea.

- A. _____

- B. _____

- C. _____

- D. _____

4. This paragraph is from the selection.

"Baby rabbits are called kits or kittens. They are born with their eyes closed and without any fur. To keep them warm the mother covers them with grass and bits of her fur in the nest she has dug in the ground. At about a week old, the kits have opened their eyes and grown a coat of soft fur."

What is the central idea of this paragraph?

- ☐ A. how wild and domestic rabbits are different
- ☐ B. how young rabbits begin to change
- ☐ C. why rabbits make good pets

Smell Reading Passage Questions

5. Number the steps of the smelling process in the order that they happen.

____ Particles go into the nose.
____ Messages go to the brain.
1 Smell particles float in the air.
____ Particles cling to the sticky mucus.

6. Sometimes you can tell that something will taste bad before you taste it.

Which detail from the reading selection might explain the reason for this?

- ☐ A. Smells are made of tiny particles that float in the air.
- ☐ B. Taste and smell work together as special partners.
- ☐ C. Sometimes you can smell something that you cannot see.

7. This is a paragraph from the selection.

"Some animals are really good at smelling. Dogs can find things just by smelling the scent that is left behind where something or someone has been. This is why dogs are often used to help find missing people."

Which question does the paragraph answer?

- ☐ A. How can dogs help the police?
- ☐ B. How can dogs help blind people?
- ☐ C. How can dogs pull heavy sleds?

John Glenn Reading Passage Questions

8. Number the events in John Glenn's life in the order that they happened.

____ John Glenn worked as a senator.

____ John Glenn was a fighter pilot in two wars.

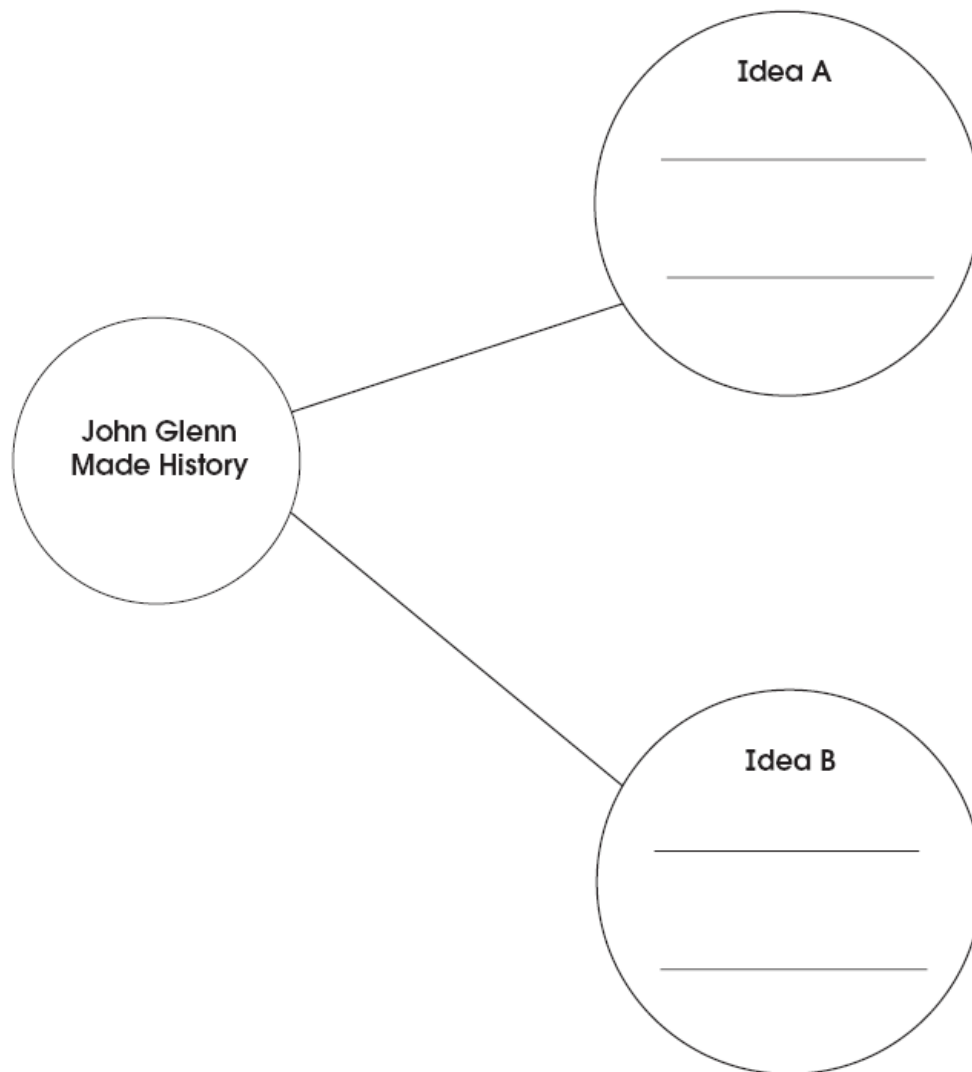
____ John Glenn became the first person to orbit Earth.

9. An important idea from the reading selection is that John Glenn made space history.

What detail from the selection supports this idea?

- ☐ A. John Glenn received medals for his brave service in war.
- ☐ B. John Glenn was the oldest person to travel in space.
- ☐ C. John Glenn ran for president once in 1984.

10. Fill in the web with ideas from the selection about how John Glenn made history.



11. This is a paragraph from the selection.

“John Glenn made space history again 36 years after he first orbited Earth. In 1998, at the age of 77, John became the oldest person to travel into space. He blasted off on the space shuttle Discovery for a 9-day journey. One of the things he tested was how weightlessness affects older people.”

Which question does this paragraph answer?

- ☐ A. Why does it take 9 days to travel into space?
- ☐ B. Why does weightlessness bother older people?
- ☐ C. Why did John Glenn travel into space in 1998?

12. What is this selection about?

List three details that support the main idea.

A.

B.

C.

Monkey Business Reading Passage Questions

13. These sentences are from the selection.

"All monkeys live in groups. Some monkeys live in small family groups. Some monkeys live in large groups called troops."

Which question do these sentences answer?

- ☐ A. Why do monkeys like living in groups?
- ☐ B. How do monkeys choose their groups?
- ☐ C. What kinds of groups do monkeys live in?

14. This paragraph is from the reading selection.

"If you were to visit a rain forest, you would hear 'monkey talk.' Monkeys call to each other to keep in touch with their group. They call to warn each other of intruders or predators. Monkeys communicate by making sounds, clapping their hands, and jumping up and down."

The heading of this section is **Monkey Talk**. Give two reasons why the author used this heading.

a. _____

b. _____

15. An important idea from the reading selection is that monkeys “talk” to each other.

What detail from the selection supports this idea?

- ☐ A. Most monkeys eat almost anything at all.
- ☐ B. Monkeys can hear and see very well.
- ☐ C. Monkeys communicate by making sounds.

Thomas Edison Reading Passage Questions

16. These sentences are from the selection.

“Other important machines Thomas Edison invented were: a movie projector, a movie camera, a cement mixer, and a copy machine. During his lifetime, Thomas Edison received 1,093 patents for his inventions. His inventions changed the world.”

What question is answered in this paragraph?

- ☐ A. How many copy machines did Thomas Edison make?
- ☐ B. What invention was Thomas Edison proudest of?
- ☐ C. What important machines did Thomas Edison invent?

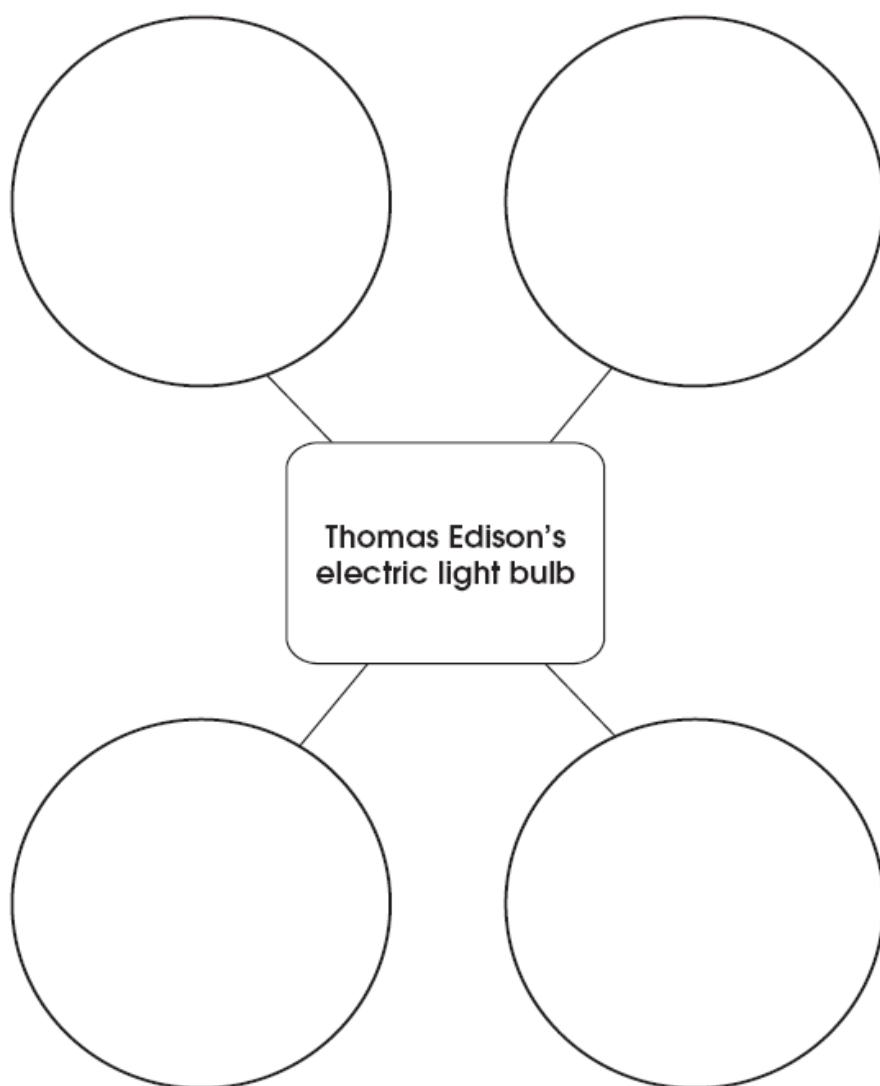
17. This sentence is from the selection.

“Thomas set up a **laboratory** in his basement so he could do science experiments.”

What does **laboratory** mean in the sentence?

- ☐ A. a place where children can play and have fun
- ☐ B. a place to build things and do experiments
- ☐ C. a place to keep books and read newspapers

18. Use details from the reading selection to complete the web.



19. These sentences are from the selection.

"Thomas experimented for more than a year to find the right material. In 1879, he finally tried a piece of baked cotton thread. When electricity passed through the glass bulb, the thread inside glowed for 13 hours!"

What topic heading should be used for this part of the selection?

- ☐ A. Invention of the Telegraph Machine
- ☐ B. Invention of the Cement Mixer
- ☐ C. Invention of the Light Bulb

Rabbits, Rabbits and More Rabbits

by Gail Gibbons



There are wild rabbits and tame rabbits. Tame rabbits can be gentle and loving pets.

The two most common kinds of wild rabbits are cottontail rabbits and European common rabbits. Wild rabbits live on every continent except Antarctica. All tame rabbits are **descendants** of European common rabbits.

There are big rabbits and small rabbits. Their heads can be pointed and narrow or broad and flat. Wild rabbits have short brownish fur. **Domestic** rabbits have short or long fur that can be white, black, gray, reddish, brown or a mixture of these colors. Their fur keeps them warm.

Hop . . . hop . . . hop! Rabbits get around by using their powerful hind legs. They can also run as fast as 18 miles an hour. Many can leap 10 feet or more.

A rabbit depends most of all on its excellent hearing. It moves its ears together or one at a time to catch the sounds coming from any direction.

Rabbits can see better in the dark than people. A rabbit's eyes are on the sides of its head. Because of this, it can see on both sides as well as to the front and back. A rabbit has a good sense of smell, too. Its nose wiggles constantly as it sniffs to identify any scents.

Rabbits are vegetarians. That means they don't eat meat. In the spring and summer months, wild rabbits eat leafy plants. Biting and chewing helps wear down their front teeth, which grow continuously. During the winter months, they live on bark, twigs and the old fruit of bushes and trees. Rabbits are nocturnal. They eat and play most of the night from dusk to dawn. During the day they rest and sleep.

A well-cared-for pet rabbit can live eight to twelve years. In the wild a rabbit may live to be about five years old. A male rabbit is called a buck. A female rabbit is called a doe.

Baby rabbits are called kits or kittens. They are born with their eyes closed and without any fur. To keep them warm the mother covers them with grass and bits of her fur in the nest she has dug in the ground. At about a week old, the kits have opened their eyes and grown a coat of soft fur.

When they are about two weeks old, the kits leave their nest. Their mother only **nurses** them for the first few weeks of their lives. Then they begin to find their own food. When they are about six months old they begin to raise their own young.

It's fun to adopt a baby rabbit or a grown rabbit for your own pet, but you must allow time to take care of it.

Rabbits are lots of fun to watch in their natural environment. But, best of all, rabbits are fun to play with. They are wonderful pets that require lots of care, attention and love.

Word Bank

descendants—coming from the same parents or ancestors

domestic—tame

nurses—to feed babies

Smell

by Mandy Suhr



Close your eyes and sniff the air. What can you smell?

There are thousands of different kinds of smells. Some smells are sweet . . . and some smells are stale. Some things are nice to smell . . . but some are not so nice! Some smells can make you feel hungry. But sometimes, being able to smell is not such a good thing!

Smells are made of tiny **particles**. They float in the air and are so small that you can't see them. When you breathe, these tiny particles go into your nose. They **cling** to the sticky mucus that is inside your nose.

Under the **mucus** are special **smell detectors**. They collect the particles. The particles stick to the smell detectors, which send messages to your brain. These messages help your brain to figure out what kind of smell you are smelling.

All your senses work together, but smell and taste are special partners. When you smell something, it helps you to figure out what the taste will be like. When you have a cold, you can't smell very well. This is because your nose is blocked. Often you can't tell what things taste like either.

Some animals are really good at smelling. Dogs can find things just by smelling the **scent** that is left behind where something or someone has been. This is why dogs are often used to help find missing people.

Being able to smell can sometimes warn you of danger. Often you can smell things you might not be able to see, like gas or something burning.

What is your favorite smell?

Word Bank
cling —to hold together
mucus —sticky stuff produced especially by mucous membranes (as of the nose and throat), that moisten and protect
particles —pieces
scent —a smell
smell detectors —something that senses different smells

Directions: Read the selection.

John Glenn



Astronaut and U.S. Senator John Glenn was born in Cambridge, Ohio. He grew up in New Concord, Ohio. At an early age, John showed an interest in science and flying.

John Glenn learned to fly planes when he was in college. After college, he joined the Navy and became a fighter pilot. During two wars, John received many medals for his brave service. One time, John's plane was hit in the tail by enemy fire. He almost crashed, but John used all his skill to return to the airport safely.

After the wars, John Glenn spent his days flying new types of aircraft. In 1957, he set a **transcontinental** record by flying across the continent in 3 hours and 23 minutes. To go that fast, he had to travel at the speed of sound nearly the entire time.

In 1959, John Glenn was chosen to be one of our country's first astronauts in Project Mercury. The goal of the project was to put a man in space.

John made history by becoming the first American to **orbit** Earth. He circled Earth three times in his space capsule called Friendship 7. He was 162 miles high in space and traveled at 17,500 miles per hour. The flight lasted almost 5 hours from launch to splashdown.

In 1974, John Glenn was elected U.S. senator. For the next 24 years he served the people of Ohio in our nation's capital, Washington, D.C. As a senator, John helped pass some important laws. He even ran for president in 1984.

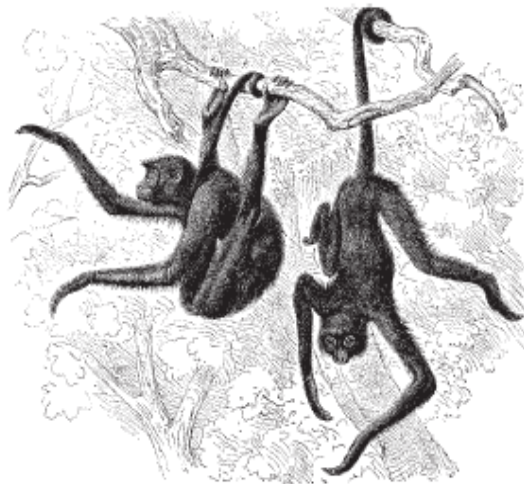
John Glenn made space history again 36 years after he first orbited Earth. In 1998, at the age of 77, John became the oldest person to travel into space. He blasted off on the space shuttle Discovery for a 9-day journey. One of the things he tested was how weightlessness affects older people. John Glenn is a hero for Ohio and our entire nation. We are very proud of him.

Word Bank
Astronaut —a person who travels in space
orbit —to circle around
transcontinental —across the continent

Directions: Read the selection.

Monkey Business

by Judy Ling



Monkey Homes

Monkeys come in all shapes, sizes, and colors. There are nearly 200 different kinds of monkeys, and they live in many of the world's forests and grasslands. Most monkeys spend their entire lives up in the trees. They have long arms and are good at climbing. They can leap from tree to tree, high above the ground. Other monkeys, such as baboons, live on the ground. They walk around on their hands and feet.

Monkey Bodies

Monkeys' fingers and toes are long and strong, which help them grip branches as they climb. They use their fingers to hold food as they eat. Monkeys' feet look a lot like their hands, and their big toes are often just like thumbs. Most monkeys have long tails. Their tails help them balance. Some monkeys, such as spider monkeys and woolly monkeys, can use their tails to swing from tree to tree. Monkeys are

intelligent animals. Their eyes face forward, and most have good eyesight. They can hear well, too.

Monkey Meals

Monkeys spend a lot of time looking for food. Most monkeys eat almost anything: leaves, grass, fruit, nuts, birds, frogs, and other small animals. Some monkeys even fish for crabs.

Monkey Families

All monkeys live in groups. Some monkeys live in small family groups. Some monkeys live in large groups called troops. While resting, monkeys groom each other. **Grooming** is one way that monkeys care for each other.

Monkey Talk

If you were to visit a rain forest, you would hear “monkey talk.” Monkeys call to each other to keep in touch with their group. They call to warn each other of **intruders** or **predators**. Monkeys communicate by making sounds, clapping their hands, and jumping up and down.

Word Bank
grooming — cleaning or caring for
intelligent — clever or smart
intruders — those who come or go in without invitation
predators — animals that live by killing and eating other animals

Directions: Read the selection.

Thomas Edison

by John Kennedy



Thomas Edison was born in 1847 in Milan, Ohio. As a child, Thomas was curious about many things. He always wondered how things worked. When he was 10 years old, Thomas set up a **laboratory** in his basement so he could do science experiments.

Thomas had his first job when he was 12 years old. He rode the train and sold newspapers and candy to the passengers. One day at work, Thomas saved a little boy from being run over by a train. To reward Thomas, the little boy's father taught him how to use the telegraph machine. The telegraph sent messages to other towns over electric wires. The machine made clicking sounds in Morse code. This special code used dots and dashes that stood for the letters of the alphabet.

In 1863, Thomas Edison got a job as a telegraph operator. During his free time, Thomas kept doing experiments.

In 1868, Thomas received his first patent. It was for an electric voting machine. A patent is a special paper that proves that the invention is the inventor's and no one else's. Though Thomas did not make much money from the voting machine, he decided to work on making more things that were useful.

Thomas Edison moved to New Jersey and started his own business, making and selling his **inventions**. He also got married. He nicknamed his first child "Dot" and his second child "Dash" after the signals used to send telegraph messages.

In 1877 Thomas found a way to save sounds and replay them. He called this invention a phonograph. Thomas Edison spoke into the phonograph. When he replayed it, Thomas heard his own voice saying the nursery rhyme "Mary Had A Little Lamb." He was the first person to have his voice recorded! Today's tape recorders and CDs came from his invention.

Thomas Edison's most famous invention was the electric light bulb. In the 1870s, lights inside homes came from candles, oil lamps, or gas lights. The lights were dim and often caused fires. Thomas wanted to make a bright light that was safe to use indoors.

His idea was to use electricity to heat a thin strip of material inside a glass bulb. The material had to glow but not melt or break when it got hot. Thomas experimented for more than a year to find the right material. In 1879, he finally tried a piece of baked cotton thread. When electricity passed through the glass bulb, the thread inside glowed for 13 hours!

Other important machines Thomas Edison invented were: a movie projector, a movie camera, a cement mixer, and a copy machine. During his lifetime, Thomas Edison received 1,093 patents for his inventions. His inventions changed the world.

Word Bank
<p>inventions — original tools or processes</p> <p>laboratory — a place where people do experiments and learn about science</p>