IREAD-3 Pre-Test 1

Part 1- Word Recognition, Fluency, and Vocabulary Development- 15 minutes

For number 1, which word has the same beginning sound as smash.

1. O smart  O steal  O squash

For number 2, which word has the same ending sound as ring.

2. O tiny  O done  O sting

For numbers 3 and 4, which word has the same vowel sound.

3. Sage  O sag  O main  O boat
4. Pork  O park  O pick  O stork

For numbers 5 and 6, choose the word that means the same, or about the same, as the underlined word.

5. was happy
   O sad
   O cheerful
   O mad
   O confused

6. was big
   O gigantic
   O upset
   O small
   O tiny

For numbers 7 and 8, choose the word that means the opposite of the underlined word.

7. the tiny dog
   O small
   O large
   O short
   O tall

8. the cold day
   O chilly
   O hot
   O short
   O breezy
For Numbers 9 and 10, read the sentences. Then choose the word that correctly completes BOTH sentences.

9. The kids are going to _______ TV tonight.
   What time is it? I have to set my ____________.
   O dance     O clock       O watch       O catch

10. Let’s __________ soccer after school.
    I just wrote a new ____________.
    O book       O shoot       O catch       O play

For Number 11, find the word that has the suffix, and ONLY the suffix, underlined.

11. O fearless       O running     O undone       O catcher

For Number 12, find the word that has prefix, and ONLY the prefix underlined.

12. O fearless       O running     O undone       O catcher

For Numbers 13 and 14, read the story. For each of the blanks, there is a list of words with the same number. Choose the word from each list that best completes the meaning of the story.

Please _______ 13 _______ the front door because it is cold outside.

You might want to put more _______ 14 _______ on too.

13. O close
    O run
    O door
    O open

14. O doors
    O boxes
    O windows
    O clothes
Part 2- Vocabulary and Comprehension of Informational Text- 25 minutes

Mountain Habitats

A habitat is where a plant or animal lives and grows. A habitat is part of an ecosystem where lots of different plants and animals live. Mountains, with their many levels are an ecosystem containing many different habitats.

At the base of a mountain, you will probably find a forest filled with lots of plants and trees. A grizzly bear or a garter snake might cross your path. You might catch a glimpse of an owl in a tree.

Climb higher, toward the middle of the mountainside and leave the forest behind for grasslands and maybe a stream. Here, you might encounter a mountain lion stalking its prey or a salamander slipping underneath of a leaf to hide. Goats might be leaping from rock to rock.

Climb even higher, toward the top, and you'll notice a change in the temperature. It's getting colder and snow is covering the mountaintops. There aren't many plants near the mountaintop, but you might see fuzzy lichens covering rocks like carpeting. The air is thin at the top of the mountain, which makes it difficult for large animals to breathe. When people climb very large mountains, they often take special air tanks filled with oxygen. Even though you won't see many big animals, millions of tiny insects like snow fleas might dot the landscape.

Depending on the elevation, you could see deserts, river valleys, meadows, forests and snow caps all on one mountain. And with each unique habitat, comes unique plant and animal life.

15. What happens as you climb higher and higher up a mountain?
   O You see more animals.
   O The temperature rises.
   O Forests become thicker.
   O The temperature drops.

16. What types of animals would you be most likely to see near the top of a mountain?
   O bears
   O insects
   O owls
   O There are no animals at the top.

17. Why is it harder to breathe near the top of the mountain?
   O The air becomes thinner as you go up towards the top.
   O The temperature rises.
   O Forests become thicker.
   O The temperature drops.

18. When you go up on top of the mountain it becomes harder to breathe. What is the solution to this problem?
   O Don’t go up there.
   O Just go up there anyways.
   O Breathe slower.
   O Use a special air tank if you go.

19. In this sentence, “At the base of a mountain, you will probably find a forest filled with lots of plants and trees,” what does the word base mean?
   O top
   O bottom
   O side
   O clothing
Monarch Butterflies: Beautiful but Poisonous

If you’ve ever seen a monarch butterfly, then you’ve probably noticed their bright orange and black colors. It makes them easy to see in the sky. You may think this would put the Monarch in harm from predators, but these bright colors are actually what protect the butterfly. Monarchs eat a plant called milkweed, which is why they are sometimes called “milkweed butterflies.” Milkweed contains toxins that are not poisonous to Monarchs but are poisonous to other living things. These toxins that are a regular part of the Monarch butterfly’s diet make them poisonous to predators. A bird flying through the sky will leave the flashy colored Monarch alone because it knows those bright colors mean the Monarch is poisonous.

Monarch butterflies actually begin eating milkweed as larvae. As you probably know, butterflies begin as caterpillars. Monarch butterflies lay eggs on milkweed plants, and when an eggs hatches, the young caterpillar, or larva, begins to eat the milkweed. The caterpillar will eat the plant for about two weeks and grow to approximately two inches long. The caterpillar will then spin a silk pad and attach itself upside-down to a twig or leaf. Next it sheds its yellow, black, and white striped skin. This is the first step in the caterpillar’s transformation to a butterfly.

Underneath the old skin of the caterpillar is a hard layer of skin called a chrysalis. The caterpillar will keep this chrysalis, or pupa, around its body and stay inside it for two weeks while it changes into a Monarch butterfly. The chrysalis will become transparent when the butterfly is ready to emerge. The Monarch uses the blood in its body to inflate its wings. Then it will hang in that same spot for hours until its wings dry and it can fly.

Monarch butterflies can live for very different lengths of time depending on what time of year they emerge from their chrysalis and become adult butterflies. If a Monarch reaches adulthood in early summer, it will most likely live for only two to five weeks. But if the Monarch becomes an adult at the end of the summer months, it will migrate south and live for about eight to nine months.

Monarchs can be found all over the world in tropic and sub-tropic areas. And if you’d like to observe them in your own yard, plant milkweed and wait for the Monarchs to come for a feast.
20. What is a butterfly larva called?
   - O caterpillar
   - O pupa
   - O chrysalis
   - O a Monarch

21. About how long is a Monarch in the larvae stage?
   - O 8-9 months
   - O 2 weeks
   - O 2-5 weeks
   - O a month

22. Which would be the best way to attract Monarch butterflies to your yard?
   - O place a dish of fruit on the lawn
   - O plant milkweed in your yard
   - O cut down large trees
   - O place a small pool with water in the yard

23. Re-read the sentences from the article.
   Next it sheds its yellow, black, and white striped skin. This is the first step in the caterpillar’s transformation to a butterfly.

Which is the best definition for the underlined word?
   - O grow older
   - O sleep
   - O remove
   - O change

24. What is a chrysalis?
   - O a hard layer underneath the old skin of the caterpillar
   - O the first stage in the life cycle of a butterfly
   - O the location where they live
   - O milkweed plants
Mei-Win’s Blue Beads

Mei-Win did not want to go to school today. “Everyone in my class will be friends already,” she told her mother. “They will not notice me. Besides, I don’t know how to make new friends.”

“Don’t worry, Mei-Win,” said her mother. “You will find a way to meet new friends.”

Then, her mother put a necklace around Mei-Win’s neck. The necklace was made of blue glass beads. It had once belonged to Mei-Win’s grandmother. Now it belonged to her mother. “Thank you, Mother!” said Mei-Win. With the blue necklace close to her heart, she felt a little better.

Soon Mei-Win was in her new classroom. She looked around at all the new faces, and she felt alone. She did not speak to anyone. Even at lunch, Mei-Win sat alone.

After lunch, her teacher Mrs. Jackson asked Mei-Win a question. “Mei-Win, where did you live before you moved to our town?”

Mei-Win stood up to reply to Mrs. Jackson’s question. Before she could speak, her necklace of blue beads broke! All the beads fell down to the floor. They bounced and rolled across the classroom. One bead landed in a boy’s shoe. Another bead rolled under a girl’s desk. “Oh!” said Mei-Win. She did not know what to do.

Then, a wonderful thing happened. The boy took the blue bead out of his shoe, and he brought it to Mei-Win. “Hi,” he said. “My name is Ricky.”

Next, a girl brought another bead to Mei-Win. “Hello,” she said. “I’m Lupita. Do you want to sit with me at lunch tomorrow?”

One by one, the children in the class brought blue beads to Mei-Win. Each one told Mei-Win his or her name and smiled. And before Mei-Win knew it, she had new friends.

25. Who is the main character in this story?
   O the teacher
   O Ricky
   O Mei-Win
   O mother

26. Where does this story take place?
   O outside
   O school
   O church
   O home

27. In the beginning of the story, how was Mei-Win feeling?
   O happy
   O sad
   O nervous
   O excited

28. What happens at the end of the story?
   O Mei-Win has made no friends and still doesn’t like school.
   O Mei-Win’s mother went to school with her.
   O Mei-Win made new friends and she now feels comfortable at school.
   O The teacher was not nice to Mei-Win.

29. What is the theme in this story?
   O Don’t be nervous about new situations because you never know what is going to happen.
   O You should be friends with everyone.
   O The teacher is nice and friendly to the kids.

30. What can you infer from this story about Mei-Win?
   O Mei-Win is new to the school and it is her first day.
   O Mei-Win doesn’t like school.
   O Mei-Win is in the fourth grade.
The Monster in the Barn

As Bobby was getting ready for bed, he heard a loud screeching coming from the barn outside. Bobby did not know what was making such a loud noise, and he had trouble falling asleep that night. He was scared that there might be a monster in the barn. When Bobby woke up the next morning, he went to the barn to see what was causing the noise the night before. Bobby was perplexed and could not figure out what would make such noise. That night after dinner, Bobby got a flashlight and headed out to the barn.

“Where are you going?” Bobby’s father asked.

“I am going to find the monster in the barn that made so much noise last night,” Bobby replied.

“If you are going to look for a monster, you might need some company,” Bobby’s dad said, and he walked with Bobby out to the barn.

Bobby shined his flashlight into the dark barn but did not see anything. Bobby called out but nothing answered. He walked into the barn but still did not see a monster.

“What did this monster sound like?” Bobby’s dad asked.

“It was a loud screeching noise,” Bobby said, “and it was coming from the barn.”

Bobby’s dad began to laugh and he took the flashlight from Bobby. Shining the flashlight up at the roof of the barn, Bobby and his dad saw a small brown owl in the rafters of the roof.

“It was only a barn owl that you heard last night,” Bobby’s dad said. “They are nocturnal hunters, so that is why you only heard him at night.”

Bobby was happy that it wasn’t a monster, and he thanked his dad as they walked back to the house. Just then they heard a loud screech and looked up to see the barn owl flying away into the night sky.

31. The noise Bobby heard the first night was
   O The barn owl flying
   O The barn owl screeching
   O A monster in the barn
   O The barn owl building a nest

32. The word nocturnal means
   O Daytime
   O Nighttime
   O Bad
   O Silent

33. This passage is mostly about
   O Playing in the barn
   O Dreaming of monsters
   O Discovering the source of a strange sound
   O Learning about different types of owls

34. What word would best describe Bobby after he went to the barn the morning after he heard the screeching noise?
   O Confused
   O Confident
   O Sad
   O Intelligent

35. The first paragraph is mostly about
   O Bobby’s dad telling him what the strange noise is
   O Bobby hearing a strange noise
   O Bobby and his dad looking in the barn
   O Bobby seeing a barn owl