

# **Grade 3**

# FAST ELA Reading Sample Test Materials Answer Key

The Grade 3 FAST ELA Reading Sample Test Materials Answer Key provides the correct response(s) for each item on the sample test. The sample items and answers are not intended to demonstrate the length of the actual test, nor should student responses be used as an indicator of student performance on the actual test.

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# Passage 1: The Wild Side of Pet Cats

by Jo Waters

#### Was Your Pet Once Wild?

Did you know that your pet cat is closely related to wild animals? Finding out more about your pet cat's wild **ancestors** will help you give it a better life. . . .

#### **Popular Pets**

- 2 Cats can be kept in almost any home and they can be great companions. Although cats do not need walking, like dogs, they do need plenty of space to exercise. They also need regular care and special food.
- Cats are very popular pets. In the United States, more people keep cats than dogs. . . .

#### **Cat Habitats**

- Wild cats make their homes in different places. Most cheetahs live on the open plains, where they can run and hunt prey. Panthers and tigers live in jungles and forests. They are very good at climbing trees.
- 5 Smaller cats like cougars can live in mountains, swamps, pine forests, and even deserts.

#### **Pet Habitats**

- A pet cat's habitat is its owner's home. Your cat still has the **instinct** to go out and hunt. Traffic and other animals can make this dangerous. Make sure your cat has a safe place to play in your house or yard.
- All cats need somewhere to sleep or hide. A pet cat may have a bed somewhere in the house. You can buy special cat beds, but many cats choose their own sleeping place. This could be a warm shelf or a corner of a sofa. . . .

#### **Sleeping**

- 8 Most cats sleep a lot. Lions can sleep for more than twenty hours every day. After they have . . . eaten, they can sleep for a whole day without doing anything else.
- 9 Many wild cats, like jaguars, hunt at night or around dawn and dusk.

## **Sleeping Places**

- 10 Wild cats sleep wherever they feel safe. Lions sleep in groups usually under the shelter of a tree or rock. Snow leopards spend most of the day resting on high rocks.
- It is important for kittens to get lots of sleep because they grow while they are asleep.
- Cats often take "cat naps." These are short sleeps during the day. A cat needs to have naps to stay healthy and happy.
- Pet cats sleep for about sixteen hours a day. If your cat lives for thirteen years, it will have spent over eight years asleep!

#### **Glossary**

ancestors: animals in the cat family that lived many years ago

instinct: the way animals or humans naturally act, without thinking about it

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# Passage 2: Dewey the Library Cat: A True Story

by Vicki Myron

Dewey is a cat that was found in the book return of the Spencer Public Library in Iowa. The people in the library decided to make him a library cat. It did not take long for Dewey to get used to life in the library.

- At two minutes to nine, Dewey would drop whatever he was doing and race for the front door.
- A **patron** was always waiting outside at exactly nine o'clock when we opened the doors, and she would usually enter with a warm, "Hi, Dewey. How are you this morning?"
- 16 Welcome, welcome, I imagined him saying from his post to the left of the door. Why don't you pet the cat?
- 17 No response. The early birds were usually there for a reason, which meant they didn't have time to stop for a cat.
- No petting? Fine. There's always another person where you came from—wherever that is.
- It wouldn't take long for him to find a lap, and since he'd been up for two hours that usually meant it was time for a nap. Dewey was already so comfortable in the library he had no problem falling asleep in public places. He could fall asleep anywhere. . . .
- In those days, Iowa provided envelopes with its tax forms, and we always put a box of them out for patrons. Dewey must have spent half his first winter curled up in that box.
- "I need an envelope," a patron would say nervously, "but I don't want to disturb Dewey. What should I do?"
- "Don't worry. He's asleep."
- "But won't it wake him up? He's lying on top of them."
- "Oh, no, the Dew's dead to the world."
- The patron would gently roll Dewey to the side and then, far more carefully than necessary, slide out an envelope. He could have jerked it like a magician pulling a tablecloth from under a dinner setting, it wouldn't have mattered. Dewey was an expert when it came to napping.
- "Cat hair comes with the envelope," I'd say. "No charge."

### Glossary

patron: a person who uses a particular place regularly

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- 1. What is the purpose of the Cat Habitats and Pet Habitats sections in Passage 1?
  - A to tell the history of different types of animals
  - <sup>®</sup> to describe problems that cats face and give solutions
  - © to explain why certain animals travel together in large groups
  - to compare and contrast different types of living spaces for cats

<u>Option D</u>: **This answer is correct.** The sections that follow these headings compare and contrast two different types of living spaces.

- 2. In Passage 1, how does the author develop the central idea that people can learn about pet cats by watching wild cats?
  - (A) by showing the food that pet cats and wild cats hunt
  - by giving examples of how wild cats and pet cats act alike
  - © by describing how wild cats are more dangerous than pet cats
  - by explaining why pet cats are as interesting to study as wild cats

<u>Option B</u>: **This answer is correct.** The author shows how pet cats are similar to wild cats and behave in many of the same ways.

Select two sentences from Passage 2 that support the author's claim that Dewey had no problem finding a place to rest.
"Welcome, welcome, I imagined him saying from his post to the left of the door." (paragraph 16)
"It wouldn't take long for him to find a lap, and since he'd been up for two hours that usually meant it was time for a nap." (paragraph 19)
"Dewey must have spent half his first winter curled up in that box." (paragraph 20)
"What should I do?" (paragraph 21)
"Cat hair comes with the envelope,' I'd say." (paragraph 26)

<u>Option B</u>: **This answer is correct.** This sentence shows that Dewey had no problem taking a nap on someone's lap in the library.

<u>Option C</u>: **This answer is correct.** This sentence shows that Dewey did not mind getting rest in odd places and that he could find a place to rest in the library.

- **4.** In Passage 2, how does the author develop her purpose of explaining what is special about a library in Iowa?
  - A by describing how a cat protects the library
  - <sup>®</sup> by describing each room a cat sleeps in at the library
  - © by describing the reason people come to visit a cat at the library
  - by describing how a cat behaves around the people who visit the library

<u>Option D</u>: **This answer is correct.** The author includes details about how visitors to the library interact, or do not interact, with the cat that lives there, developing the purpose of explaining what is special about this library in Iowa—that a cat lives there.

- **5.** Read the paragraph from Passage 2.
  - "I need an envelope," a patron would say <u>nervously</u>, "but I don't want to disturb Dewey. What should I do?"

What does the word <u>nervously</u> mean as it is used in paragraph 21?

(A) in anger
® with joy
© in silence
• with worry

<u>Option D</u>: **This answer is correct.** The patron is worried about waking Dewey up, which is why he or she is speaking nervously.

- **6.** How do the authors of both passages show that cats can make good pets?
  - (A) by explaining why cats like to move around
  - <sup>®</sup> by explaining that cats are more comfortable indoors
  - by giving examples where cats are friendly toward humans
  - 6 by describing examples of how cats can find food on their own

<u>Option C</u>: **This answer is correct.** Both passages have information about cats as pets and how they spend time with people and get along with them.

**7.** Complete the table to show whether the information is found in Passage 1, Passage 2, or both passages.

	Passage 1	Passage 2	Both Passages
Cats are grouped into different types.	~		
Sleep is an important part of life for cats.			
Cats can be excited to spend time with people.			

# **Annika's Fireworks**

by Lisa Rosinsky

- An orange firework burst overhead. "Where do the sparkles go after they fall out of the sky?" Annika asked her family. "Do you know?"
- Her little brother, Ben, gurgled and waved his tiny fist. "Great question," her mom said as she offered Annika a slice of watermelon. Her dad said, "Hmm," and adjusted his camera's lens.
- Annika flopped down on the blanket her mom had spread on the grass. A white-and-gold firework blossomed high above the trees, and they heard a *pop-pop-bang!* echo down by the lake. Annika tipped her head all the way back. She watched the sparkles drip like glittering spray from a fountain before they disappeared into the dark. Kids were running between blankets all over the hilltop, kicking soccer balls, waving streamers.
- 4 This was her favorite day of the whole summer.
- Do the sparkles turn into stars? Annika wondered. Do they land in the treetops? Do they puddle up at the bottom of the lake in a mound of glitter?
- Two red fireworks shot across the sky like comets and burst into bright white lights that blinked on and off. Ben screamed happily and threw one of his shoes across the blanket. Her mom laughed and put it back on his foot. Her dad said, "Wow, look at that one!" and took a photo.
- 7 "Can I go look for sparkles?" asked Annika.
- 8 "When the show is over, honey," her mom said.
- 9 Annika wiggled her fingers like fireworks at Ben and said, "Ka-boom!"
- After the show was done, all the families clapped. They talked about what a great fireworks show it was and wished each other a happy Fourth of July. Annika sighed. Her favorite day of the whole summer was almost over. Everyone started packing up to go.
- Annika gathered the watermelon rinds and helped her mom fold the blanket. Annika's dad put away his camera and picked up Ben. Then

Annika tugged her mother's sleeve. "May I go look for sparkles, please? Just for two minutes?"

- "OK," Annika's mom said. "But stay where we can see you."
- Annika ran to the edge of the field and looked around.
- There were no orange sparkles in the grass. There were no red sparkles in the trees.
- But hanging in the air, where the field met the trees, were dozens and dozens of sparkles like the white-and-gold fireworks. They were blinking on and off. Annika reached out to touch one. It landed on her hand.
- A firefly! It had tiny wings and little legs that tickled as it crawled across her palm. It flashed once, twice, and then zoomed off into the trees.
- 17 Annika smiled. Maybe the fireworks were over, but she knew where to find sparkles for the rest of the summer.

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8.	Read this sentence from the passage.			
	"An orange firework burst <u>overhead</u> ." (paragraph 1)			
	What is the meaning of the word <u>overhead</u> as it is used in the passage?			
	• above			
	® loudly			
	© quickly			
	© through			

<u>Option A</u>: **This answer is correct.** The word "overhead" is referring to something happening above.

This que	estion has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.
Part A Read thi	is phrase from the passage.
"Two red	d fireworks shot across the sky like comets " (paragraph 6)
Which ty	ype of figurative language is used in this phrase?
(A) hyp	perbole
® met	taphor
© per	sonification
• sim	ile
Part B Why doe	es the author use the type of figurative language in Part A?
(A) to s	show an event with fireworks
• to s	show how the fireworks move
© to s	show the way fireworks are made
(1) to s	show how far away the fireworks are

#### Part A

9.

<u>Option D</u>: **This answer is correct.** The phrase makes a comparison using "like," this is a simile.

#### Part B

<u>Option B</u>: **This answer is correct.** The phrase is comparing the fireworks to shooting comets, so it is describing how fireworks move across the sky.

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

Part A How does Annika change in the passage?	
Annika is scared at the beginning but happy at the end.	
® Annika is proud at the beginning and thankful at the end.	
© Annika is excited at the beginning but nervous at the end.	
Annika is curious at the beginning and surprised at the end.	
Part B Select the sentence that shows why Annika's feelings change.	
(a) At first she tries to ignore her brother, but then she teaches him about fireworks.	
ⓐ At first she wishes to do something else, but then she sees the beautiful fireworks.	
At first she wants to learn more about fireworks, but then she finds blinking fireflies.	

At first she wants to be on her own, but then she watches the fireworks with her parents.

#### Part A

<u>Option D</u>: **This answer is correct.** At the beginning, Annika is curious about the fireworks, but she is then disappointed when she can't find the sparkles. When she discovers the fireflies, her disappointment becomes surprise and wonder.

#### Part B

<u>Option C</u>: **This answer is correct.** When Annika finds the fireflies, she feels differently than she did before about wanting to learn more about how the fireworks last after they fall from the sky.

- **11.** How does the passage develop the theme that searching can lead to new discoveries?
  - Annika picks up the camera so she can learn how to take pictures.
  - <sup>®</sup> Annika loves the fireworks and wants to see them again next year.
  - Annika looks for the sparkles so she can answer her own questions.
  - Annika plays with her brother and wants to teach him about fireworks.

<u>Option C</u>: **This answer is correct.** Annika wants to find the leftover sparkles from the fireworks, which leads to her finding the fireflies, so this supports the theme that searching can lead to new discoveries.

- **12.** How is Annika's perspective different from her mother's?
  - Annika thinks about people, while her mother thinks about food.
  - ® Annika thinks about playing, but her mother thinks about the fireworks.
  - Annika thinks about the fireworks, while her mother thinks about family.
  - O Annika thinks about the woods, but her mother thinks about taking pictures.

<u>Option C</u>: **This answer is correct.** Annika is interested in and curious about the fireworks, while her mother focuses on taking care of everyone in the family.

13.	Which <b>two</b> sentences should be included in a summary of the passage?
	☐ Annika goes to see the fireworks every year.
	☐ Annika eats food given to her by her mother.
	Annika finds fireflies while looking for sparkles.
	☐ Annika watches her dad take photos of fireworks.
	Annika and her family are watching fireworks together.

<u>Option C</u>: **This answer is correct.** Annika is amazed by the fireflies in the same way that she is amazed by the fireworks, which is a key part of the passage.

<u>Option E</u>: **This answer is correct.** The event of the fireworks is the pivotal setting aspect for the story, and leads to Annika's excitement and exploration throughout the passage.

- ${f 14.}$  Select the sentence from the passage that uses a simile to describe what the fireflies look like.
  - But hanging in the air, where the field met the trees, were dozens and dozens of sparkles like the white-andgold fireworks. They were blinking on and off. Annika reached out to touch one. It landed on her hand.
  - A firefly! It had tiny wings and little legs that tickled as it crawled across her palm. It flashed once, twice, and then zoomed off into the trees.

The student selected the correct response, demonstrating the ability to explain how one or more characters develop throughout the plot in a literary text.

**15.** Click on the box to select a sentence from the passage that shows that Annika is curious about the world around her.

"Where do the sparkles go after they fall out of the sky?" Annika asked her family. C

The student selected "He took out a new batch of potatoes and sliced them a little thinner than he usually did," demonstrating the ability to use knowledge of context clues to determine the meaning of a word.



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