

Grade: 3

Week: 3

Subject: Reading

Student Name: _____

Grade: _____

Reading

Read the poem, and answer the questions that follow.

Music to My Ears

by Kay Maloney

- I love to hear my mother laugh.
It's loud and deep
like the roar of the ocean.
I stand on the shore
5 and listen
to the sound of joy.
- How does she do it? I wonder.
Even after eight hours of
standing on her feet at work,
10 after rushing home to cook
for my brother and me,
after helping us with our homework,
after a short night's rest
to rise the next morning
15 and do it all over again,
my mother stands there in the kitchen,
laughing over the burned toast
because it reminds her of
something that happened in her childhood.
- 20 She sits down at the table
to tell us the story.
She laughs happily.
I stand on the shore
and listen
25 to the sound of joy.

1

What do the words *I* and *my* reveal about the poem's speaker?

- Ⓐ She is a mother laughing at a funny story.
- Ⓑ She is sharing her own personal feelings.
- Ⓒ She is revealing her mother's feelings.
- Ⓓ She is a mother telling about her experiences.

2

What does the word happily mean in the poem?

- Ⓐ in a happy way
- Ⓑ one who is happy
- Ⓒ not happy
- Ⓓ able to be happy

3

According to the poem, what causes the speaker's mother to laugh in the kitchen?

- Ⓐ a newspaper story
- Ⓑ a funny TV show
- Ⓒ the speaker's homework
- Ⓓ the burned toast

4

Read these lines from the poem.

It's loud and deep
like the roar of the ocean. (lines 2 and 3)

Which sense does this description appeal to **most**?

- Ⓐ sight
- Ⓑ taste
- Ⓒ hearing
- Ⓓ touch

5

Read these lines from the poem.

I stand on the shore
and listen
to the sound of joy. (lines 4 through 6)

Why does the speaker say she is at the shore?

- Ⓐ She is pretending she is at the shore to make her mother laugh.
- Ⓑ Her mother's laugh makes her feel like she is hearing the ocean.
- Ⓒ Her house is near the beach, so she can hear the waves crash.
- Ⓓ She has gone on a trip to the shore with her mother and her brother.

6

Read these lines from the poem.

I stand on the shore
and listen
to the sound of joy. (lines 4 through 6)

Which word could **best** replace joy without changing the meaning of the lines?

- Ⓐ happiness
- Ⓑ warmth
- Ⓒ laughter
- Ⓓ love

7

What do you learn in the poem about the speaker and her family?

Explain what each stanza tells you about the speaker's family. Use details from the poem to support your answer.

Write your answer in the space below.

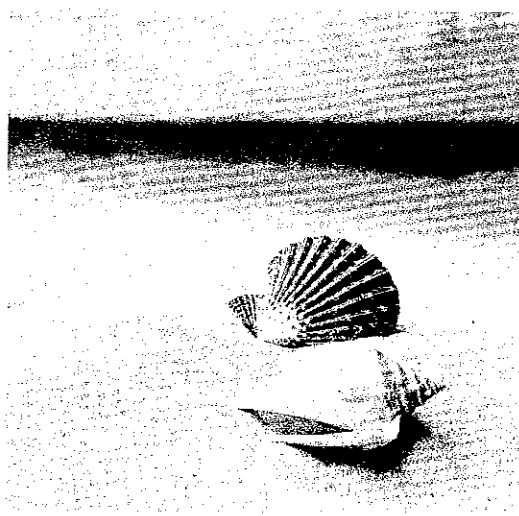
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Reading

Read the article, and answer the questions that follow.

Super Seashells

- 1 Seashells come in many different shapes and sizes. If you take a walk along an ocean beach, you can often find these pretty objects. Many people like to go to the beach and collect the shells they find. Seashells are even more special when you know that they once covered and protected animals that live in the sea.
- 2 Seashells are found on mollusks. A mollusk is a kind of shellfish. There are 110,000 kinds of mollusks. Some are tiny, like the periwinkle. Others are gigantic, like the giant squid, which is more than sixty feet long! Most mollusks live in the ocean, although some live on land.
- 3 Mollusk shells are very hard, and many mollusks can seal their shells closed to protect their soft bodies. Mollusks that live on land rely on their shell to keep their bodies from drying out. The colors and patterns on the shells can help the mollusk hide or warn other animals to stay away.



The bivalve seashell (top) has two identical pieces. The univalve seashell (bottom) has one piece that is coiled or spiraled.

4 No matter how big or small they are, all mollusks can be divided into one of two groups. One group is called *univalves*. *Uni-* means “one,” so a univalve has one shell. The other group of mollusks is called *bivalve*. *Bi-* means “two.” A *bivalve* has two shells.

5 A mollusk with a univalve shell usually has a foot and a head. These body parts usually stay inside the shell to keep safe. However, they can stretch outside of the shell. Some univalves have a foot that moves the animal along the ground. If the univalve lives in water, it has claws that help it dig and move in the sand. Members of the univalve family include periwinkles, snails, and conches.

6 Bivalves have two shells. Although this sounds odd, bivalves usually do not have heads. Their body stays safe in between the two shells. The bivalve can open and close its shell. It usually does this to find food. Bivalves eat by pumping water into their shells. They eat the food that floats in with the water. Then they pump the water out. Some bivalves have a long foot that can grab onto things. Scallops, clams, oysters, and mussels are all bivalves.

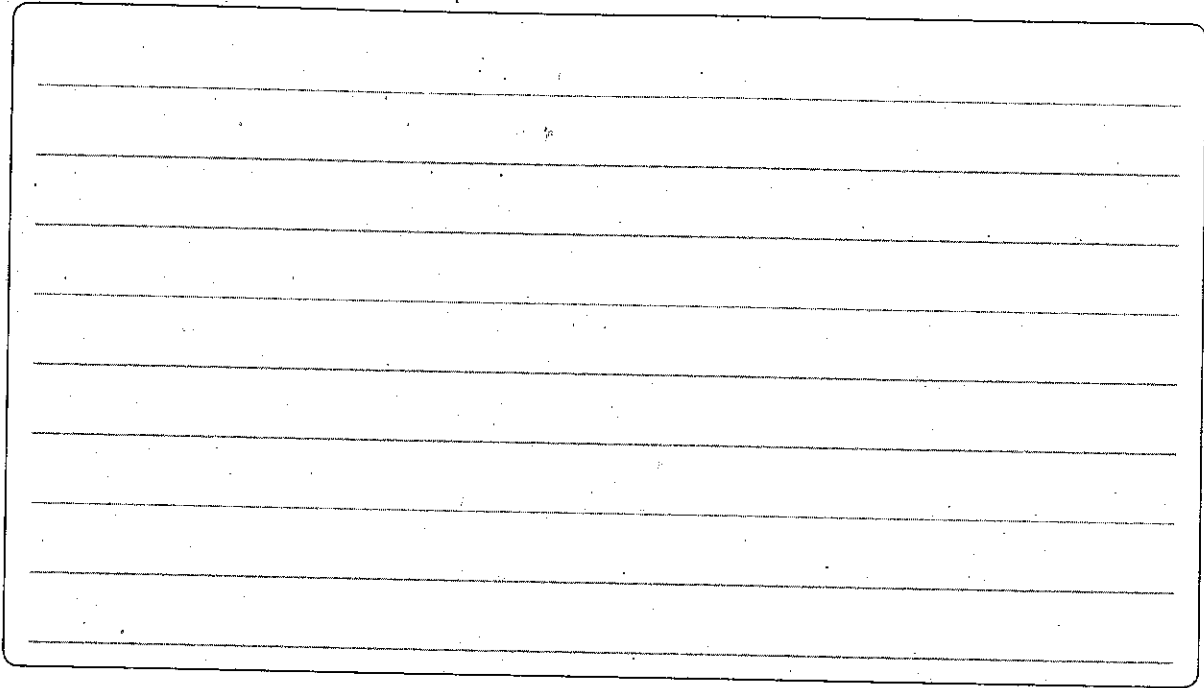
7 Sometimes you can find a treasure inside a shell! Sometimes a grain of sand gets inside the shell of a bivalve called an oyster. This bit of sand hurts, so the oyster’s body makes a hard substance called *nacre*. Layers of *nacre* wrap around the sand and keep it from rubbing against the oyster. In time, these layers turn into a pearl. Pretty pearls are often used in jewelry.

8 Seashells help mollusks stay safe. They are also wonderful treasures that many people find beautiful.

8

Why are shells good at protecting mollusks? Use details from the article to support your answer.

Write your answer in the space below.

A large rectangular box with a black border, containing ten horizontal lines for writing an answer.

9

What is the main idea of the article? Use details from the article to support your answer.

Write your answer in the space below.

10

What are the differences between a univalve and a bivalve? Select **all** that apply.

- A. ☐ A univalve has a foot.
- B. ☐ A univalve has one shell.
- C. ☐ A univalve lives in the ocean.
- D. ☐ A bivalve has a shell for protection.
- E. ☐ A bivalve can open and close its shell.
- F. ☐ A bivalve does not have a foot.

11

Why does the author think seashells are important? Use details from the article to support your answer.

Write your answer in the space below.

12

What does the prefix *bi-* tell you about a bivalve?

- Ⓐ It has one shell.
- Ⓑ It has two shells.
- Ⓒ It lives in the ocean.
- Ⓓ It has a shell for protection.

13

How do univalves move? Rewrite the sentences in the article that explain how this happens.

Write your answer in the space below.

14

Underline the sentences from the article that show what information the illustration provides the reader.

No matter how big or small they are, all mollusks can be divided into one of two groups. One group is called *univalves*. *Uni-* means "one," so a univalve has one shell. The other group of mollusks is called *bivalve*. *Bi-* means "two." A bivalve has two shells.

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

Part A

Choose the correct meaning of gigantic as it is used in the article.

- Ⓐ hard
- Ⓑ small
- Ⓒ huge
- Ⓓ stretchy
- Ⓔ underwater

Part B

Underline the words from the article that help the reader understand what gigantic means.

Others are gigantic, like the giant squid, which is more than sixty feet long!