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### 3rd Reading Quiz

Third Grade Reading  
Quiz

Practice Test

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Instructions:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Amazing Babies

*by Lelia Novak*

When a blue whale calf is born, it weighs as much as 5,000 pounds. That's half the weight of a full-grown elephant! The mother whale feeds her calf by squirting milk into its mouth. The mother can squirt 33 gallons (125 liters) of milk at a time—enough milk to fill a bathtub!

Not all large mothers have large babies. A polar bear weighs as much as 650 pounds (295 kilograms), but her cub weighs less than a pound and a half. It is about the size of a guinea pig. The cub huddles close to its mother for warmth and milk. In three months, the cub is ready to face the cold winds of the arctic spring.

A newborn kangaroo is barely bigger than a baked bean. It must seek the protection of its mother's pouch as soon as it is born. Using its tiny front claws, the baby crawls up the mother's fur into the pouch. There it drinks milk and grows. Six months later, it emerges from the pouch a full-sized joey (baby kangaroo) ready to hop and explore.

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1. What is this passage mainly about?
    - A. food that baby animals eat
    - B. animal babies and their mothers
    - C. how baby animals travel
    - D. where baby animals live
  2. The author compares how big a baby blue whale is to
    - A. a house
    - B. an automobile
    - C. a bear
    - D. an elephant
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3. The passage says that the polar bear is different from the whale. How is it different?

- A. The baby of the whale is larger.
  - B. The polar bear weighs more.
  - C. The polar bear gives more milk.
  - D. The baby of the whale is smaller.
- 

4. What is the FIRST thing a kangaroo does after it is born?

- A. hops off to explore on its own
  - B. goes off to find food
  - C. climbs into its mother's pouch
  - D. finds friends to play with
- 

5. As used in the passage, what is the meaning of the word huddles?

- A. eats near by
  - B. plays with
  - C. gets close to
  - D. climbs on top of
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## Sharks

There is no other fish or animal that uses its senses quite like the shark does. The shark has a very keen sense of smell. It is able to smell odors from very far distances. This helps lead the shark to its prey. A large part of the shark's brain is used for the sense of smell.

The shark has another important sense called "distant touch." This sense helps it to locate food. The shark is able to feel movement with its "lateral line." The lateral line is a thin long line of nerves down each side of the shark's body. This lateral line of nerves allows the shark to feel the vibrations of the moving prey. These vibrations lead the shark to its next meal.

A shark also has good eyesight. Its eyes are able to see in dim light. It needs this good eyesight to hunt for food. Scientists have learned that a shark is able to see up close. This helps in catching smaller prey.

A shark also has excellent hearing. The shark is able to hear low-pitched sounds that travel through the water.

All these senses help the shark to survive in the oceans of the world.

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6. A shark's lateral line is

- A. its thrashing tail.
  - B. its slotted gills.
  - C. helpful for feeling vibrations.
  - D. helpful for quick movement.
- 

7. Which sentence about sharks is an opinion?

- A. Sharks smell odors from far away.
  - B. Sharks can see close up.
  - C. Sharks are quite unique creatures.
  - D. Sharks are able to hear low-pitched sounds.
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8. In paragraph 1, sentence 2, the word *keen* means

- A. dull.
  - B. sharp.
  - C. loud.
  - D. small.
- 

9. Which of the following words from the passage is a compound word?

- A. eyesight
  - B. lateral
  - C. vibrations
  - D. unique
-