



# iLeap Prep Grade 3 Reading Comprehension

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# To the Students

## Tips for Answering Multiple-Choice Questions

Multiple-choice questions have a **stem**, which is a question, followed by four answer choices. You should select only one answer choice. The following are some tips to help you correctly answer multiple-choice questions on the Leap ELA test:

- Read each selection carefully.
- Read each question and think about the answer. You may look back to the reading selection as often as necessary.
- Answer all questions on your answer sheet. Do not mark any answers to questions in your test booklet.
- For each question, choose the best answer, and completely fill in the circle in the space provided on your answer sheet.
- If you do not know the answer to a question, skip it and go on. You may return to it later if you have time.
- If you finish the section of the test that you are working on early, you may review your answers in that section only. Don't go on to the next section of the test.

## Tips for Answering Short-Answer Questions

Remember to:

- Read the question carefully. Be sure you understand it before you begin writing.
- Be sure your essay has a main idea. This should be in your introduction.
- Support your main idea with details, explanations, and examples.
- State your ideas in a clear sequence.
- Include an opening and a closing.
- Use a variety of words and vary your sentence structure.
- Check your spelling, capitalization, and punctuation.
- Write neatly.

# “This Little Mouse”

This little mouse got caught in a trap,  
And this little mouse she heard it snap,  
This little mouse did loudly squeak out,  
And this little mouse did run all about,  
This little mouse said, “Do not bewail  
And let us take hold and pull him out by the tail.”



1. Which sentence **best** describes the theme of this poem?
  - A. Run away from danger.
  - B. Always listen to friends.
  - C. Stay away from all traps.
  - D. Staying calm is helpful.
2. Why does the third little mouse squeak?
  - A. The mouse cannot talk.
  - B. The mouse is frightened.
  - C. The mouse is in a hurry.
  - D. The mouse sees a kitten.
3. What will the mice in the poem **most likely** do next?
  - A. They will pull the trapped mouse out by his tail.
  - B. They will open up the trap the mouse is stuck in.
  - C. They will get the trapped mouse to run very fast.
  - D. They will push the trapped mouse's head out.

4. What would you do to help one of your friends who had gotten stuck? Explain your answer.

[illegible]

# WASP

During World War II, women were given a chance to do something they had never before been allowed to do—fly for the Air Force!

The idea came from a woman named Jacqueline Cochran. Cochran had heard that there were not enough male combat pilots in the Army Air Force. She wrote a letter to the president's wife in which she presented the idea that women be trained to fly.

The army liked this idea. As a result, 25,000 women applied to become pilots. Of this huge number, 1,830 were accepted into training. Of these, 1,074 graduated from a difficult training course. This group became the Women Air Force Service Pilots, better known as the WASP.

For the last two years of World War II, the WASP flew service planes for the Army Air Force. They transported soldiers, participated in tests and simulations, flew demonstration flights, and became flight instructors. Their work allowed the army to send more male pilots into combat. This helped the United States to win.

When the war ended, all the women had to return to their regular lives. Even though their work had lasted for only a short time, these women will be remembered for their brave service to their country in a time of war.



1. How did Jacqueline Cochran solve the Army Air Force's problem of not having enough men to fly planes during World War II?

- A. She gave them money to hire more pilots.
- B. She suggested that women be trained to fly planes.
- C. She asked the president to give them more planes.
- D. She set up a program to teach people how to fly planes.

2. Which sentence about the women in the Army Air Force during World War II is true?

- A. They were scared.
- B. They were helpful.
- C. They were foolish.
- D. They were angry.

3. In the third paragraph, difficult means

- A. cold.
- B. dark.
- C. hard.
- D. slow.

4. Do you think that you would like to learn to fly a plane? Why or why not?

[illegible]

# The Wolf and the Pig

Finding that he could not, with all his huffing and puffing, blow the pig's brick house down, the wolf said, "Little pig, I know where there is a nice field of turnips."



"Where?" said the little pig.

"Oh, in Mr. Smith's field. If you will be ready tomorrow morning, we will go together and get some for dinner."

"Very well," said the little pig. "What time do you mean to go?"

"Oh, at six o'clock."

So the little pig got up at five o'clock and got the turnips before the wolf came crying, "Little pig, are you ready?"

The little pig said, "Ready! I have been and come back again, and got a nice potful for dinner."

The wolf felt very angry when he heard this, but thought that he would be a match for the little pig somehow or other, so he said, "Little pig, I know where there is a nice apple tree."

"Where?" asked the pig.

"Down at Merry-garden," replied the wolf. "If you will not deceive me, I will come for you at five o'clock tomorrow. We can get some apples."

The little pig got up next morning at four o'clock. He went off for the apples. He hoped to get back before the wolf came, but it took a long time to climb the tree.

Just as he was coming down from it, he saw the wolf coming. When the wolf came up he said, "Little pig, what! are you here before me? Are they nice apples?"

"Yes, very," said the little pig. "I will throw you down one."

And he threw it far. While the wolf went to pick it up, the little pig jumped down and ran home.

The next day the wolf came again and said to the little pig, "Little pig, there is a fair in town this afternoon; will you go?"

"Oh yes," said the pig, "I will go; what time?"

"At three o'clock," said the wolf.

As usual, the little pig went off beforehand. He got to the fair and bought a butter churn. He was rolling it home when he saw the wolf coming. He got into the churn to hide. In so doing, he knocked it over. It rolled down the hill with the pig in it. That frightened the wolf so much that he ran home without going to the fair. He went to the little pig's house. The wolf told the pig how frightened he had been by a great round thing that came past him down the hill. Then the little pig said, "Ha! ha! I frightened you then!"

Then the wolf was very angry indeed. He tried to get down the chimney in order to eat up the little pig. When the little pig saw what he was about, he put a pot full of water on the blazing fire. Just as the wolf was coming down, he took off the cover. In fell the wolf. Quickly, the little pig clapped on the cover. When the wolf was boiled, the pig ate him for supper.



1. Why did the wolf tell the pig about the turnips?
  - A. because he wanted the pig to get him turnips
  - B. because he wanted the pig to go with him
  - C. because he wanted the pig to leave his home
  - D. because he wanted the pig to wake up early
2. In the sentence "If you will not deceive me, I will come for you at five o'clock tomorrow," what does deceive mean?
  - A. trick
  - B. calm
  - C. hurt
  - D. touch
3. How did the pig escape from the wolf at the apple tree?
  - A. He hid in the butter churn he had bought.
  - B. He rolled down the hill toward him.
  - C. He went to the fair before the wolf.
  - D. He made the wolf chase an apple.
4. How did the wolf feel about the pig at the end of the passage?
  - A. The wolf wanted to make a nice dinner for the pig.
  - B. The wolf was mad at the pig for frightening him.
  - C. The wolf wanted the pig to become his friend.
  - D. The wolf was sad that the pig did not go to the fair.

**5.** Do you like how this passage ended? Why or why not?

[illegible]