RI.3.1 and RI.3.2 Assessment

Read the passages below and answer the questions that follow

What is a Venus Flytrap?

In a marsh somewhere in North Carolina, a hungry fly is looking for a meal. A plant called the Venus flytrap seems like a good bet. Its leaves, which grow in pairs like a clam's shell, shine with a sweet juice, so the fly lands on a leaf. Then it takes a few steps toward the juice.

Snap! The leaves close tight around the fly. It is trapped. Now, instead of enjoying the Venus flytrap's sweet juice, the fly will be eaten by the plant.

Of course, most plants don't eat insects. They can get all the nutrients they need from the soil. But North Carolina's marshes are missing some important nutrients. Few plants can grow there. The Venus flytrap can, though, because it gets the nutrients it needs from the insects it eats.

The leaves of the Venus flytrap are covered with small hairs called trigger hairs.

The Venus flytrap senses the insect when it touches the hairs.

In less than a second, the leaves snap shut. The insect is trapped.

1. Where does the Venus flytrap grow?
   - A. North Dakota
   - B. North Carolina
   - C. North Shore
   - D. North Face

2. The Venus flytrap attracts insects because it___
   - A. has leaves that grow in pairs.
   - B. smells like a clam.
   - C. has sweet juice on its leaves.
   - D. has nutrients that insects need.

3. What causes the Venus flytrap to close its leaves around the insect?
   - A. The Venus flytrap senses the insect when it touches its trigger hairs.
   - B. The weight of the fly causes the Venus flytrap to close.
   - C. The nectar disappears.
   - D. The Venus flytrap gets hot from the sun.

4. Look at the last picture and read the sentence that goes with it. What will happen next to the insect in this picture?
   - A. It will fly away.
   - B. It will get out by eating the sweet juice.
   - C. It will tickle the flytrap until it is released.
   - D. It will be eaten by the flytrap.

5. How is the Venus flytrap different from most plants?
   - A. It needs nutrients.
   - B. It has shiny leaves.
   - C. It grows in soil.
   - D. It eats insects.

6. Why can few plants grow in the marshes of North Carolina?

A. It's too dry
B. They are missing some important nutrients
C. The sun is too hot
D. There are no diving boards

What's the Forecast?

The weather forecast predicts what the temperature and air conditions will be in the near future. There is a wide variety of types of weather. The weather can be sunny or stormy. It can be warm or cool. It also can be rainy, cloudy, or windy. Sometimes, weather is severe. A blizzard, a thunderstorm or a hurricane may happen quickly. When we get information ahead of time, we can prepare for it. Being prepared helps us stay safe.

A meteorologist is a person whose job it is to forecast the weather. There are many tools available to help the meteorologist do his job. A common tool for getting an accurate measurement of the temperature is a thermometer. A high temperature probably means plenty of sunshine for everyone.

In rainy weather, a meteorologist uses a rain gauge. A rain gauge gives numerical data about how much rain is falling outdoors. After it rains, you may be able to see a rainbow. A rainbow appears when the sun comes out and there is still rain in the air.

Wind brings us weather. It blows clouds from one place to another. It is helpful to know which direction the wind is blowing. A wind vane provides this information. Knowing the wind direction helps a meteorologist know what weather is coming.

Weather forecasts are not always right. As our knowledge about weather gets better, the forecasts become more accurate.

7. What is the main idea of this passage?

A. Weather forecasts can be made using different tools.

B. A rain gauge gives numerical data about how much rain is falling outdoors.

C. After it rains you may be able to see a rainbow.

D. It is helpful to know which direction the wind is blowing.

8. What is paragraph 2 MOSTLY about?

A. A tornado drill will help us stay safe.

B. A blizzard, a thunderstorm or a hurricane may happen quickly.

C. There is a wide variety of types of weather.

D. One tool a meteorologist uses is a thermometer.

9. Which is NOT a supporting detail from this passage?

A. There are many tools available to help the meteorologist do his job.

B. In rainy weather, a meteorologist uses a rain gauge.

C. A rainbow appears when the sun comes out and there is still rain in the air.

D. A wind vane lets you know which direction the wind is blowing.

10. The main idea of paragraph 1 is, "There is a wide variety of types of weather." Which detail best supports this main idea?

A. A common tool is a thermometer.

B. It also can be rainy, cloudy or windy

C. A meteorologist uses a rain gauge.

D. When we get information ahead of time, we can prepare for it