7 Full-Length Missouri MAP

English Language Arts (ELA) Practice Tests

A Complete Guide to Building Mastery and Excelling on the English Test

Grade 3



Practice Master Achieve

Reza Nazari

Grade 3 · Missouri · MAP

7 Missouri Grade 3
English Language Arts (ELA)
Practice Tests

Full-Length Practice for MAP Preparation
and Academic Confidence

Reza Nazari

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Grade 3 English

English Language

1

Questions: Varies by section **Duration:** No time limit

Important Test Information

These practice items follow the style of third-grade English Language assessments. Formats can vary by section: you may see reading passages and graphics, different kinds of questions, or other tasks—follow the instructions on each page.

Test-Taking Tips:

- Read each question and every answer choice before you decide.
- Look back at the reading material or graphic when a question is based on them.
- Work carefully—there is no time limit on these practice tests, so use the time you need.

Remember: Take your time, stay calm, and do your best. You've prepared well for this practice—you've got this!

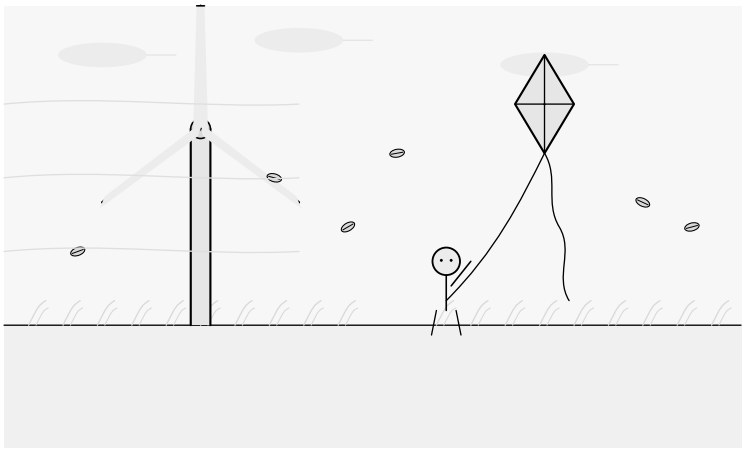


Mild gags?
Find the hook.

Scan Me

Read the passage below. Then answer questions 1–9.

The Wonderful Work of Wind



Wind sweeps across a bright field, spinning a turbine, lifting a kite, and carrying leaves through the air.

1 Wind may seem invisible, but it does many useful jobs. We feel it on our faces, hear it rustling leaves, and watch it move clouds across the sky. Even though we cannot see wind itself, we can see the way it changes the world around us.

2 Wind begins when the sun warms Earth's surface unevenly. Some air becomes warm and rises, while cooler air moves in to take its place. That moving air is what we call wind.

3 Wind helps plants in important ways. It carries pollen from one plant to another and can also spread seeds. Because of wind, some plants are able to grow in new places.

4 People have learned to use wind as well. Long ago, wind pushed the sails of ships across the sea. Today, giant wind turbines use moving air to help make electricity.

5 Of course, wind is not always gentle. Strong winds during storms can bend trees, damage buildings, and make travel dangerous. That is why weather forecasters watch wind carefully.

6 Whether it is turning a kite, spreading seeds, or spinning a turbine, wind is always at work. It is one of nature's busiest helpers.

Read this dictionary entry.

gentle *adjective*

1. soft or not strong
2. full of bright colors
3. shaped like a square
4. moving in a circle very fast

1) Which meaning of the word *gentle* is used in paragraph 5?

(A) Definition 4
(B) Definition 1
(C) Definition 2
(D) Definition 3

Use the passage "The Wonderful Work of Wind" to answer this question.

2) Which sentence is an **opinion**?

(A) Strong winds can damage buildings.
(B) Wind pushed the sails of ships long ago.
(C) Wind is the most exciting part of weather.
(D) Wind can carry pollen from one plant to another.



Firm cols? Scan to grow.
Scan Me

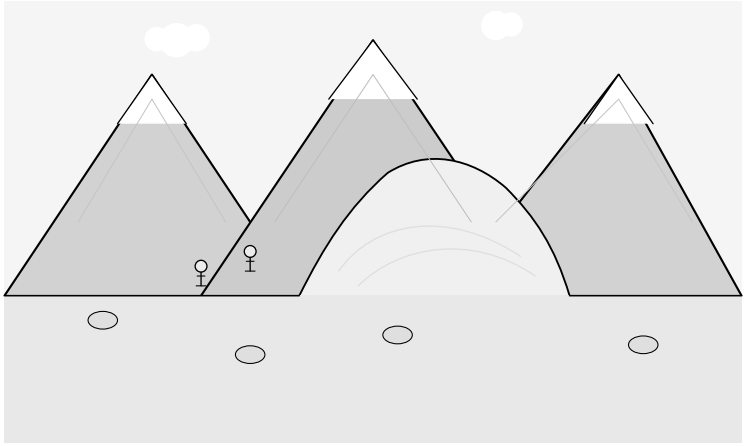
Use the story "The Paper Star" to answer this question.

20) Which sentence best describes how Mara changes from the beginning of the story to the end?

(A) At first she is frustrated and almost gives up, but by the end she feels proud of her star and eager to keep folding paper to make a whole sky
(B) She never changes because she hides the paper before trying again
(C) She starts happy with a perfect star and ends angry with her grandfather
(D) She begins as an expert folder and ends by refusing to touch paper again

Read the passage below. Then answer questions 21–29.

A Bridge of Ice



A bright glacier stretches like a frozen river between snowy mountains high above the valley floor.

1 High in some cold mountain regions, great rivers of ice move slowly across the land. These frozen rivers are called glaciers. Even though they look still, glaciers are always creeping forward little by little.



Conflict? Win the read.
Scan Me

2 Glaciers form where snow falls faster than it melts. Over many years, layer after layer of snow piles up. The weight presses the lower snow tightly until it turns into thick, solid ice.

3 As a glacier moves, it shapes the land around it. It can scrape rock, carry stones, and carve wide valleys. In this way, glaciers help change mountains over time.

4 Glaciers are also important sources of fresh water. When warm weather melts part of a glacier, the water can flow into streams and rivers. People, plants, and animals may depend on this water.

5 Today, many glaciers are shrinking because Earth's climate is changing. Scientists study glaciers to learn how fast they are melting and what that may mean for the future.

6 A glacier may seem like a simple sheet of ice, but it is much more than that. It is a moving, shaping, life-giving part of nature.

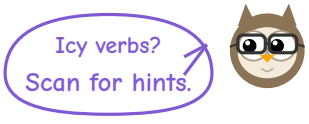
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21) What is the central idea of this article?

(A) Glaciers are made only of frozen rain.
(B) Scientists always stop glaciers from melting.
(C) Mountains cannot exist without glaciers.
(D) Glaciers are slow-moving rivers of ice that shape land and provide important water.

Use the passage "A Bridge of Ice" to answer this question.





22) What does the word *creeping* mean as it is used in paragraph 1?

(A) Breaking into pieces
(B) Jumping upward
(C) Shining very brightly
(D) Moving very slowly

Use the passage "A Bridge of Ice" to answer this question.

23) How is the information in paragraph 2 mainly organized?

(A) By listing jokes about snow
(B) In sequence, showing the steps of how a glacier forms
(C) By telling a story about a mountain climber
(D) By comparing glaciers with lakes

Use the passage "A Bridge of Ice" to answer this question.

24) Which detail **best** supports the idea that glaciers change the land?

(A) Warm weather can melt part of a glacier.
(B) Glaciers form where snow falls faster than it melts.
(C) Glaciers can scrape rock and carve wide valleys.
(D) Scientists study glaciers.

Use the passage "A Bridge of Ice" to answer this question.

25) In which paragraph would a reader find information about why glacier water matters to living things?

(A) Paragraph 1
(B) Paragraph 3
(C) Paragraph 4
(D) Paragraph 6



Icy start?
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