7 Full-Length Nebraska NSCAS Growth

English Language Arts (ELA) Practice Tests

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

Grade 3



Practice Master Achieve

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Grade 3 · Nebraska · NSCAS Growth

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

Full-Length Practice for NSCAS Growth Preparation and Academic Confidence

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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!

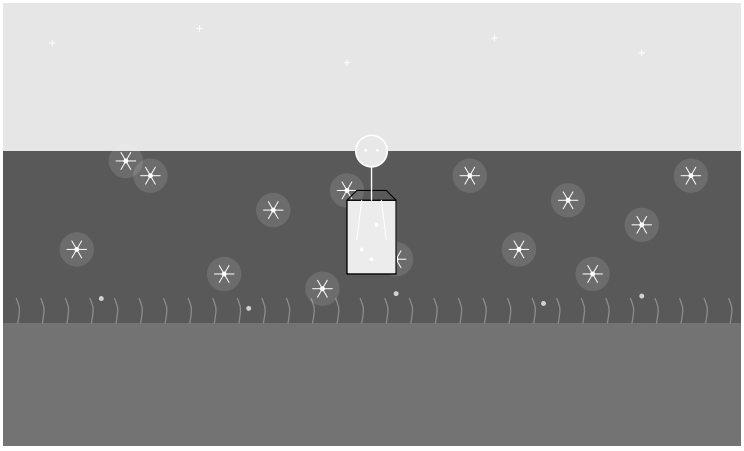


Brisk robots?
Raise the bar.

Scan Me

Read the passage below. Then answer questions 1–8.

The Secret Life of Fireflies



A glowing summer field shows how fireflies light up the night.

1 On warm summer evenings, tiny lights may blink above the grass, near trees, or along the edge of a pond. These flickering insects are fireflies. Some people call them lightning bugs, but they are actually a kind of beetle.

2 A firefly's light comes from the end of its body. Inside the insect, special chemicals mix together and create a cool glow. Unlike a lamp, the light does not get hot.

3 Fireflies flash for an important reason. They use patterns of light to send signals to one another. A firefly may blink once, pause, and then blink again. Another firefly may answer with the same pattern.

4 Fireflies begin life as eggs. Later, they hatch into larvae, which live in damp places and feed on small creatures such as snails and worms. After changing again, they become adult fireflies that can fly and glow.

5 Fireflies need safe places to live. Long grass, bushes, and dark nights help them survive. Bright outdoor lights can make it harder for them to see one another's signals. That is one reason people are trying to protect habitats where fireflies live.

Read this dictionary entry.

glow *verb*

1. to shine with a soft steady light
2. to grow very quickly
3. to make a loud humming sound
4. to jump from one place to another

1) Which meaning of the word *glow* is used in paragraph 2?

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

Use the passage "The Secret Life of Fireflies" to answer this question.

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

(A) Fireflies are a kind of beetle.
(B) Fireflies are the most magical insects in the world.
(C) Fireflies use light to send signals.
(D) Bright outdoor lights can make signaling harder.



Icy keys?
Hear the beat.
Scan Me

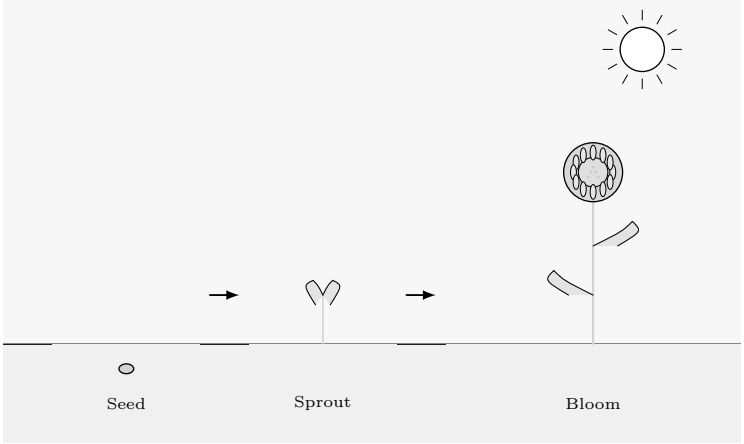
Use both "The Map in the Library Book" and "Morning in the Garden" to answer this question.

19) By the end of the story and the poem, what is the most likely reason both characters feel happy?

(A) They both finish before breakfast.
(B) They both find a secret tunnel.
(C) They both receive shiny prizes.
(D) They both experience the joy of discovery.

Read the passage below. Then answer questions 20–26.

How a Seed Becomes a Sunflower



A sunflower grows in stages from a tiny seed to a tall bright bloom.

1 A sunflower begins as a seed, but a seed cannot grow on its own. It needs water, warmth, air, and sunlight. When these conditions are right, the seed coat softens and begins to split open.

Firm cols? Scan to focus. Scan Me

2 The first part of the plant to appear is the root. It pushes down into the soil and begins taking in water and minerals. Soon after that, a shoot rises upward toward the surface.

3 Once the shoot reaches sunlight, leaves begin to grow. The young plant uses its leaves to make food from sunlight, water, and air. As the stem grows taller, the roots spread deeper and wider underground.

4 After many weeks, a green bud forms at the top of the stem. Slowly, the bud opens. Bright yellow petals unfold around a dark center full of tiny flowers that later make seeds.

5 Sunflowers are important to people and animals. Bees visit them for nectar, birds eat their seeds, and people enjoy planting them in gardens. Some farmers even grow large fields of sunflowers for food and oil.

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20) What is the central idea of this article?

(A) All flowers grow in exactly the same way.
(B) A sunflower grows through several stages and becomes useful to living things.
(C) Birds are the most important part of a sunflower's life.
(D) Sunflowers are the tallest flowers in every garden.

Use the passage "How a Seed Becomes a Sunflower" to answer this question.

21) The author organizes this article by —

(A) comparing sunflowers with roses
(B) listing different kinds of seeds
(C) describing the stages of growth in order
(D) telling a made-up story about a garden

Use the passage "How a Seed Becomes a Sunflower" to answer this question.

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

(A) Short exciting races
(B) Colors found in nature
(C) Important needs or surroundings
(D) Strong pieces of wood

Use the passage "How a Seed Becomes a Sunflower" to answer this question.

23) In which paragraph would a reader find information about how a sunflower first begins to bloom?

(A) Paragraph 5
(B) Paragraph 2
(C) Paragraph 1
(D) Paragraph 4

Use the passage "How a Seed Becomes a Sunflower" to answer this question.

24) Which **TWO** details from the article show how sunflowers help living things?

Select **TWO** correct answers.

(A) Birds eat sunflower seeds.
(B) Bees visit sunflowers for nectar.
(C) A root grows down into the soil.
(D) The seed coat softens and splits open.
(E) A green bud forms at the top of the stem.

Mega owls? Tame the tone. Scan Me