6 Louisiana LEAP 2025

English Language Arts Practice Tests

for Grade 3

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



- Real Practice. Real Results.
- Small Steps, Big Gains!
- Practice Smart. Score Higher:
- Detailed Explanations
- Practice
- Master
- Achieve

Reza Nazari

Grade 3 · Louisiana · LEAP 2025

6 Louisiana Grade 3
English Language Arts (ELA)
Practice Tests

Full-Length Practice for LEAP 2025 Preparation
and Academic Confidence

Reza Nazari

Copyrighted Material

Copyright © 2026

Effortless Math Education Inc

Published by Effortless Math Education
www.effortlessmath.com

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the author, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical reviews and certain other noncommercial uses permitted by copyright law, including Section 107 or 108 of the 1976 United States Copyright Act.

This publication is independently produced and has no official connection to any state, district, or national testing program.

Test names and organizational names used herein are the property of their respective trademark holders.

Copyright © 2026

Copyrighted Material

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!

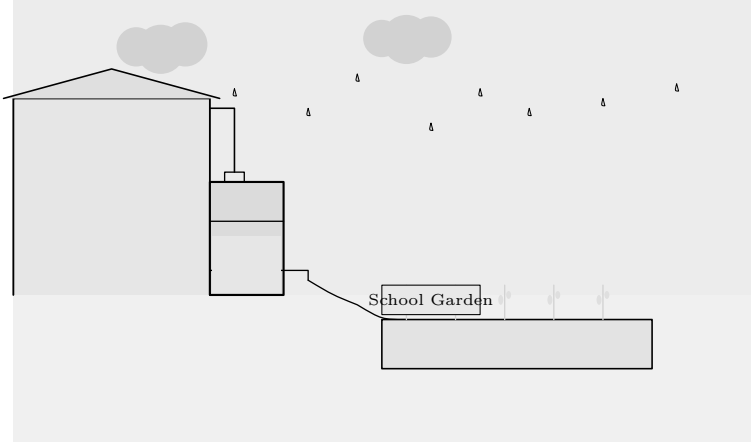


Reading books?
Scan for facts.

Scan Me

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

The Day the Rain Barrel Filled



Rain falls from the roof into a barrel, and the saved water helps a small garden grow.

1 On the side of Ms. Alvarez's house sits a large blue barrel with a lid and a small silver spout. At first, some neighbors thought it was just a decoration. Then a rainy week arrived, and the barrel slowly filled with water running down from the roof.

2 The barrel is called a rain barrel. A pipe from the house gutter carries rainwater into it. Instead of letting all the water rush away, the barrel stores some of it for later use.

3 On sunny days, Ms. Alvarez opens the spout and fills a watering can. She carries the water to her tomato plants, bean vines, and flower beds. Because the water came from rain, she does not need to use as much water from the garden hose.

4 Saving rainwater can be helpful during hot weather, when soil dries out quickly. It can also help families use less treated water from the city. That matters because treated water takes money and energy to clean and send through pipes.

5 A rain barrel cannot solve every problem. During a long dry season, the barrel may empty before the next storm arrives. Even so, it is one small tool that helps people think carefully about water and use it wisely.

Read this dictionary entry.

stores *verb*

1. keeps something for future use
2. sells many kinds of products
3. moves very quickly downhill
4. shines brightly in the dark

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

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

Use the passage "The Day the Rain Barrel Filled" to answer this question.



Hot bits? Scan to grow.
Scan Me

16) What does the word *grace* mean in line 14?

(A) A cold winter wind
(B) A loud crash
(C) Simple beauty and calm
(D) A fast race

Use the poem "The Porch Swing" to answer this question.

17) What is the most likely reason the poet describes the swing as going "creak and glide" in line 1?

(A) To show that the swing is brand-new
(B) To explain how to build a porch
(C) To help readers hear and picture the swing moving
(D) To prove that the swing is dangerous

Use the poem "The Porch Swing" to answer this question.

18) Which sentence **best** explains why the porch swing is important to the speaker?

(A) The swing is important because it offers a calm, gentle place to slow down, think, and feel peaceful in the evening light.
(B) The swing is important because the speaker uses it only to race friends.
(C) The swing is important only because it is the newest toy in the yard.
(D) The swing is important because it blocks the porch door completely.

Use both "The Music Box Key" and "The Porch Swing" to answer this question.



19) What do the music box and the porch swing have in common?

(A) Both connect people to feelings and memories
(B) Both are large pieces of furniture
(C) Both are used in a race
(D) Both belong in a library

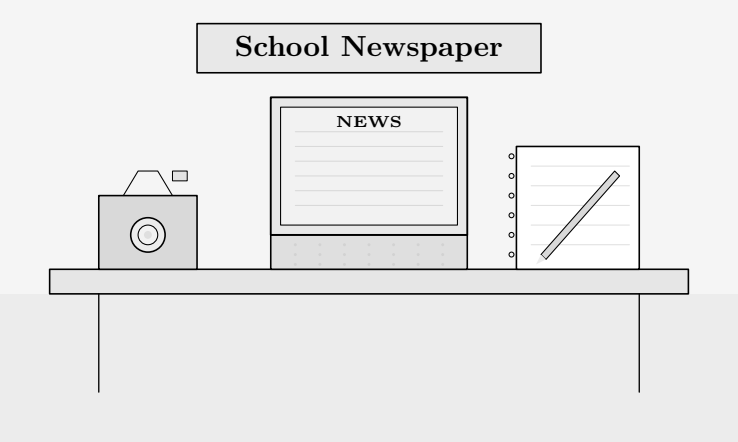
Use both "The Music Box Key" and "The Porch Swing" to answer this question.

20) How are the endings of the story and the poem most alike?

(A) Both endings introduce a loud storm
(B) Both endings show someone understanding the deeper value of an ordinary object
(C) Both endings tell readers to travel to a new town
(D) Both endings explain how to fix something broken

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

How a School Newspaper Comes Together



A camera, notebook pages, and a laptop show the teamwork behind a student newspaper.

1 When students open the school newspaper, they may notice the headlines, pictures, and stories first. What they may not notice is how many jobs were needed before the paper was ready to read.

2 First, reporters choose topics. One student might interview the art teacher about a mural in the hallway. Another might write about the fifth-grade basketball game or the class pet in Room 12. Reporters ask questions, take notes, and gather facts.

3 Next, photographers or student artists help create images for the paper. Pictures can show readers what happened at an event, while drawings can brighten a page and help explain an idea.

4 Then editors read each article carefully. They check spelling, punctuation, and facts. They may also move sentences around so the writing is easier to understand.

5 Finally, someone arranges the stories, titles, and pictures on each page. This is called layout. A page that is neat and balanced helps readers know where to look first and what to read next.

