

**THE 100+ SERIES™**

# READING COMPREHENSION

Essential Practice for Key Reading Comprehension Topics



- Teaches core reading comprehension skills
- Provides close reading practice through high-interest content
- Aligned to Common Core State Standards
- Includes 100+ reading comprehension activities

# Common Core Alignment Chart

Common Core State Standards*		Practice Page(s)
<b>Reading Standards for Literature</b>		
Key Ideas and Details	3.RL.1–3.RL.3	10, 16, 21, 24–26, 32–34, 36, 37, 48, 49, 52–56, 58, 61, 73, 76, 78–82, 89, 91–113, 115–117, 120
Craft and Structure	3.RL.4–3.RL.6	73, 86, 92, 93, 112
Integration of Knowledge and Ideas	3.RL.7–3.RL.9	16, 76, 82, 108, 115–117, 120
Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity	3.RL.10	10, 21, 24–26, 32–34, 36, 37, 48, 49, 52–56, 58, 61, 73, 76, 78–81, 89, 91–112, 115, 120
<b>Reading Standards for Informational Text</b>		
Key Ideas and Details	3.RI.1–3.RI.3	5–9, 11–14, 17, 18–20, 22, 23, 27–31, 35, 38–47, 50, 57, 59, 60, 62–72, 74, 75, 77, 83–85, 87, 88, 90, 114, 118, 119
Craft and Structure	3.RI.4–3.RI.6	5, 14, 17, 27–29, 35, 63, 66, 77, 83–85, 87
Integration of Knowledge and Ideas	3.RI.7–3.RI.9	18, 19, 20, 27, 30, 31, 42, 43, 64, 65, 68–70, 74, 75, 114, 118, 119
Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity	3.RI.10	5–9, 12–15, 18–20, 22, 23, 27–31, 38–47, 50, 57, 59, 60, 63–72, 74, 75, 77, 83, 84, 87, 88, 90, 114, 118, 119
<b>Writing Standards</b>		
Text Types and Purposes	3.W.1–3.W.3	8, 57, 59, 72
<b>Language Standards</b>		
Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	3.L.4–3.L.6	35, 44, 51, 73, 77, 83, 87, 88, 92, 93, 101

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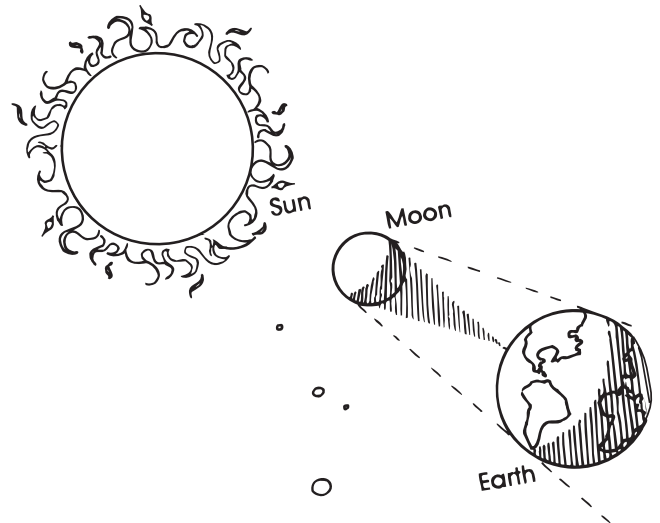
Read the passage. Then, answer the questions.

## A Solar Eclipse

Have you ever seen an eclipse of the sun? It is called a solar eclipse. **Solar** means sun. A solar eclipse happens when the sun's light is blocked from Earth. Do you know why this happens?

The moon travels around Earth. Earth and the moon both travel around the sun. Sometimes, the moon passes exactly between the sun and Earth. The sun's light is blocked by the moon. Earth becomes dark. This darkness can last from two to seven minutes. Then, as the moon moves, the sunlight appears again. A solar eclipse is an amazing event.

1. Kim is writing a report on solar eclipses. Which sentence would best help her summarize what a solar eclipse is?
  - A. Have you ever seen an eclipse of the sun?
  - B. A solar eclipse happens when the sun's light is blocked from Earth.
  - C. The moon travels around Earth.
  - D. Then, as the moon moves, the sunlight appears again.
2. The word **solar** means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. moon
  - B. blocked
  - C. eclipse
  - D. of the sun
3. Which of the following statements about a solar eclipse is not true?
  - A. The darkness of an eclipse lasts a day.
  - B. The sunlight appears again when the moon moves.
  - C. Sometimes the moon passes exactly between the sun and the Earth.
  - D. Earth and the moon both travel around the sun.



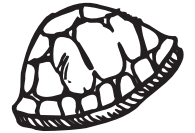
Read the passage. Then, answer the questions.

# Hibernation

Have you ever wondered why some animals hibernate? Hibernation is a long sleep that some animals take for the winter.

Animals get their warmth and energy from food. Some animals cannot find enough food in the winter. They must eat large amounts of food in the fall. Their bodies store this food as fat. Then in winter, they hibernate. Their bodies live on the stored fat. Since their bodies need much less food during hibernation, they can stay alive without eating new food during the winter.

Some animals that hibernate are bats, chipmunks, bears, snakes, and turtles.



1. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Sleepy Snakes
- B. The Long Sleep
- C. Winter Wonders
- D. Bears and Their Habitats



2. Which of the following statements is not true?

- A. Animals get their warmth and energy from food.
- B. Some animals cannot find enough food in the winter.
- C. Animals hibernate because they are lazy.
- D. Animals need less food while they are hibernating.

3. Which sentence best summarizes the main idea of this passage?

- A. Hibernation is necessary for all animals in the winter.
- B. Hibernation is a time for bats, chipmunks, bears, snakes, and turtles to gather food.
- C. Hibernation is a long sleep that helps animals stay alive during winter.
- D. Hibernation means to store food as fat.

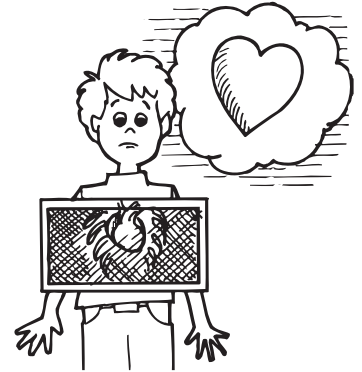


Read the passage. Then, answer the questions.

## The Heart

Have you ever imagined that your heart looked like a valentine? Your heart is really about the size and shape of your fist. Every time your heart beats, it pumps blood to your body. Your heart never rests. It beats 100,000 times a day.

One part of your heart sends blood to all parts of your body. The blood carries the oxygen that your body needs to live. Another part of the heart takes in the blood coming back from your body and sends it to your lungs for more oxygen. Then, the fresh blood is pumped back into your body again.



1. Which sentence best summarizes the main idea of this passage?
  - A. Your heart does not look like a valentine.
  - B. Your heart is constantly working to pump blood in your body.
  - C. Your heart sends blood to the lungs for more oxygen.
  - D. Your heart beats 100,000 times a day.
2. The heart does all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. rest
  - B. send blood to parts of the body
  - C. beat
  - D. carry oxygen
3. Which of the following statements is true?
  - A. Your heart is shaped like a valentine.
  - B. Your heart beats 96 times a day.
  - C. The heart has one part.
  - D. The lungs add oxygen to the blood.
4. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
  - A. A Valentine Surprise
  - B. Life-Giving Oxygen
  - C. Your Amazing Heart
  - D. Have a Heart



Read the passage. Then, answer the questions.

## Ice Cream

Almost everyone loves to eat ice cream. In fact, ice cream has been a favorite treat for thousands of years. Long ago, Roman rulers enjoyed eating mountain snow. In Europe, people flavored ice for a special dish. Later, cream was used to make ice cream much like we enjoy today.

Until 1851, ice cream was made most often at home. Today, most ice cream is produced in ice-cream plants. These plants use machines to mix milk, sugar, and water. The mixture is pumped into a cooler. After it is chilled, it is put into storage tanks. Special flavors and colors are added to make many different kinds of ice cream. The mixtures are then frozen at a temperature of  $-22^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). Then, fan-like blades slice through the frozen mixture and whip air into it. This fluffy ice cream is placed in a hardening room for 12 hours. Then, it is delivered to stores.



1. Which sentence best states the main idea of the first paragraph?
  - A. Ice cream has been a favorite treat for thousands of years.
  - B. In Europe, people flavored ice for a special dish.
  - C. Later, cream was used to make ice cream.
  - D. Roman rulers ate the mountain snow.
2. Which sentence best states the main idea of the second paragraph?
  - A. Until 1851, ice cream was made most often at home.
  - B. After it is chilled, the mixture is put into storage tanks.
  - C. Today, most ice cream is made in plants.
  - D. After the hardening room, off to the stores it goes!
3. What do you think is the best flavor of ice cream? Write to tell why.

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Read the passage. Then, complete the activities.

# Solids, Liquids, and Gases

Everything is made up of matter. Matter may appear in three different forms, or states: solids, liquids, or gases. The first state is solid. All solids take up space and have mass. They also have a definite shape. If you place a solid object in a container, the object stays the same shape. Examples of solids are rocks, metal, and cookies. The second state of matter is liquid. A liquid also takes up space and has mass. A liquid takes the shape of the container it is in. If a liquid is poured from one container into another, the liquid changes its shape to match that of its new container. Examples of liquids are water, milk, and soda. The third state of matter is gas. Gases take up space and have mass. Like liquids, they take the shape of the container they are in. Examples of gases are oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon dioxide. Solids, liquids, and gases are the three states of matter.

1. Use one word to name the topic of this paragraph. \_\_\_\_\_  
Highlight in the text the first time you found this word in the article.
2. What is the main idea of this paragraph?

A. Rocks, metal, and cookies are solids.

B. Matter has three states.

C. Liquids and gases can change shape.
3. Fill in the chart with the supporting details.



State of matter	Takes up space (yes or no)	Has mass (yes or no)	Changes shape (yes or no)	Examples (list)

Read each paragraph. Write an **X** in front of the topic sentence that would best fit the paragraph.

## Starting Out Right

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. It is wet and cold, but you can do so many things with it. You can make snowballs and throw them at a target. You can make forts, igloos, and snowmen from snow. You need it for sledding down a hill, and no one could make snow angels without it.                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Snow is lots of fun.                       |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Winter is a very cold time of the year.    |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> It is fun to throw snowballs.              |
| 2. When he comes to a word he doesn't know, Ian uses many strategies. He rereads the sentence to think about what word would make sense. He looks for familiar chunks in words. He uses expression when he reads, and he can explain what he has just read.                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Rereading is an important skill.           |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Ian is a good reader.                      |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Ian reads with expression.                 |
| 3. If you did put your tongue on ice-cold metal, it would stick. Your warm tongue melts the frozen surface of the metal. Then, the icy metal refreezes to the wet surface of your tongue. When you try to pull off your tongue, the top layer of skin may remain frozen to the metal. Ouch! | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't put your tongue on ice-cold metal.   |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> When the temperature drops, things freeze. |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Tongues are used to taste.                 |
| 4. Without school, it would be difficult to learn. School provides us with the materials to learn and professional people to teach us. We are lucky that we can go to school. Some countries do not allow all children to attend school.  | <input type="checkbox"/> It is fun to do math and science.          |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Teachers are important people.             |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> School is important.                       |

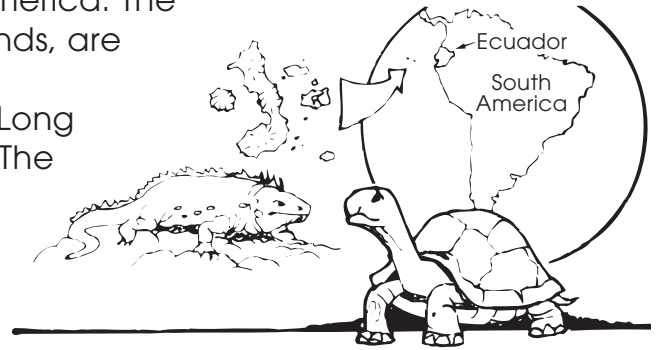


Read the passage. Then, complete the activity.

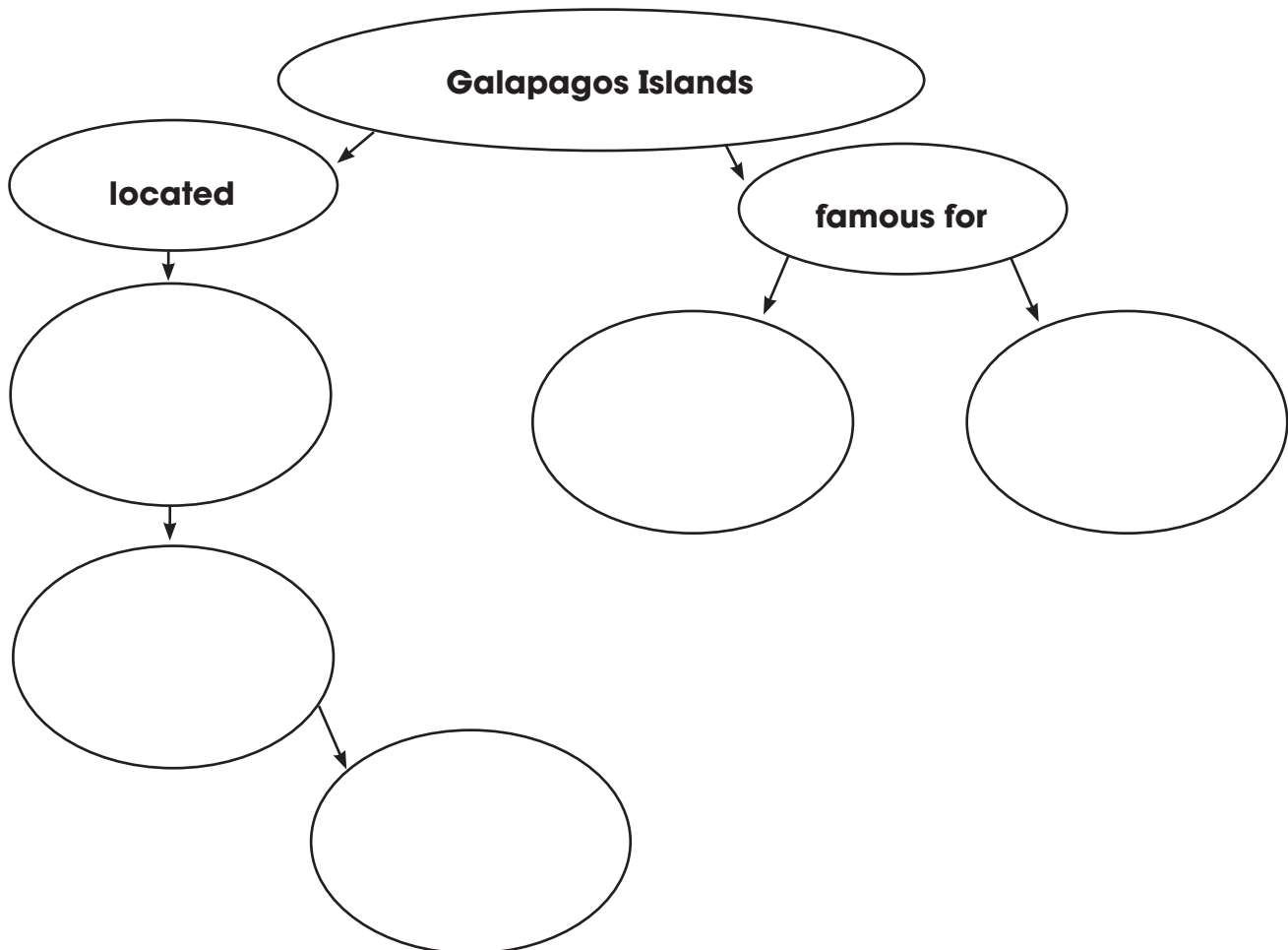
## Galapagos Islands

One of the most fascinating places in the world is the Galapagos Islands, located in the Pacific Ocean just along the equator. The islands lie 650 miles (1,046 km) west of Ecuador, a country in South America. The Galapagos Islands, which are made up of 15 islands, are covered with volcanic peaks.

The islands are famous for several reasons. Long ago, pirates buried their treasures on the islands. The islands were called the Enchanted Islands. But the Galapagos Islands are most famous for the unusual animals and birds that live there. Many of these animals are not found anywhere else in the world.

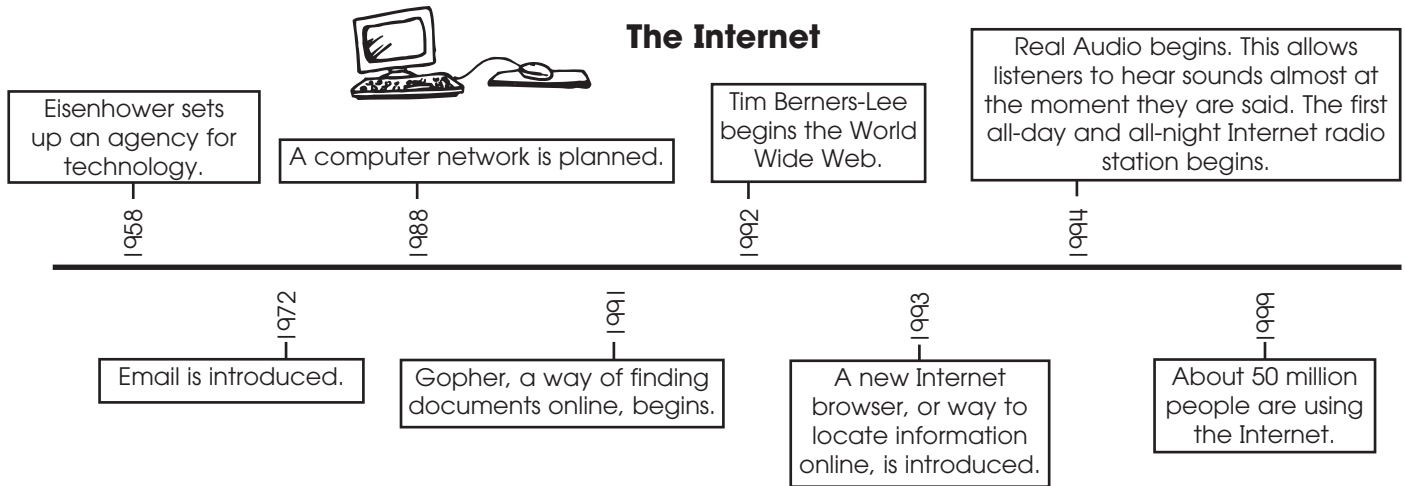


1. Fill in the web below with information about the Galapagos Islands. For each major detail, add supporting details.



Read the time line. Then, use the time line to answer the questions.

## The Beginning of the Internet



1. When did Real Audio begin? Why was it important?

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2. Did the World Wide Web begin before or after email began?

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3. Which event happened before 1960?

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4. Which event happened during the 1980s?

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5. Two of the events on the time line happened three decades apart. What events were they?

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Read the passage. Then, complete the activity.

## John Glenn

On November 5, 1998, Senator John Glenn traveled into space as the oldest astronaut ever. He was 77 years old.

This was not the first time Glenn was in space. Years earlier, when he was 40 years old, Glenn was the first American to circle Earth. During that trip in 1962, he traveled on the *Friendship 7*. He was the only person onboard. That spaceship had no computers and only one window. Scientists wanted to observe Glenn's reaction to the space environment.

In 1998, Glenn went into space on the space shuttle *Discovery*. This time, there were six other astronauts onboard. They had 10 windows and five computers. This time, scientists wanted to observe the reaction of an older man in the space environment.

John Glenn was an American hero both times he traveled into space.



1. Use the information from the passage to fill in the Venn diagram below. Write at least three facts for each year and three facts that the two flights share.

