Instrucciones:

En las siguientes páginas están los pasajes y preguntas de opción múltiple de la Prueba de Práctica de Lectura para el 3.° Grado. Es una oportunidad de practicar la Evaluación del Estado de Nebraska (NeSA).

En cada pregunta se te pedirá que selecciones una respuesta de entre cuatro opciones.

Para todas las preguntas:

- Lee cada lectura. Luego, contesta cada pregunta con cuidado y escoge la mejor respuesta.
- Marca tus respuestas para TODAS las preguntas.

Solo una de las opciones proporcionadas es la respuesta correcta.
The Family Picnic

My mom has four brothers and three sisters. It’s a pretty large family. Each of them lives in a
different city. They don’t get to see each other very often. They keep in touch by phone and e-mail. I
know that my mom really enjoys hearing from each of them. To make sure they actually get to see
each other, they have a family picnic every two years.

Uncle Jeff and Aunt Rose hosted the last picnic in their town. This year was my mom’s turn. It’s a
big job getting so many people together in one place. My dad, two sisters, and I told her that we
would do all we could to help out.

We started planning about six months ago. The first thing we needed was a place for everyone to
stay. Mom went to the inn. She booked twelve rooms for everyone. There are only fourteen rooms at
the inn. Our family would almost fill the place!

We also needed somewhere to have the picnic. Dad went to city hall to reserve Miller Park on the
picnic date. He thought that Miller Park would be the best place to have the picnic. It has lots of
tables outdoors and a covered patio. It also has an indoor area where people could go if it rained.
“We’ve got to be prepared for the worst,” Dad said.

My parents decided to rent a ten-person van. This would help get people around on their visit. We
made many trips to the airport with it once people started arriving. We also used it to bring people and
food to the park for the picnic.

Family members started arriving on Thursday. After getting settled at the inn, they came to our
house. Everyone was so excited to see each other. This was the start of some great family fun.

Everyone talked about the picnic all evening. People shared their favorite family recipes. I knew
right then that there would be plenty of delicious food to enjoy. Jan, Ellen, and I had already planned
the games and races for the picnic. We helped Mom get prizes for both the adult and children’s games
earlier in the week.

All day Friday was spent grocery shopping and preparing the food. If anyone had stopped by, they
might have thought we were starting a restaurant. Our kitchen was as busy as a beehive. It was great
to see everyone helping out to make the picnic a success.

By Saturday, everything was ready for the picnic. The food was terrific. It rained the whole time,
but Dad’s planning saved the day. We had to be indoors, but we still had a lot of fun. I hated to see it
end.

On Sunday, everyone started heading home. Mom had tears in her eyes as she said goodbye to
each family member. “I wish we didn’t live far apart from each other,” she told each of them. “I will
miss you.”

After everyone had left, I hugged my mom. I reminded her, “At least we’ve got a picnic to look
forward to in two years.”

She hugged me back. She replied, “You’re right, Amy. I can always count on you to look at the
bright side of things.”
Prueba de Práctica de Lectura

1. ¿Cuál palabra NO es una palabra compuesta?
   A. somewhere
   B. beehive
   C. airport
   D. picnic

2. ¿Por qué esta familia hace un picnic solamente una vez cada dos años?
   A. Los hermanos y las hermanas de la mamá no viven cerca uno del otro.
   B. Es mucho trabajo planear el picnic.
   C. Los hermanos y las hermanas de la mamá están muy ocupados para venir.
   D. Es muy difícil encontrar cuartos de hotel.

3. ¿Cuánto tiempo le toma a la familia prepararse para el picnic?
   A. dos años
   B. seis meses
   C. cuatro días
   D. una semana

4. ¿Qué es lo primero que hace la familia para prepararse para el picnic?
   A. busca un lugar donde todos se alojen
   B. alquila una camioneta para diez personas
   C. prepara la comida para el picnic
   D. reserva el espacio en el parque
5. “Our kitchen was as busy as a beehive” es un ejemplo, ¿de qué tipo de estilo de escritura?

A. rima  
B. símil  
C. aliteración  
D. onomatopeya

6. En el pasaje, mamá dice “I can always count on you to look at the bright side of things”. ¿En cuál frase se utiliza la palabra *count* de la misma manera?

A. If the team needs a player, they can count on me.  
B. I start to count the stars in the night sky.  
C. If the project gets started, count me in.  
D. I count myself lucky to have known him.

7. ¿Qué hace que la historia sea ficción realista?

A. La historia tiene una lección que se debe aprender.  
B. La historia tiene muchos hechos que se apoyan con detalles.  
C. La historia tiene más de un personaje.  
D. La historia tiene sucesos que podrían pasar.
Where Do Animals Sleep?

When night falls, most of us sleep snugly in our beds. But where do animals sleep?

Many birds sleep in nests up in trees. A cactus wren makes its nest on a prickly cactus. Some baby penguins sleep in nests made of rocks. A baby swan often sleeps snuggled in the feathers on a parent’s back. Some birds sleep sitting on branches. Their claws hold on tightly so they won’t fall off. Bobwhites sleep in a big circle on the ground with other bobwhites. All of them face out. That way, they can watch for danger. A flamingo sleeps standing on one leg!

Other animals sleep in nests, too. Many chimpanzees build nests out of branches and vines in the trees. Some kinds of squirrels also sleep in trees, in nests made of leaves.

Young elephants sleep on the ground out in the open. First, an elephant gathers leaves and grass for a pillow. Then it lies down on its side, curls up its trunk, and puts the tip of the trunk inside its mouth. This keeps the insects out. When elephants get older, they sleep standing up.

Some animals sleep upside down. Sloths hold on by their toes and hang upside down from branches. Bats hang upside down inside caves, trees, or even barns or attics.

Some animals appear to sleep by staying very still. Butterflies sleep in the grass or on flowers with their wings pressed together to stay warm. Some bees sleep inside flowers or under leaves.

Fish sleep with their eyes open because they have no eyelids. Some rest on the lake or sea bottom, and some bury themselves in the sand or mud.

Dolphins sleep underwater or on the surface of the water, but they cannot sleep for long because they must come up for air. Sharks do not sleep at all. They rest by floating in one place until they are ready to move on.

Bears sleep all winter long. They fatten up during the summer and prepare places to sleep under fallen trees or in caves. When a bear goes to sleep for the winter, the sleep is called “hibernation.” Other animals, such as rattlesnakes and frogs, also hibernate. Rattlesnakes sleep curled up with many other rattlesnakes in holes in rocks or in caves. Some frogs sleep buried in the mud at the bottom of ponds.

Fish and mammals, insects and birds—each creature on the planet has its own special place and special way to sleep. Sweet dreams!
How Much Sleep Do Animals Need?

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<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Number of hours animal sleeps (average)</th>
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<tr>
<td>brown bat</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>lion</td>
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<td>giraffe</td>
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8. ¿Qué es un *wren*?
   A. un murciélago
   B. un pájaro
   C. una mosca
   D. una mariposa

9. ¿Cuáles dos palabras forman la contracción *won’t*?
   A. why not
   B. will not
   C. was not
   D. what not

10. ¿Cuál es otra palabra para *gathers*?
    A. crece
    B. hace
    C. construye
    D. recoge
11. “Los elefantes jóvenes duermen en el suelo al aire libre.” ¿Qué parte de la oración es la palabra elefantes?
   A. pronombre
   B. adjetivo
   C. verbo
   D. sustantivo

12. Lee los pasos sobre cómo se duerme un elefante.
   1. curva la trompa
   2. se acuesta
   3. pone la punta de la trompa en la boca
   4. recoge hojas y hierba
   ¿Cuál es el orden correcto de los pasos que sigue un elefante joven antes de dormirse?
   A. 4, 1, 2, 3
   B. 3, 1, 2, 4
   C. 4, 2, 1, 3
   D. 2, 4, 3, 1

13. Según la tabla, ¿cuál animal duerme 12 horas?
   A. caballo
   B. gato
   C. jirafa
   D. perro
14. ¿Cuál es la idea principal de *Where Do Animals Sleep*?

   A. Algunos animales hibernan.
   B. Algunos animales duermen por la noche.
   C. Los pájaros duermen en nidos en los árboles.
   D. Los animales duermen en lugares distintos.

15. ¿Cómo ayuda el título al lector a entender el pasaje?

   A. Indica al lector quién escribió el cuento.
   B. Da detalles sobre el cuento.
   C. Permite al lector saber de qué se trata el cuento.
   D. Permite al lector saber cómo está organizado el cuento.
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