

## SAT-10 Primary 3

# Practice Test — Set 1

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Subtests: Reading Vocabulary & Reading Comprehension · Total Questions: 24 · Suggested Time: 35–45 minutes

**Directions for the parent / coach:** Sit beside the student in a quiet space. Read each section's directions out loud the first time. Encourage the student to read each passage twice before answering. Do not give answers during the test. Use the Answer Key with Reasoning at the end to walk through any missed questions.

**Directions for the student:** Take your time. The real SAT-10 is not timed. If you don't know an answer, skip it and come back. Cross out any choice you know is wrong.

## Section 1 — Reading Vocabulary

Read each sentence. The word in CAPITAL LETTERS is the word you need to think about. Choose the answer that means about the same as the word in capital letters.

1. The elephant at the zoo was ENORMOUS.

- A. tiny
- B. huge
- C. old
- D. soft

2. The puppy was very GENTLE with the baby.

- A. loud
- B. rough
- C. kind
- D. fast

3. Sam was BRAVE when the lights went out.

- A. scared
- B. courageous
- C. tired
- D. silly

4. The forest was SILENT early in the morning.

- A. noisy
- B. bright
- C. quiet
- D. wet

5. Lisa felt WEARY after the long hike.

- A. excited
- B. tired
- C. hungry
- D. angry

6. We GATHERED leaves for the school project.

- A. threw
- B. burned
- C. collected
- D. painted

7. The wooden bridge was very STURDY.

- A. old
- B. wide
- C. strong
- D. wet

8. The hikers DISCOVERED a hidden cave.

- A. made
- B. found
- C. lost
- D. drew

9. The light from the lamp was DIM.

- A. bright
- B. red
- C. faint
- D. warm

10. Mom asked us to be QUICK before the bus came.

- A. quiet
- B. careful
- C. fast
- D. ready

## Section 2 — Reading Comprehension

Read each passage twice. Then answer the questions about that passage. Find proof in the text for every answer.

## ***The Brave Little Bird***

*fiction · Lexile 720L*

Maya stood at the bottom of the tall oak tree in her backyard. High in the branches, she had heard a tiny, sad chirp. When she looked closer, she saw a baby bird sitting on a low branch. It must have fallen from its nest.

"Mama, the bird is scared," Maya said. "We have to help it."

Her mother smiled. "How can we help, Maya?"

Maya thought for a moment. She remembered something from her science book at school. Baby birds need to go back to their nests, but people should not touch them with bare hands. The mother bird might not return if she smelled something strange on her baby.

Maya ran to the garage and found a clean cloth and a small basket. Very gently, she picked up the baby bird with the cloth and placed it inside the basket. Then she climbed onto a short ladder, holding the basket carefully.

She placed the basket on a strong branch, close to the nest. Then she stepped back and waited quietly with her mother.

After a few minutes, the mother bird flew down. She landed near the basket and chirped softly. The baby bird hopped right back into the nest!

Maya felt proud. She had used what she learned at school to do something kind.

### ***Questions about "The Brave Little Bird"***

11. Where did Maya find the baby bird?
  - A. Inside the nest
  - B. On a low branch of an oak tree
  - C. On the ground in the garage
  - D. In her science book
  
12. Why did Maya use a cloth to pick up the bird?
  - A. The bird was wet from the rain
  - B. The cloth would keep the bird warm
  - C. She did not want her smell on the baby bird
  - D. Her mother told her she had to

13. What is the main idea of this story?
- A. Birds are dangerous animals
  - B. Maya used what she learned to help a baby bird
  - C. Mother birds do not care about their babies
  - D. Climbing trees is something only grown-ups can do
14. Which word best describes Maya?
- A. lazy
  - B. thoughtful
  - C. afraid
  - D. angry
15. What will most likely happen next in the story?
- A. The mother bird will fly far away and never come back
  - B. Maya will keep the baby bird as a pet
  - C. The mother bird will take care of her baby in the nest
  - D. Another bird will come and chase the mother away

## ***How Bees Make Honey***

*nonfiction · Lexile 760L*

Bees are amazing little insects. They live together in groups called colonies. A single colony can have thousands of bees inside it. Most of the bees in a colony are called worker bees. Worker bees have one of the most important jobs in nature. They make honey.

To make honey, worker bees first fly from flower to flower. They use a long, straw-like tongue to drink a sweet liquid called nectar. Nectar is found deep inside flowers. The bees store the nectar in a special pouch in their bodies, almost like a tiny backpack.

When a worker bee returns to the hive, it passes the nectar to other bees. These bees chew the nectar for a long time. The chewing slowly changes the nectar into honey.

Next, the bees place the honey into small spaces in the hive called cells. The cells are shaped like little six-sided boxes. The bees fan their wings hard to dry the honey out. Once the honey is ready, the bees cover each cell with a thin layer of wax to keep it safe.

Honey is food for the bees, especially in winter when flowers do not bloom. People also enjoy eating honey. It is a sweet gift from busy little bees.

### ***Questions about “How Bees Make Honey”***

16. What do worker bees use to drink nectar from flowers?

- A. Their tiny feet
- B. Their wings
- C. Their long tongue
- D. Their eyes

17. Where do bees store nectar inside their bodies?

- A. Inside their wings
- B. In a special pouch
- C. On their legs
- D. Behind their eyes

18. How does nectar turn into honey?

- A. The sun bakes it inside the hive
- B. Other bees chew it for a long time
- C. The wax cover changes it
- D. The queen bee touches it

- 19.** Why do bees most likely need to store honey for the winter?
- A.** Because they get cold and the honey keeps them warm
  - B.** Because flowers do not bloom in winter, so there is no nectar
  - C.** Because people will not give them food
  - D.** Because bees do not work during winter
- 20.** What is the BEST title for this passage?
- A.** Why Bees Sting People
  - B.** How Bees Make Honey
  - C.** Different Kinds of Insects
  - D.** Foods That People Love to Eat

## ***How to Plant a Sunflower Seed***

*nonfiction · Lexile 740L*

What you will need:

- One small flower pot
- Soil
- One sunflower seed
- Water
- A sunny window

Steps:

1. Fill the small pot with soil. Leave a little space at the top.
2. Use your finger to make a small hole in the middle of the soil. The hole should be about one inch deep.
3. Put the sunflower seed into the hole. Cover the seed gently with a small amount of soil.
4. Slowly pour a little water on top. Do not use too much water at once.
5. Place the pot near a sunny window where it can get plenty of light.
6. Water the seed every two days. The soil should stay a little wet, but not soaking.

In about one week, you will see a tiny green plant pushing up out of the soil. Keep watering it every two days. As the plant grows taller, you may need to move it into a larger pot. After many weeks, your sunflower will bloom into a big yellow flower!

### ***Questions about “How to Plant a Sunflower Seed”***

**21.** How deep should the hole for the seed be?

- A.** Two inches
- B.** One inch
- C.** Three inches
- D.** Half an inch

**22.** How often should you water the seed?

- A.** Every day
- B.** Every two days
- C.** Once a week
- D.** Only when it looks dry

**23.** Why is the pot placed near a sunny window?

- A.** So the soil stays cold
- B.** Because plants need sunlight to grow
- C.** So you can show your friends
- D.** To keep insects away

**24.** What would MOST LIKELY happen if you used too much water every day?

- A.** The plant would grow much faster than usual
- B.** The seed could rot and the plant might not grow well
- C.** The flower would turn red instead of yellow
- D.** Nothing different would happen

## Answer Key with Reasoning

### Section 1 — Reading Vocabulary

1. **B** — ENORMOUS means very big. An elephant is large, so 'huge' is the closest match.
2. **C** — GENTLE with a baby means soft and kind. The opposite would be 'rough.'
3. **B** — BRAVE means not afraid in a hard moment. 'Courageous' is the synonym.
4. **C** — SILENT means there is no sound. 'Quiet' means almost the same.
5. **B** — WEARY means tired, especially after working hard. The hike caused her to feel this.
6. **C** — GATHERED means to bring things together. You 'collect' leaves the same way.
7. **C** — A STURDY bridge can hold weight without breaking. 'Strong' means the same.
8. **B** — DISCOVERED something means you found it, especially something hidden.
9. **C** — DIM light is weak or low. 'Faint' light is the closest match. 'Bright' is the opposite.
10. **C** — QUICK means fast — moving with speed before the bus came.

### Section 2 — Reading Comprehension

#### *The Brave Little Bird*

11. **B** — Direct quote from passage: 'she saw a baby bird sitting on a low branch.' Look at sentence 2 of paragraph 1.
12. **C** — The passage says: 'The mother bird might not return if she smelled something strange on her baby.' That is the reason for the cloth.
13. **B** — The whole story is about Maya remembering science class and using that knowledge. The last line confirms it: 'She had used what she learned at school to do something kind.'
14. **B** — Maya stops to THINK before acting. She remembers her book, makes a plan, and works carefully. That is the definition of thoughtful. She is not afraid (she helps), not lazy (she works), not angry.
15. **C** — Reading Strategies questions ask what comes NEXT based on clues. The mother already came back and the baby hopped into the nest. The most likely next event is normal mother-bird care.

#### *How Bees Make Honey*

16. **C** — Passage states: 'They use a long, straw-like tongue to drink a sweet liquid called nectar.'
17. **B** — Passage states: 'The bees store the nectar in a special pouch in their bodies, almost like a tiny backpack.'
18. **B** — Passage states: 'These bees chew the nectar for a long time. The chewing slowly changes the nectar into honey.' Cause and effect.
19. **B** — The passage says honey is food for bees 'especially in winter when flowers do not bloom.' If no flowers, there is no nectar, so they need stored honey.
20. **B** — The whole passage walks through every step of honey-making. The other titles are not what the passage is about.

#### *How to Plant a Sunflower Seed*

21. **B** — Step 2 says: 'The hole should be about one inch deep.' Direct lookup.

**22. B** — Step 6 says: 'Water the seed every two days.' Direct lookup.

**23. B** — Real-world reasoning question. Sunny window = sunlight. Plants need sunlight to grow. The other choices do not make sense.

**24. B** — The instructions warn: 'Do not use too much water at once' and 'not soaking.' That warning exists for a reason — too much water hurts the plant.