

SAT-10 Primary 3

Practice Test — Set 2

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 river FROZE solid in winter.

- A. melted
- B. turned to ice
- C. flowed fast
- D. got warm

2. The mouse was TIMID around the cat.

- A. brave
- B. loud
- C. shy
- D. hungry

3. Mom needed to MEND the torn shirt.

- A. wash
- B. throw away
- C. fix
- D. fold

4. The path was very NARROW between the trees.

- A. wide
- B. thin
- C. muddy
- D. long

5. Lin's drawing was a SPLENDID picture of the sunset.

- A. wonderful
- B. tiny
- C. funny
- D. old

6. Tom grew WEARY waiting for his turn.

- A. tired
- B. brave
- C. silly
- D. quick

7. The tortoise moves at a SLUGGISH pace.

- A. jumpy
- B. quick
- C. slow
- D. sharp

8. The puppy GLANCED at the door.

- A. stared
- B. barked
- C. looked quickly
- D. ran

9. Anna gave a SINCERE thank-you to her teacher.

- A. fake
- B. truthful
- C. loud
- D. short

10. The bridge was CONSTRUCTED out of wood.

- A. painted
- B. cleaned
- C. built
- D. torn

Section 2 — Reading Comprehension

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

The Lost Kite

fiction · Lexile 730L

Daniel got a brand-new kite for his birthday. It was bright red with a long yellow tail. On Saturday, he ran to the park with his older sister Mia to fly it for the first time.

The wind was perfect. Daniel ran across the grass holding the string, and the kite zoomed up into the sky. He laughed as it soared higher and higher.

Then a big gust of wind came. The string slipped right out of his hands. The kite flew away across the trees. Daniel's heart sank.

"Don't worry," Mia said. "Let's see where it went."

They walked through the park, looking up at every tree. After ten minutes, Daniel spotted the yellow tail hanging from the branches of a tall oak. But the kite was way too high to reach.

A man walking his dog saw them looking up. "I have a long pole in my truck," he said. "Wait right here." He came back with the pole and gently knocked the kite loose. It floated down right into Daniel's arms.

"Thank you so much!" Daniel said. The man smiled and walked off with his dog.

Daniel held his kite tight all the way home. Next time, he decided, he would tie the string around his wrist.

Questions about "The Lost Kite"

11. What color was Daniel's kite?

- A. Yellow with red spots
- B. Red with a yellow tail
- C. Blue and white
- D. All red

12. Why did the kite fly away from Daniel?

- A. Mia took it from him
- B. The string broke
- C. A big gust of wind blew the string out of his hands
- D. A bird grabbed it

13. How did the man help Daniel?

- A. He climbed the tree
- B. He gave Daniel a new kite
- C. He used a long pole to knock the kite loose
- D. He called the police

14. Which word best describes Mia?

- A. mean
- B. helpful
- C. scared
- D. selfish

15. Why did Daniel decide to tie the string around his wrist next time?

- A. So the kite would fly higher
- B. So he wouldn't lose the kite again
- C. Because his sister told him to
- D. Because the man told him to

Why Leaves Change Color

nonfiction · Lexile 770L

Have you ever noticed that tree leaves look different in fall than in summer? In summer, most leaves are bright green. But in fall, they turn red, orange, yellow, and brown. There is a good reason for this change.

Leaves contain a special chemical called chlorophyll. Chlorophyll is what makes leaves green. It helps trees use sunlight to make their own food. During spring and summer, when there are long sunny days, trees make a lot of chlorophyll.

When fall comes, the days get shorter. There is less sunlight. The trees stop making chlorophyll because they cannot make enough food anymore. As the chlorophyll fades, the green color goes away.

Once the green is gone, other colors that were hidden in the leaves all along can finally be seen. Yellow and orange colors come from chemicals that were already there. Red and purple come from sugars trapped in the leaves.

After the leaves change colors, they soon dry up and fall off. The tree rests all winter. In spring, when the days get longer again, new green leaves grow back.

Questions about “Why Leaves Change Color”

16. What chemical makes leaves green?
- A. sugar
 - B. chlorophyll
 - C. oxygen
 - D. water
17. What does chlorophyll do for the tree?
- A. It helps the tree make food using sunlight
 - B. It keeps the tree warm in winter
 - C. It scares away bugs
 - D. It makes the leaves fall off
18. Why do trees stop making chlorophyll in fall?
- A. Because the leaves are too heavy
 - B. Because the days get shorter and there is less sunlight
 - C. Because animals eat the chlorophyll
 - D. Because the wind blows it away

19. The passage suggests that the yellow and orange colors are in leaves because:

- A.** Trees paint them on in fall
- B.** They were always there but were hidden by the green
- C.** Leaves get sunburned
- D.** Bugs make those colors

20. What is the BEST title for this passage?

- A.** How Trees Grow Tall
- B.** Why Leaves Change Color
- C.** Different Kinds of Trees
- D.** Things to Do in Fall

How to Make a Simple Paper Airplane

nonfiction · Lexile 740L

What you will need:

- One sheet of regular printer paper (8.5 x 11 inches)
- A flat table or desk
- Open space to fly the plane

Steps:

1. Place the paper on the table so the long side faces you.
2. Fold the paper in half the long way. Run your finger along the crease, then unfold it. You should see a line down the middle.
3. Fold the top two corners down to meet the center line. Your paper should now look like a pointed roof.
4. Fold the slanted edges in to the center line again. The point should now be very sharp.
5. Fold the whole paper in half along the center line you made in Step 2.
6. Fold each side down to make the wings. Make sure both wings are the same size.
7. Hold the plane underneath the wings. Throw it gently with a smooth motion.

If your plane dives straight down, the nose may be too heavy. Try opening the wings up a little. If your plane flips over, the wings may not be even. Make sure both wings match. Practice makes perfect!

Questions about “How to Make a Simple Paper Airplane”

21. What is the very first step?

- A.** Fold the paper in half
- B.** Place the paper on the table with the long side facing you
- C.** Fold the corners down
- D.** Throw the plane

22. How do you hold the plane when you are ready to throw it?

- A.** From the very tip of the nose
- B.** Underneath the wings
- C.** From the back end
- D.** From one wing only

23. Why does the passage tell you to make sure both wings are the same size?

- A.** So the plane looks pretty
- B.** So the plane will fly straight without flipping
- C.** So the plane is easier to catch
- D.** So the plane fits in your pocket

24. What would MOST LIKELY happen if you skipped Step 2 and never made the center crease?

- A.** The plane would fly farther
- B.** The folds in the next steps would not line up evenly
- C.** Nothing would change
- D.** The paper would tear

Answer Key with Reasoning

Section 1 — Reading Vocabulary

1. **B** — FROZE means turned to ice/became hard from cold.
2. **C** — TIMID means shy or easily scared. Around a cat, a shy mouse makes sense.
3. **C** — To MEND something means to repair or fix it.
4. **B** — NARROW means thin or not wide. The opposite of wide.
5. **A** — SPLENDID means very impressive or wonderful.
6. **A** — WEARY means tired, especially from waiting or working.
7. **C** — SLUGGISH means moving slowly. Tortoises are famously slow.
8. **C** — To GLANCE means to take a quick look — not a long stare.
9. **B** — SINCERE means honest and from the heart — truthful.
10. **C** — To CONSTRUCT something means to build it.

Section 2 — Reading Comprehension

The Lost Kite

11. **B** — Stated in paragraph 1: 'It was bright red with a long yellow tail.'
12. **C** — Stated directly: 'a big gust of wind came. The string slipped right out of his hands.'
13. **C** — Stated: 'I have a long pole in my truck... He came back with the pole and gently knocked the kite loose.'
14. **B** — Mia stayed calm, said 'don't worry,' and helped Daniel walk through the park to find the kite. That's helpful behavior.
15. **B** — The wrist tie is a solution to the problem of the kite flying away. He learned from his mistake.

Why Leaves Change Color

16. **B** — Stated: 'Leaves contain a special chemical called chlorophyll. Chlorophyll is what makes leaves green.'
17. **A** — Stated: 'It helps trees use sunlight to make their own food.'
18. **B** — Cause and effect: shorter days = less sunlight = less food = trees stop making chlorophyll.
19. **B** — Passage says: 'other colors that were hidden in the leaves all along can finally be seen.' Once green fades, hidden colors show.
20. **B** — The whole passage explains the color change. Other titles aren't supported by the text.

How to Make a Simple Paper Airplane

21. **B** — Step 1, exact wording in the directions.
22. **B** — Step 7: 'Hold the plane underneath the wings.'
23. **B** — The troubleshooting section says uneven wings cause flips. So matching wings prevent that.
24. **B** — Step 2 makes the center line that all later folds use as a guide. Skip it and the rest gets crooked.