

Name: _____ School: _____ Gr: 3 or 4 (next year)

English						Math			
CogAT		Reading		Literature		Multiple Choice		Numerical Response	
1	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	31	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	51	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	1	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	31	
2	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	32	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	52	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	2	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	32	
3	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	33	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	53	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	3	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	33	
4	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	34	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	54	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	4	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	34	
5	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	35	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	55	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	5	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	35	
6	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	36	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	56	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	6	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	36	
7	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	37	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	57	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	7	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	37	
8	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	38	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	58	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	8	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	38	
9	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	39	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	59	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	9	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	39	
10	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	40	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	60	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	10	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	40	
11	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	41	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	61	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	11	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	41	
12	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	42	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	62	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	12	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	42	
13	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	43	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	63	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	13	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	43	
14	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	44	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	64	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	14	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	44	
15	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	45	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	65	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	15	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	45	
16	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	46	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	66	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	16	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	46	
17	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	47	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	67	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	17	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	47	
18	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	48	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	68	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	18	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	48	
19	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	49	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	69	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	19	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	49	
20	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	50	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	70	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	20	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	50	
21	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)			71	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	21	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)		
22	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)			72	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	22	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)		
23	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)			73	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	23	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)		
24	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)			74	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	24	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)		
25	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)			75	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	25	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)		
26	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)			76	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	26	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)		
27	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)			77	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	27	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)		
28	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)			78	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	28	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)		
29	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)			79	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	29	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)		
30	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)			80	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	30	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)		

Dr. Li's English Contest Gr3&4 (Summer 2019)

(No marks on this test. Keep it clean)

CogAT

Synonyms: Read the underlined word in each phrase Mark the word below it that has the same (or close to the same) meaning.

1. mend the fence
 - A) break
 - B) fix
 - C) banana
 - D) climb
2. rapidly stir
 - A) shake
 - B) mix
 - C) quickly
 - D) slowly
3. the student's task
 - A) smart
 - B) school
 - C) job
 - D) book
4. torn paper
 - A) glued
 - B) ripped
 - C) sheet
 - D) wrote
5. an imaginary friend
 - A) best
 - B) real
 - C) kind
 - D) make-believe
6. a log cabin
 - A) wood
 - B) brown
 - C) house
 - D) room
7. loud wail
 - A) song
 - B) bang
 - C) siren
 - D) cry
8. tilt sideways
 - A) hoe
 - B) straighten
 - C) lean
 - D) tile
9. argue loudly
 - A) agree
 - B) toaster
 - C) fight
 - D) shout
10. current event
 - A) funny
 - B) recent
 - C) article
 - D) old

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(No marks on this test. Keep it clean)

CogAT

Analogies : Select the best match for each of the following analogies.

11. feral : tame =
A) rancid : rational
B) repetitive : recurrent
C) nettlesome : annoying
D) ephemeral : immortal
12. phobic : fearful =
A) finicky : thoughtful
B) cautious : emotional
C) envious : desiring
D) asinine : silly
13. binding : book =
A) criminal : gang
B) display : museum
C) artist : carpenter
D) frame : picture
14. cool : cooler = good : _____
A) gooder
B) well
C) nice
D) better
15. contaminated : pure = invincible : _____
A) quiet
B) clean
C) vulnerable
D) powerful
16. loose : tight = deep : _____
A) short
B) low
C) superficial
D) few
17. push : pull = throw : _____
A) vomit
B) collect
C) discharge
D) pitch
18. coconut : shell = letter : _____
A) post office
B) stamp
C) mail
D) envelope
19. stop : hunger = _____ : thirst
A) quench
B) smell
C) starve
D) liquid
20. alone : aloof = awake : _____
A) wake
B) sober
C) wash
D) clean

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CogAT

Sentence Completion

21. I wanted to _____ the race, but my friends encouraged me to _____ running.
A) lose ... stop
B) quit ... continue
C) win ... begin
D) watch ... start
22. Despite _____ in sales, the company's profits _____.
A) an improvement ... grew
B) a decrease ... went down
C) an incline ... enlarged
D) an increase ... declined
23. Tina felt _____; the committee rejected her proposal.
A) overjoyed
B) cheerful
C) pleased
D) miserable
24. Arti cooks very _____ food. Sometimes I can't _____ it because it is too hot.
A) bland ... stand
B) cold ... cook
C) spicy ... eat
D) good ... taste
25. Motorcycles are too _____. I prefer to drive trucks because they are safe.
A) difficult
B) boring
C) fast
D) dangerous
26. The fragile sculpture is neither _____ nor _____.
A) light ... heavy
B) sturdy ... strong
C) tall ... short
D) safe ... attractive
27. _____ people like to visit the beach during the summer. It is very _____.
A) most ... boring
B) lots of ... uncommon
C) some ... rare
D) many ... popular
28. Cookies are _____ because _____ is their main ingredient.
A) bitter ... coffee
B) healthy ... wheat
C) sweet ... sugar
D) sour ... lemon
29. The building was designed using many straight lines. As a result, it is not very _____.
A) funny
B) curvy
C) weird
D) comfortable
30. The xylophone is _____ instrument. It makes a beautiful sound.
A) an amazing
B) a simple
C) a pathetic
D) a strange

Dr. Li's English Contest Gr3&4 (Summer 2019)

(No marks on this test. Keep it clean)

Reading

A place is called a desert because it is very dry. Many people think that deserts must be hot as well as dry. They are only half right. It is true that all the world's deserts are always dry. It is not true that all of them are always hot.

In the hot places of the world, the deserts are hot all year round. But even these hot deserts can have cool nights.

In cooler places of the world, the deserts have cold nights and also cold winters. Many frozen places in the world are deserts. The ice cap of Greenland, for example, is an ice desert.

All deserts, hot or cold, get some rain. It may last only a few minutes. And it may come only once a year. But when this rain falls on a cool desert in winter, the cold air changes the rain to snow. In fact, cold deserts high in the mountains often get deep snow. So, yes, it can snow in the desert.

31. Which word in paragraph 3 means "turned into ice"?

- A) cooler
- B) frozen
- C) cold
- D) winters

32. The story does not tell about the desert

- _____.
- A) rain
 - B) snow
 - C) plants
 - D) winter

33. Which paragraph tells about the ice cap in Greenland?

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4

34. Cap in paragraph 3 means _____.

- A) hat
- B) covering
- C) cloth
- D) warmth

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Reading

The First Lady does not really have a paying job. She is the wife of the president of the United States. But First Ladies work hard. They take care of the White House. They greet leaders from other countries. They help in many ways.

Abigail Adams was one of the earliest and busiest First Ladies. She often worked with her husband, John. In fact, many people thought she did too much. Sometimes she seemed to be running the country.

Another famous First Lady was Eleanor Roosevelt. Her husband, Franklin, could not walk. So Mrs. Roosevelt traveled around the country for him. She talked to everyone. Then she would go back home and tell the president what people were worried about. Mrs. Roosevelt also tried to make life better for America's poor people.

The people of the United States don't choose their First Lady. She gets the job for her husband becomes president. We have been lucky to have so many hard-working women in the White House. They have done their job well.

37. Which paragraph tells what Eleanor Roosevelt did?

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4

38. The word "well" in paragraph 4 means _____.

- A) deep hole with water in it
- B) how wonderful it is
- C) how much you like it
- D) in a good way

35. Which word in paragraph 1 means "make someone feel welcome"?

- A) take
- B) work
- C) help
- D) greet

36. The story tells about the _____ of our First Lady.

- A) work
- B) children
- C) clothes
- D) looks

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(No marks on this test. Keep it clean)

Reading

A bat can fly at full speed in the dark and never hit a tree, person, or another bat. Its eyes don't help. A bat can't see much better than we can at night. But the bat's ears and voice work together to keep it from crashing into things.

Bats have large ears. Some bats can turn their ears in more than one direction. All bats' ears are made to pick up a special sound. What sound is this?

As the bat flies, it sends out cries too high for us to hear. These cries bounce back from anything in the bat's path. A sound that bounces back is called an echo. The echo tells the bat how far away something is. As the bat gets closer to something, it squeaks faster and faster. It squeaks as often as 60 times a second.

When the bat squeaks, its ears close. The bat never hears its own cry. After it squeaks, the ears open again. Then the bat hears the echo of its cry.

There are only two times when a bat doesn't use its cry. The bat doesn't squeak when it is going into its home. And it doesn't squeak when it is eating. At other times, its ears and voice keep the bat safely speeding through the night.

39. Which word in paragraph 5 means "moving very fast"?

- A) going
- B) squeak
- C) speeding
- D) eating

40. The story tells about the _____ of a bat.

- A) wings
- B) babies
- C) cries
- D) color

41. Which paragraph tells when the bat's ears close?

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4
- E) 5

42. From the story you can decide _____.

- A) the bat cannot see all
- B) can see some things in the dark
- C) should not fly
- D) can only hear some things at day

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(No marks on this test. Keep it clean)

Reading

Treasure Island
Robert Louis Stevenson
excerpt, 1883)

Squire Trelawney, Dr. Livesey, and the rest of these gentlemen having asked me to write down the whole particulars about Treasure Island, from the beginning to the end, keeping nothing back but the bearings of the island, and that only because there is still treasure not yet lifted, I take up my pen in the year of grace 17__ and go back to the time when my father kept the Admiral Benbow inn and the brown old seaman with the sabre cut first took up his lodging under our roof.

I remember him as if it were yesterday, as he came plodding to the inn door, his sea-chest following behind him in a hand-barrow—a tall, strong, heavy, nut-brown man, his tarry pigtail falling over the shoulder of his soiled blue coat, his hands ragged and scarred, with black, broken nails, and the sabre cut across one cheek, a dirty, livid white. I remember him looking round the cover and whistling to himself as he did so, and then breaking out in that old sea-song that he sang so often afterwards:

"Fifteen men on the dead man's chest—

Yo-ho-ho, and a bottle of rum!"

in the high, old tottering voice that seemed to have been tuned and broken at the capstan bars. Then he rapped on the door with a bit of stick like a handspike that he carried, and when my father appeared, called roughly for a glass of rum. This, when it was brought to him, he drank slowly, like a connoisseur, lingering on the taste and still looking about him at the cliffs and up at our signboard.

"This is a handy cove," says he at length; "and a pleasant sittayed grog-shop. Much company, mate?"

My father told him no, very little company, the more was the pity.

"Well, then," said he, "this is the berth for me. Here you, matey," he cried to the man who trundled the barrow; "bring up alongside and help up my chest. I'll stay here a bit," he continued. "I'm a plain man; rum and bacon and eggs is what I want, and that head up there for to watch ships off. What you mought call me? You mought call me captain. Oh, I see what you're at—there"; and he threw down three or four gold pieces on the threshold. "You can tell me when I've worked through that," says he, looking as fierce as a commander.

And indeed bad as his clothes were and coarsely as he spoke, he had none of the appearance of a man who sailed before the mast, but seemed like a mate or skipper accustomed to be obeyed or to strike. The man who came with the barrow told us the mail had set him down the morning before at the Royal George, that he had inquired what inns there were along the coast, and hearing ours well spoken of, I suppose, and described as lonely, had chosen it from the others for his place of residence. And that was all we could learn of our guest.

He was a very silent man by custom. All day he hung round the cove or upon the cliffs with a brass telescope; all evening he sat in a corner of the parlour next the fire and drank rum and water very strong. Mostly he would not speak when spoken to, only look up sudden and fierce and blow through his nose like a fog-horn; and we and the people who came about our house soon learned to let him be. Every day when he came back from his stroll he would ask if any seafaring men had gone by along the road. At first we thought it was the want of company of his own kind that made him ask this question, but at last we began to see he was desirous to avoid them. When a seaman did put up at the Admiral

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Benbow (as now and then some did, making by the coast road for Bristol) he would look in at him through the curtained door before he entered the parlour; and he was always sure to be as silent as a mouse when any such was present. For me, at least, there was no secret about the matter, for I was, in a way, a sharer in his alarms. He had taken me aside one day and promised me a silver fourpenny on the first of every month if I would only keep my "weather-eye open for a seafaring man with one leg" and let him know the moment he appeared. Often enough when the first of the month came round and I applied to him for my wage, he would only blow through his nose at me and stare me down, but before the week was out he was sure to think better of it, bring me my four-penny piece, and repeat his orders to look out for "the seafaring man with one leg."

How that personage haunted my dreams, I need scarcely tell you. On stormy nights, when the wind shook the four corners of the house and the surf roared along the cove and up the cliffs, I would see him in a thousand forms, and with a thousand diabolical expressions. Now the leg would be cut off at the knee, now at the hip; now he was a monstrous kind of a creature who had never had but the one leg, and that in the middle of his body. To see him leap and run and pursue me over hedge and ditch was the worst of nightmares. And altogether I paid pretty dear for my monthly fourpenny piece, in the shape of these abominable fancies.

43. Where does this story take place?

- A) A ship
- B) A boat
- C) An inn
- D) An island
- E) A hill

44. Where else does this story take place?

- A) A house
- B) A bay
- C) A town
- D) A and B
- E) B and C

45. In the phrase, "At first we thought it was the want of company of his own kind that made him ask this question," how is "want" functioning in the sentence?

- A) Verb
- B) Noun
- C) Pronoun
- D) Adjective
- E) Adverb

46. How does the seaman prefer to communicate?

- A) Talking indirectly
- B) Huffing
- C) Blowing his nose
- D) Yelling
- E) Smiling

47. Why did the seaman choose the setting of this story?

- A) It is remote
- B) It is exciting
- C) It contains nice people
- D) It is busy
- E) It is close to the sea

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(No marks on this test. Keep it clean)

Reading

How Bread is Made

Oldrich Ruzicka

How is bread made? And where do we get all the ingredients we need for it?

The Farm

The grain is grown on a farm. Grain is the basic raw ingredient to making bread. After sowing, the grain needs what every plant needs to grow: plenty of moisture and plenty of sunlight.

The grain in the ground first germinates and then gradually grows and develops into a beautiful golden ear of wheat.

The harvest usually takes place during the fall season. Large combine harvesters cut down and separate the plant from the grain. The rest of the plant, the straw, is left on the ground, while the grain goes into another vehicle next to the combine harvester.

Another machine comes to the field to gather up the straw into large bales. This will be used for animal bedding or feed. Biofuels for farm machines can also be made.

The grain is stored in a granary or silo. A silo is used to store a large amount of grain until it is needed at the mill.

The farmer sells his grain to the mill, where it is processed.

Mill Co.

At the mill, the grain is cleaned and ground into a fine granary material called flour. The farmer empties the grain through a sieve into the hopper. The sieve filters the grain and collects most of the non-grain items. The grain is then transported through a conveyer and into the mill.

The grain passes through another cleaning screen, where more dirt is removed. The grain then passes a strong magnet that removes any metal that may have fallen inside the grain during harvesting.

The grain then goes through another machine where the bran, the outer layers, is removed from the grain. Once the bran is removed, only the endosperm, the inside of a grain, remains. The cleaned endosperm goes to the grinding mills, where large rollers crush and grind it. It is crushed into a fine flour and poured into bags.

In the past, grain was ground in a similar way. However, in those days, the grinding mills weren't powered by electricity, but water or wind.

The trucks take the flour to the bakery.

Yeast Inc.

Yeasts are living organisms that are extremely small. In order for them to grow, they need sugar. Yeasts use the sugars from flour and release carbon dioxide gas, causing the dough to rise. The leavened dough increases in size, making a tastier bread.

Yeast is created in laboratories. It needs oxygen, sugar, and nutrients to grow. Adding sugar will allow the yeast to grow from only a couple of ounces to a couple of pounds! Sugar is added in the form of molasses.

More molasses is added until there are several tons of yeast. A special machine separates the molasses and nutrients from the yeast, leaving the yeast milk. Large filters remove the water from yeast milk, which is dried further and then packaged.

The yeast is then ready to be shipped. It is transported in refrigerated vehicles to keep the yeast fresh.

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The yeast is brought to the bakery. It is added to the dough so it can rise.

Salt Mine

Salt is an important part of bread and other foods.

The mineral called halite, or rock salt, is obtained in several ways. One of them is to extract it from the bottom of salt lakes.

Another way to obtain salt is through leaching. A pipe is placed underground where salt deposits form. Water is sent down the pipe, dissolving the salt deposits and creating a brine. A second pipe pumps up the brine to the surface.

The brine is moved into enormous tanks, where it is cleaned. From the tanks, the brine travels to a facility where it is boiled, removing all of the water and leaving only the salt.

Finally, the pure white salt is packaged into large bags for bakeries and food manufacturers and into small bags for homes.

The trucks take the sacks of salt to the bakery.

Water

Good water makes good bread. If the bakery has a good source of high quality water, then the bread will taste delicious!

Bakery

Finally, the raw ingredients reach the bakery, where the baker will make the best bread for everyone to enjoy.

The bakery takes all the ingredients and turns it into bread. To make bread, you need flour, usually wheat or rye, yeast, salt and water. These are the main ingredients needed to

make good bread. There are many kinds of bakeries. Some are small that sell and produce bread in the same place. Some are large companies that supply bread to other stores.

First, the ingredients are all mixed together in a mixing bowl or machine. As soon as the ingredients are mixed, the dough is left to rise.

The risen dough is kneaded and formed into individual loaves. A loaf may be round, oval, or even square.

The loaves are placed into proofing baskets to allow them to rise more. The loaves are sprinkled with flour and placed on high shelves.

Finally, the loaves are brushed with oil and placed into the heated ovens using wooden shovels.

The baked loaves are then placed on the shelves for customers to buy or loaded onto trucks to be delivered.

48. Where is the final stop for the bread?

- A) Bakery
- B) Salt Mine
- C) Yeast company
- D) Granary
- E) Farm

49. What does the grain eventually get turned into?

- A) Flour
- B) Salt
- C) Bran
- D) Endosperm
- E) Wheat

50. What is the yeast for?

- A) Spicing the bread
- B) Sweetening the bread
- C) Causing the bread to rise
- D) Separating the bran from the endosperm
- E) Adding moisture to the bread

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(No marks on this test. Keep it clean)

Literature

"The Giver", Lois Lowry

51. What is unique about the structure of families in this story?
- A) Families have as many children as they want
 - B) Families have multiple sets of grandparents
 - C) Families are entirely planned
 - D) Families are based on love only
52. Why does Jonas have to take a morning pill?
- A) It dampens or reduces the "Stirrings"
 - B) It ensures that he won't break the rules
 - C) It prevents him from dreaming
 - D) It helps him cope with the painful memories from the Giver
53. The ceremonies in this society are based on what?
- A) Age
 - B) Special talents
 - C) Bike-riding ability
 - D) Imagination
54. What does it mean to be "released"?
- A) Socially ostracized
 - B) Imprisoned
 - C) Killed
 - D) Exiled
55. What is valued in the language of the society?
- A) Emotion
 - B) Verbosity
 - C) Precision
 - D) Concision
56. What is the evening ritual in the family units?
- A) Sharing "feelings"
 - B) Talking about your day
 - C) Praying
 - D) Reprimanding people for breaking the rules
57. Which of these jobs is the most undesired?
- A) Laborer
 - B) Birthmother
 - C) Engineer
 - D) Receiver
58. What is the apple originally supposed to be used as?
- A) Food for the hungry
 - B) A ball to train Asher
 - C) Bait for Jonas to get into trouble
 - D) A study in color
59. What is the Giver's favorite memory?
- A) Sailing
 - B) Sledding
 - C) Horseback Riding
 - D) Christmas
60. What happens to the old people in the community?
- A) They are "released" with disgrace
 - B) They die naturally in their sleep
 - C) They are "released" with ceremony
 - D) No one knows what happens to them
61. What prevents people in this society from asking questions?
- A) It was considered rude
 - B) It was considered uncomfortable
 - C) It was considered a mark of difference
 - D) All of the above
62. What is a clear mark of inferiority in this society?
- A) Not being assigned a family unit
 - B) Being boring or stupid
 - C) Failing out of school
 - D) Blindly following the rules
63. What is seen as a major threat in this society?
- A) Deviance
 - B) Intellect
 - C) Oversharing
 - D) The Receiver

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64. What holds this society together?
- A) Mutual support
 - B) Obligation and duty
 - C) Fear and paranoia
 - D) Rituals and symbols
65. Which of these does the community NOT use to mark the children's development into adults?
- A) Physical markers, like hair and clothes
 - B) Individual markers, like personality
 - C) Psychological markers, like emotional maturity
 - D) Material markers, like possessing a bicycle
66. Which of these factors does the community NOT value?
- A) Efficiency
 - B) Care and meticulousness
 - C) Calmness
 - D) Richness of human experience
67. How is pain conceived of in this society?
- A) As a necessary part of the human experience
 - B) Something to be avoided at all costs
 - C) A way to gauge what pleasure is alike
 - D) An inconvenience that is hard to get rid of
68. At the Ceremony of the Twelves, what does the speaker, in contrast to the everyday values of the society, emphasize as a virtue?
- A) Individuality
 - B) Conformity
 - C) Rule-breaking
 - D) Freedom
69. What are the children thanked for, at the Ceremony of the Twelves?
- A) Their performance as students
 - B) Their volunteer hours
 - C) Their childhood itself
 - D) Their bright futures
70. What is the fundamental principle that the society is based on?
- A) Liberty
 - B) Democracy
 - C) Equality
 - D) Happiness
71. What is the primary reason that there are so many rules in this society?
- A) To intimidate the citizens
 - B) To prevent crime
 - C) To combat catastrophes that would otherwise occur
 - D) To keep the citizens safe
72. Where is it suggested that wisdom comes from?
- A) Elsewhere
 - B) Memory
 - C) The Receiver
 - D) The Giver
73. In the final moments of the story, what memory does Jonas finally encounter?
- A) The world's
 - B) Gabe's
 - C) The Giver's
 - D) His own
74. What happens at the end of the story?
- A) Jonas and Gabriel reach Elsewhere
 - B) Jonas and Gabriel have been in a dream
 - C) Jonas and Gabriel are dead
 - D) We don't know
75. Which thesis does the story seem most likely to support?
- A) Risks are not worth taking
 - B) Being happy is being free from adversity
 - C) Safety comes at the justifiable cost of liberty
 - D) There can be no real pleasure without the possibility of real pain

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76. What is the function of the colon in this sentence?
Furniture was standard throughout the community: practical, sturdy, the function of each piece clearly defined.
- A) To clarify something
 - B) To introduce a list
 - C) To announce something
 - D) To replace a comma
77. What are the two clauses on both sides of the semicolon?
He could be upgraded in the Nurturing Center, Father said happily, now that he slept; he could be officially named and given to his family in December, which was only two months away.
- A) Independent clause; independent clause
 - B) Dependent clause; independent clause
 - C) Dependent clause; dependent clause
 - D) Independent clause; dependent clause
78. What is the function of the colon in this sentence?
He, of course, is the most important member of the Committee: the current Receiver.
- A) To clarify something
 - B) To introduce a list
 - C) To announce something
 - D) To replace a comma
79. Which part of speech is the underlined word?
The colors of the carnage were grotesquely bright: the crimson wetness on the rough and dusty fabric, the ripped shreds of grass, startlingly green, in the boy's yellow hair.
- A) Adjective
 - B) Adverb
 - C) Noun
 - D) Verb
80. Which part of speech is the underlined word?
Dimly, from a nearly forgotten perception as blurred as the substance itself, Jonas recalled what the whiteness was.
- A) Adjective
 - B) Adverb
 - C) Noun
 - D) Verb

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Multiple Choice (30 Questions)

1. $24 \div 0.25 = \square \times 4$, then $\square =$

- A) 24
- B) 12
- C) 6
- D) 3

2. Each of the following is divisible by 6 except

- A) 3366
- B) 4422
- C) 6630
- D) 6632

3. $33 \times 12 \div 11 \times 10 =$

- A) 3000
- B) 500
- C) 360
- D) Not here

4. Which of the following is the largest?

- A) $\frac{1}{2}$
- B) $\frac{2}{3}$
- C) $\frac{3}{4}$
- D) $\frac{4}{5}$

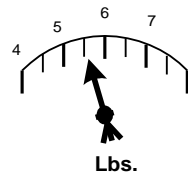
5. Round 21 to the nearest ten. Round 37 to the nearest ten. Multiply these two rounded numbers. The answer is

- A) 900
- B) 1000
- C) 800
- D) 600

6. Which answer choice shows two even numbers?

- A) 15, 24
- B) 4, 18
- C) 22, 33
- D) 9, 25

7. The following shows the weight of 5 oranges. How much do these oranges weigh?



- A) $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
- B) 5 lbs
- C) $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
- D) 6 lbs

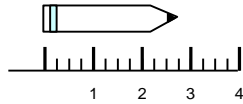
8. 122 customers shopped at the grocery store in the morning and 278 customers shopped there in the afternoon. Estimate the number of combined customers the store had the whole day?

- A) Less than 100
- B) Between 200 and 225
- C) Between 250 and 300
- D) More than 300

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9. How long is this pencil?

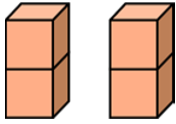


- A) $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches
B) $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches
C) $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches
D) .23 inches
10. Brenda, Karen, and Tanya went trick or treating on Halloween. Brenda got seven pieces of gum; Karen got three; and Tanya got two. What was the average number of pieces of gum each girl received?
A) 3
B) 4
C) 6
D) 12
11. A certain tree adds $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the circumference of its trunk every year. It is 3 feet around now. How could you find out what the circumference of its trunk would be in 10 years?
A) 3 feet + ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch + 10 years)
B) $\frac{1}{2}$ inch + (3 feet \times 10 years)
C) $\frac{1}{2}$ inch \times 3 feet \times 10 years
D) 3 feet + ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch \times 10 years)
12. The fruit store sold 89 pounds of apples on Monday and 92 pounds of apples on Tuesday. What is the best estimate of the total number of pounds sold both days.
A) Less than 150
B) Between 170 and 200
C) Between 225 and 250
D) More than 300
13. Three fifth grade classes are going on a field trip in two buses. There are two classes of 30 students and one class of 20 students. If the teachers want an equal number on each bus, what should they do?
A) $(30 + 30 + 20) \div 2$
B) $(30 + 20) \div 2$
C) $(30 + 20) \times 2$
D) $(30 + 30 + 20) \times 2$
14. Which fraction means the same as $\frac{5}{10}$?
A) $\frac{1}{2}$
B) $\frac{1}{3}$
C) $\frac{1}{5}$
D) $\frac{5}{6}$
15. The airline company wants to sell 675 airline tickets each week. By Thursday the company had sold 437 tickets. About how many more tickets do they need to sell this week?
A) 140
B) 240
C) 280
D) 380

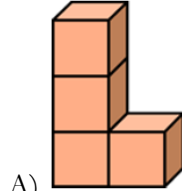
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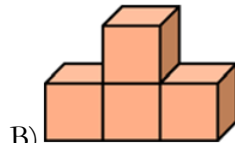
16. Don made two bricks by sticking cubes together as shown below.



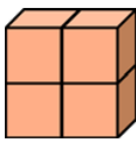
Which structure could not be built using the two bricks?



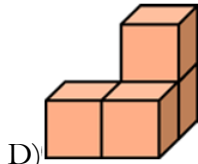
A)



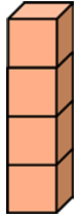
B)



C)

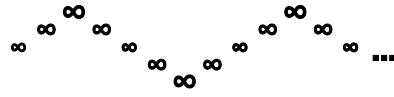


D)



E)

18. Which of the choices is most likely to be a continuation of the pattern?




A) 

B) 

C) ∞ ∞

D)

E) 

19. In a large box there are 3 medium boxes, each one of which contains 3 small boxes. How many boxes are there in total?

A) 13

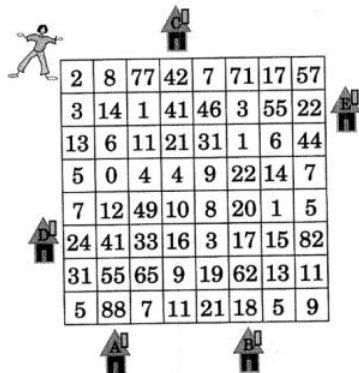
B) 15

C) 17

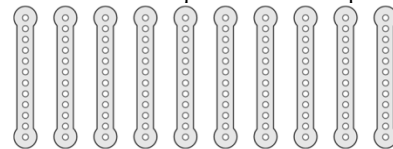
D) 19

E) 21

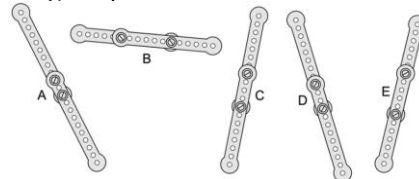
17. Krista follows a trail of even numbers. She can only move left, right, up, or down. Which house does she reach?



20. Eric had 10 equal metal strips.



He screwed pairs of them together into 5 long strips as shown below.

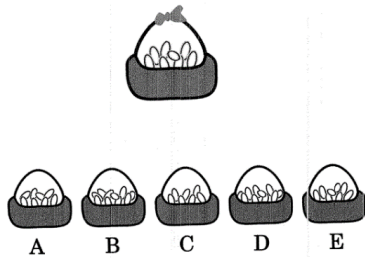


Which strip is the shortest?

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21. Which basket has one less egg than the basket with a bow?



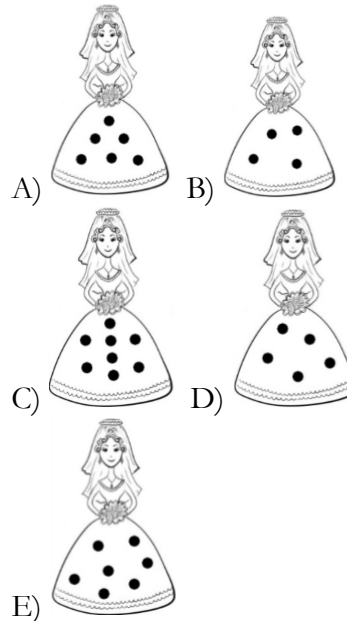
22. Tim uses 7 silk paintings to mark each day of a week.



Which day occurs before the tiger and the lion, and after the fruit?

- A) Sunday B) Tuesday
C) Thursday D) Wednesday
E) Saturday

23. Which of the dresses has less than 7 dots, but more than 5 dots?



24. Below each kangaroo there is an expression that shows the number of jumps left before it reaches the finish line. Which kangaroo is in the lead?



$$4 \times 3 + 4 \times 2 =$$



$$10 \times 4 - 10 \times 2 =$$



$$10 \times 4 - 11 \times 2 =$$



$$11 \times 4 - 10 \times 2 =$$



$$3 \times 4 + 2 \times 4 =$$

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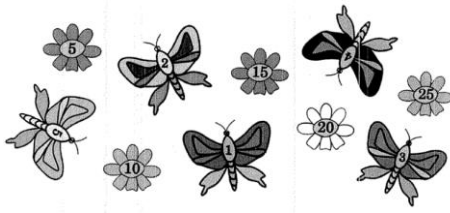
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25. Which digit is covered by the square?

$$\begin{array}{r} \blacksquare 0 \\ - 3 \star \\ \hline 5 2 \end{array}$$

- A) 1
- B) 3
- C) 5
- D) 7
- E) 9

26. The butterflies want to land on flowers with a related number. Which flower will the butterfly #3 land on?



- A) 5
- B) 10
- C) 15
- D) 20
- E) 25

28. What number is exactly in the middle of the numbers 11 and 35?

- A) 21
- B) 23
- C) 24
- D) 25
- E) 27

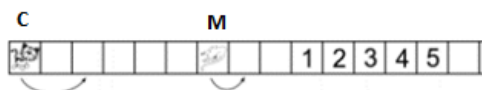
29. $6 + 6 - 11 + 6 + 6 - 11 =$

- A) 2
- B) 3
- C) 4
- D) 5
- E) 7

30. Daniella is working with the sum $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15$. She wants to change one of the + (plus) operators with a - (minus) to obtain 14 as the result. How many different choices does she have?

- A) 5
- B) 4
- C) 3
- D) 1
- E) 0

27. Cat and Mouse are moving to the right. When Mouse jumps 1 tile, Cat jumps 2 tiles at the same time.



On which tile does Cat catch Mouse?

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4
- E) 5

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Numerical Response (20 Questions)

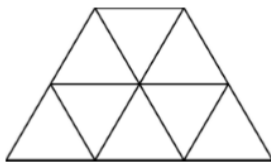
31. $53 \times 13 - 43 \times 13 =$

32. As you know, 2 is an even number, 3 is an odd number. How many even numbers are there from 10 to 50, inclusive?

33. Two numbers add up to get 20 and multiply to get 75. What is the larger number?

34. $(10+20+30+40) - (9+19+29+39) =$

35. How many triangles of all sizes can be seen in the picture below?



36. Roy and Rob have to find 2-digit numbers so that, when they add the number to the 2-digit number that has the same digits in reverse order, the sum is 88. How many numbers have they found?

37. Anita has arranged her dolls in alphabetical order by name. On the list, Rapunzel is 15th, Bella is 2nd, Snow White is 20th, Cinderella is 6th, Pocahontas is 13th, Fiona is 9th, and Tiana is 22nd. What number on the list could Jasmine be?

38. If we multiply 12 whole numbers, the result is 12. What is the largest possible result if we add the same numbers?

39. Stella's father was 29 when Stella was born, and 33 when Stella's brother was born. Today, their three ages add up to 55 years. How old is Stella?

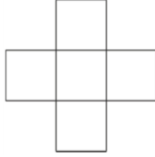
40. In the Adventure Park, 31 children took part in two of the adventures. 16 of them participated in the "moving bridge" contest, and 23 of them went down the zip-wire. How many of the children took part in both adventures?

41. Ali was riding his donkey from Marrakesh to Amizmiz. Halfway to Amizmiz, Ali's donkey refused to go forward and Ali decided to return home. They were halfway to Marrakesh when they ran out of water. Ali knew that halfway to Marrakesh, in about 5 miles, there was an oasis and he begged the donkey to get there before the end of the day. About how many miles are there between Marrakesh and Amizmiz?

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42. The numbers 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 are written in the squares of the cross (see the figure) so that the sum of the numbers in the row is equal to the sum of the numbers in the column. Which number can be written in the center square of the cross?



43. A jar weighs 250 grams if we fill it with milk and 500 grams if we fill it with yogurt. If it is only half full with milk, it weighs 150 grams. How much does it weigh if it is half full with yogurt?

44. Find the sum of all the 3-digit even numbers that have only one non-zero digit.

45. Daniel has some cards with the letters A, B, C, and D on them. With some of his cards, he makes the pattern: ABCDDCBA. Then, he makes up a rule – he reads the pattern from left to right and:
- if A and B are neighbors, he replaces them both with C
 - if C and D are neighbors, he replaces them both with D until the end of the pattern.

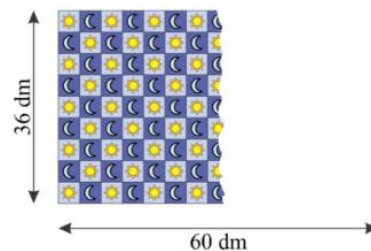
When he does this one time completely from left to right, he calls this an *operation*. After how many operations does the pattern consist only of Ds?

46. Alexa, Brenda, Carleen and Dana want to be in one photo together. Dana and Alexa are best friends and they want to stand next to each other. Brenda wants to stand next to Alexa because she likes her. How many different possible outcomes are there?

Question set [47 - 48]

In a soccer game the winner gains 3 points, while the loser gains 0 points. If the game is a draw, then the 2 teams gain 1 point each. Lions played 38 games and gained 80 points.

47. Find the greatest possible number of games that Lions lost.
48. Find the number of wins when they have 0 loss.
49. Peter bought a carpet 36 dm wide and 60 dm long. The figure shows part of this carpet. As seen, the carpet has a pattern of small squares containing either a sun or a moon. You can count that along the width there are 9 squares. When the carpet is fully unrolled, how many moons will be seen?



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50. 7 kangaroos run in two rows. Once in a while, the last kangaroos move to the front of the line. How many times must this happen for the kangaroos to be in the same order as at the start?

