

PRACTICE EXAM 13: EQAO GRADE 3 SIMULATION (60 QUESTIONS)

LANGUAGE COMPONENT — SESSION 1: READING

Read the following story, then answer questions 1 through 5.

The Treehouse

by V. Costa

Sam had wanted a treehouse since he was five years old. He was nine now. His father had finally said yes. They would build it together, in the big oak tree at the back of the yard, before the end of the summer.

It was June. Sam's father drew the plans on a yellow notepad. There would be a wooden floor about three metres above the ground. There would be three walls and one open side. There would be a window cut into the back wall to let in light. The roof would be made of two slanted boards that met in the middle.

The first weekend, they bought the wood at the lumber yard. The boards smelled like fresh-cut pine. Sam helped to carry the lighter pieces. His father carried the longer planks on his shoulder.

The second weekend, they built the floor. Sam's father climbed the ladder first to hammer the support beams into the oak's lower branches. Sam handed him each nail from a small red bucket. By the end of Sunday, the floor was finished. Sam climbed up and lay on his back. He could see the leaves of the oak moving above him.

The third weekend, the rain came. It rained all of Saturday and most of Sunday. They could not work. Sam was disappointed. He sat at the kitchen window and looked at the unfinished floor in the rain.

The fourth weekend, the walls went up. The fifth weekend, the roof. By the middle of August, the treehouse was almost done.

But on the very last weekend, Sam learned that his father needed to fly to Calgary for work. The trip would take three days. The treehouse would not be finished before September.

Sam felt his shoulders fall.

But his father had an idea. "You finish the last piece," he said. "The window shutter. You know how to use the hammer. I have already cut the wood to size. Take your time. Make it strong."

That Saturday, while his father was on the airplane, Sam climbed the ladder by himself. He took the hammer and the seven nails his father had left him. He worked carefully. He thought about every swing.

When his father came home Tuesday night, Sam led him to the back yard. The shutter was hung. The treehouse was finished.

His father looked at it for a long time without speaking. Then he put his hand on Sam's shoulder. "You finished it," he said. "Your treehouse."

That night, Sam ate his dinner in the treehouse for the first time. The sun set through the new window. The shutter creaked gently in the small wind.

1. What did Sam's father draw on the yellow notepad?

- A. The plans for the treehouse
- B. A list of all the wood they needed
- C. A picture of the oak tree at the back
- D. The names of the lumber yard workers

2. What did Sam do during the third weekend?

- A. He helped his father carry longer planks of wood
- B. He nailed the support beams into the oak tree
- C. He sat at the kitchen window in the rain
- D. He cut the wood with a small handsaw

3. What did Sam's father do during the very last weekend?

- A. He built the window shutter alone up in the tree
- B. He flew to Calgary for a three-day work trip
- C. He stayed home and finished the slanted roof
- D. He drove Sam to the lumber yard one last time

4. What was the final piece Sam built by himself?

- A. The wooden floor of the treehouse
- B. The slanted roof of the treehouse
- C. The back wall with the cut window
- D. The window shutter for the back wall

5. What is the MAIN message of this story?

- A. Treehouses are hard to build without two people
- B. Finishing something on your own can feel important
- C. Rain often delays outdoor building projects
- D. Older children should help younger family members

Read the following poem, then answer questions 6 through 10.

Rain on the Roof

by J. Aldington

It is late on a Sunday night
And the rain has just begun.
First a tap on the bedroom window —
Then a soft and gentle drum.

Tap, tap, tap on the windowpane.
Patter, patter, on the metal eaves.
Hush, hush, hush in the empty street.
A whisper falling through the leaves.

The streetlights wear small haloes.
The puddles wear small rings.
My bedroom feels like a deep warm cave
Where the rain quietly sings.

I do not turn on my reading lamp.
I do not need a sound.
I lie on my back beneath the quilt
And let the rain fall down.

In the morning the world will smell
Of wet grass and wet stone.

But for now I am happy to listen
And to lie in my room alone.

6. When does the rain begin in the poem?

- A. Late on a Sunday night
- B. Early on a Saturday morning
- C. Just before dinner on a Friday
- D. In the middle of a school day

7. Where does the rain first tap?

- A. On the front door of the house
- B. On the tin roof above the bedroom
- C. On the bedroom window
- D. On the wet stones in the garden

8. What does the speaker compare the bedroom to?

- A. A small bright lantern
- B. A boat on a calm lake
- C. A garden in the soft rain
- D. A deep warm cave

9. Read this line from the poem: I do not turn on my reading lamp. What does this line MEAN?

- A. The speaker forgot where the lamp was placed
- B. The speaker chooses to enjoy the rain in the dark

- C. The reading lamp was broken that night
- D. The speaker reads using moonlight instead

10. Read these lines from the poem: But for now I am happy to listen / And to lie in my room alone. What do these lines mean?

- A. The speaker is afraid to leave the bedroom in the rain
- B. The speaker is sad that no one else is in the room
- C. The speaker enjoys the quiet, peaceful moment of being alone
- D. The speaker wants to wait until morning to do anything

LANGUAGE COMPONENT — SESSION 2: READING

Read the following article, then answer questions 11 through 16.

The CN Tower

If you stand in downtown Toronto and look up, you will see a tall tower rising above the rest of the city. This is the CN Tower. For many years, it was the tallest free-standing building in the world.

A Tall, Tall Tower

The CN Tower is 553 metres tall. That is taller than 150 elementary-school children stacked on top of each other. The tower was built between 1973 and 1976. Builders used a giant crane to lift the heavy concrete blocks higher and higher each day. From 1976 until 2007, the CN Tower was the tallest free-standing tower on Earth.

Why It Was Built

The CN Tower was not built for tourists. It was built to help with television and radio signals. In the 1960s, the tall new buildings in downtown Toronto were blocking radio waves. The signals were getting stuck behind the buildings. To send the signals out clearly, a much taller structure was needed. The CN Tower solved the problem.

The Top of the Tower

Today, visitors can ride glass elevators to the top of the tower. The ride takes only about 58 seconds. At the top there is a round observation deck with windows on every side. On a clear day, visitors can see Niagara Falls in one direction and Lake Ontario in another.

Part of the floor at the observation deck is made of thick glass. Visitors can stand on the glass and look straight down — 342 metres straight down to the streets below. Some people do not like to stand on it.

A Symbol of Toronto

At night, the CN Tower is lit up with different colours. On Canada Day, it glows red and white. On other special days, it changes to match a holiday or an event in the city. For the people of Toronto, the CN Tower is more than a tall building. It is the shape on the postcards. It is the shape on the city's skyline. It is part of what makes Toronto, Toronto.

11. How tall is the CN Tower?

- A. About 250 metres tall
- B. About 342 metres tall
- C. About 450 metres tall
- D. About 553 metres tall

12. When was the CN Tower built?

- A. Between 1973 and 1976
- B. Between 1990 and 1993
- C. Between 1950 and 1955
- D. Between 1980 and 1983

13. Why was the CN Tower built?

- A. To attract more tourists to downtown Toronto
- B. To replace an older tower that fell down nearby
- C. To help send television and radio signals
- D. To house government workers in downtown

14. How long does the elevator ride to the top take?

- A. About 30 seconds
- B. About 58 seconds
- C. About 2 minutes
- D. About 5 minutes

15. What is special about part of the observation deck floor?

- A. It is made of thick glass that visitors can stand on
- B. It is painted with a giant map of the city of Toronto
- C. It opens out to a small balcony on the outside
- D. It tilts slowly to let visitors see in every direction

16. Which sentence BEST describes the main idea of the article?

- A. The CN Tower was the tallest building in the world for many years
- B. The CN Tower has a glass elevator that rides to a round deck
- C. The CN Tower changes colour on Canada Day and other special days
- D. The CN Tower is a famous Toronto landmark with an important history

Read the following two short passages. Then answer questions 17 through 20.

Passage 1: My First Time Flying

The first time I flew on an airplane, I was seven years old. My family was flying to Calgary to visit my aunt and uncle. I had only ever ridden in cars and on buses before. The airport at Pearson was bigger than any place I had ever seen. People hurried past with suitcases. A voice over the speakers called out the names of cities.

When we boarded the plane, I sat by the window. My mother sat next to me, and my younger brother sat by the aisle. As the plane sped down the runway, my stomach pressed back into the seat. The wheels left the ground. The trees and houses below got smaller and smaller. Then the city itself looked like a little drawing on a map.

We flew through a thick white cloud. For about three minutes I could see nothing out the window — just a soft grey blur. When we came out the other side, the sky was a brighter blue than I had ever seen. Below us, the clouds looked like a soft white floor that went on forever. I pressed my forehead against the cold window glass and could not stop smiling.

Passage 2: How Airplanes Stay in the Sky

Airplanes are very heavy. A big passenger airplane weighs more than 200 elephants. So how does it lift off the ground and stay in the sky?

The answer is a force called lift. Airplane wings are not flat. They are gently curved on the top and flatter underneath. When the airplane moves quickly forward, air flows over and under the wings. The shape of the wing makes the air on top move faster than the air below. This makes the pressure on the top of the wing lower than the pressure below. The higher pressure below pushes the wing up. That push is called lift.

To stay in the air, an airplane must keep moving forward. That is the job of the engines. The engines push the airplane forward, and as the air keeps moving over the wings, the lift keeps the airplane up. If the engines stopped and the airplane slowed down, the lift would slowly disappear, and the airplane would begin to drop.

This is why an airplane can fly only when it is moving. Sitting still on the runway, an airplane is far too heavy to leave the ground.

17. What is one topic both passages discuss?

- A. The airports of the city of Toronto
- B. Airplanes or flying
- C. Family trips to the city of Calgary

D. The cost of a ticket on an airplane

18. What is the main purpose of Passage 1?

- A. To explain how airplanes stay up in the sky
- B. To list the cities that planes from Pearson fly to
- C. To share a personal memory of a first airplane ride
- D. To convince readers to fly more often on holidays

19. According to Passage 2, what force keeps an airplane in the sky?

- A. A force called lift, made by the wings
- B. The wind pushing up from below the airplane
- C. The power of the airplane's spinning wheels
- D. A force that pushes the airplane sideways

20. Which idea is found in Passage 1 but NOT in Passage 2?

- A. Airplanes are too heavy to fly without moving forward
- B. The shape of an airplane wing is curved on top
- C. Air pressure under the wing pushes the airplane up
- D. A personal memory of seeing the city from above

LANGUAGE COMPONENT — SESSION 3: WRITING

For questions 21 through 30, read each item carefully and choose the best answer.

21. Which group of words is a COMPLETE SENTENCE?

- A. Running across the wet beach toward the high waves
- B. The students finished their tests early today.
- C. Because the rainstorm came in suddenly that morning
- D. Three children from the apartment beside ours

22. Which sentence uses CAPITAL LETTERS correctly?

- A. on friday, we will fly to montreal with uncle ben
- B. On friday, We Will Fly To Montreal with uncle ben
- C. on Friday, we will fly to Montreal with Uncle Ben
- D. On Friday, we will fly to Montreal with Uncle Ben.

23. Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

- A. The bus arrives at the corner at eight o'clock.
- B. Have you finished your homework
- C. What a tall building this is,
- D. Be careful on the icy steps,

24. Read this sentence: The young farmer planted twelve tall sunflowers along the fence. Which word is a VERB?

- A. Young
- B. Twelve
- C. Planted
- D. Sunflowers

25. Which sentence shows correct SUBJECT-VERB agreement?

- A. The three squirrels run up the oak tree every morning.
- B. The three squirrels runs up the oak tree every morning.
- C. The three squirrel run up the oak tree every morning.
- D. The three squirrels running up the oak tree every morning.

26. Read this sentence: My grandmother ____ a delicious soup every Sunday afternoon. Which word BEST fills in the blank?

- A. Cooked
- B. Will cook
- C. Was cooking
- D. Cooks

27. Which word means about the SAME as cold?

- A. Warm
- B. Loud
- C. Chilly
- D. Bright

28. Which sentence correctly shows that ONE dog owns the bowl?

- A. The dogs bowl is in the kitchen corner.
- B. The dog's bowl is in the kitchen corner.
- C. The dogs' bowl is in the kitchen corner.
- D. The dog' bowl is in the kitchen corner.

29. Which sentence uses a COMMA correctly?

- A. After the movie ended, we walked back to the car.
- B. After the movie ended we walked back to the car
- C. We packed sandwiches juice and apples for the picnic
- D. The kitten, sat in the basket, and slept, quietly

30. Which of the following sentences is in the PAST tense?

- A. We swim at the lake every summer with our cousins.
- B. We will swim at the lake next summer with our cousins.
- C. We swam at the lake last summer with our cousins.
- D. We are swimming at the lake right now with our cousins.

LANGUAGE COMPONENT — SESSION 4: WRITING

For questions 31 through 40, choose the best answer.

31. Read the topic sentence: Spending time outside in the sunshine is good for children's health. Which sentence would be the BEST supporting reason?

- A. Some children prefer to play board games indoors.
- B. Many parks in Ontario have playgrounds and walking paths.
- C. Sunscreen is important when spending time in the sun.
- D. Sunshine helps the body make a vitamin that keeps bones strong.

32. Which sentence would BEST begin a personal narrative about a school visit to a farm?

- A. Farm visits are popular school trips in Ontario.

- B. The morning we visited the farm, I was wearing my new red rubber boots.
- C. Many farms welcome visitors during the warm summer months.
- D. School trips to the farm can be a fun way to learn.

33. Which sentence uses STRONGER, more specific verbs?

- A. The kitten pounced on the toy mouse and tumbled across the floor.
- B. The kitten went on the toy mouse and was on the floor.
- C. The kitten moved on the toy mouse and got across the floor.
- D. The kitten did things with the toy mouse and was on the floor.

34. Read the sentence: The puddle was deep, ____ I had to walk around it. Which word BEST fills in the blank?

- A. But
- B. Because
- C. So
- D. Or

35. Which would be the BEST closing for an opinion paragraph arguing that every school should have a school garden?

- A. Some schools already have small gardens in their courtyards.
- B. For all these reasons, every school should plant a school garden.
- C. Gardens need watering and weeding to grow well in summer.
- D. Many vegetables can be planted in a Canadian school garden.

36. Which sentence uses dialogue punctuation correctly?

- A. "I made a new friend today." said Emma.

- B. "I made a new friend today" said Emma.
- C. I made a new friend today, said Emma.
- D. "I made a new friend today," said Emma.

37. Which word is spelled CORRECTLY?

- A. Resepie
- B. Reseepe
- C. Recipe
- D. Reciepe

38. Read the paragraph:

Mei loves painting with watercolours. She has been taking lessons after school for three years. ___ Mei hopes to put one of her paintings in the school art show this spring.

Which sentence BEST fills in the blank?

- A. Many paint stores sell watercolour paints in small tubes.
- B. She has filled three small sketchbooks with her paintings.
- C. Her older brother prefers playing chess over painting.
- D. The colour blue can be mixed with yellow to make green.

39. Which sentence is the BEST example of DIALOGUE?

- A. "Pass the maple syrup, please," Sam said to his sister.
- B. Sam asked his sister to pass the maple syrup at breakfast.
- C. Sam wanted his sister to pass the maple syrup at the table.
- D. The maple syrup was passed to Sam by his sister at breakfast.

40. Read this sentence: The crackle of the fire mixed with the smell of woodsmoke and the soft cries of crickets in the dark grass beyond the tents. What is this sentence MAINLY doing?

- A. Listing the items needed to start a campfire safely
- B. Telling the reader where the campsite is located
- C. Explaining how to set up a tent on a camping trip
- D. Using sensory details to bring a campfire scene to life

MATHEMATICS COMPONENT — STAGE 1: NUMBER

41. Which number is the same as three hundred sixty-five?

- A. 305
- B. 3,065
- C. 365
- D. 356

42. Round 472 to the nearest HUNDRED.

- A. 500
- B. 470
- C. 480
- D. 400

43. What is the value of the digit 4 in the number 247?

- A. 4
- B. 40

- C. 400
- D. 4,000

44. What is $286 + 348$?

- A. 524
- B. 624
- C. 534
- D. 634

45. A supermarket had 728 apples in baskets. By the end of the day, 354 apples had been sold. How many apples are LEFT in the baskets?

- A. 374
- B. 1,082
- C. 484
- D. 384

46. Which list shows these numbers ordered from LEAST to GREATEST?

- A. 941, 658, 472, 217
- B. 217, 472, 658, 941
- C. 217, 658, 472, 941
- D. 941, 217, 472, 658

47. Look at the figure below.



What fraction of the stars is shaded?

- A. $\frac{6}{4}$
- B. $\frac{4}{2}$
- C. $\frac{4}{6}$
- D. $\frac{2}{4}$

48. Which fraction is the GREATEST?

- A. $\frac{1}{3}$
- B. $\frac{1}{4}$
- C. $\frac{1}{6}$
- D. $\frac{1}{2}$

49. What is the missing number in this pattern? 16, 19, 22, ____, 28, 31

- A. 25

- B. 24
- C. 26
- D. 27

50. Which number is EVEN?

- A. 273
- B. 519
- C. 462
- D. 187

MATHEMATICS COMPONENT — STAGE 2: ALGEBRA, DATA, AND SPATIAL SENSE

51. What is 7×5 ?

- A. 25
- B. 35
- C. 30
- D. 40

52. A class has 48 pencils. They are shared equally among 8 students. How many pencils does each student get?

- A. 5
- B. 8
- C. 40
- D. 6

53. What is the missing number? $\square + 19 = 40$

- A. 21
- B. 59
- C. 31
- D. 29

54. A pattern follows the rule subtract 4. If the first term is 30, what is the FIFTH term in the pattern?

- A. 18
- B. 22
- C. 14
- D. 26

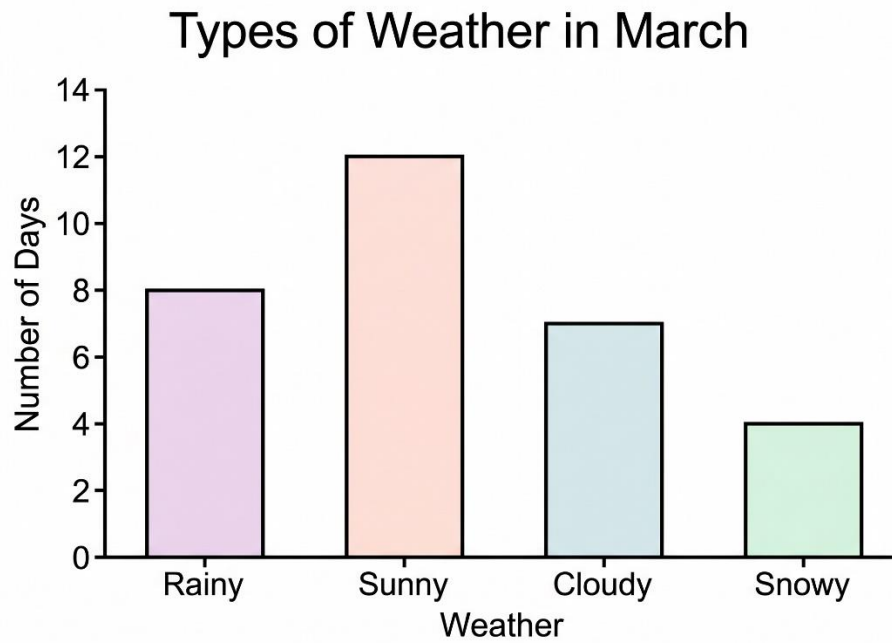
55. A character starts at position (5, 3) on a grid. The instructions are:

1. Move 2 spaces left.
2. Move 3 spaces up.
3. Move 1 space left.

Where does the character end up?

- A. (4, 6)
- B. (3, 6)
- C. (3, 3)
- D. (2, 6)

56. Look at the bar graph below.






Which type of weather was MOST common in March?

- A. Rainy
- B. Sunny
- C. Cloudy
- D. Snowy

57. Look at the pictograph below.

Cookies Sold at the Bake Sale

Mia	
Liam	
Aisha	

Each cookie = 6 cookies sold.

How many cookies did Mia sell?

- A. 30
- B. 5
- C. 11
- D. 18

58. Which 3D solid has 1 circular face and 1 curved surface that meets at a point?

- A. Cube
- B. Cylinder
- C. Sphere
- D. Cone

59. Look at the triangle below.

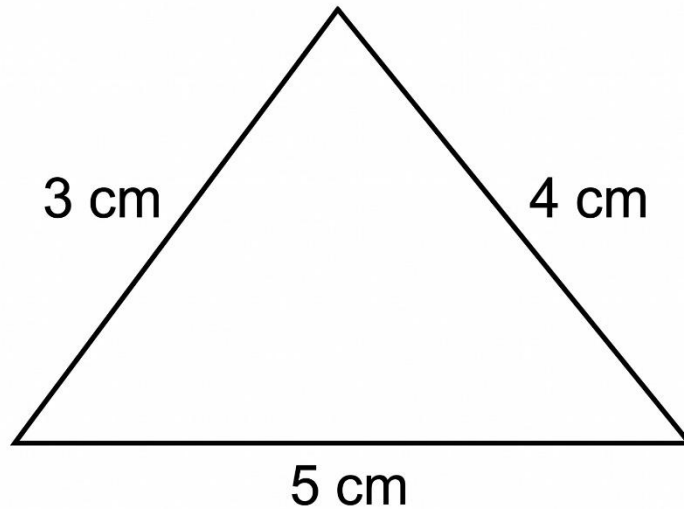


Figure PQ-4

What is the PERIMETER of this triangle?

- A. 60 cm
- B. 12 cm
- C. 7 cm
- D. 9 cm

60. Pens cost \$2 and erasers cost \$1. Tomas has \$20 and buys 4 pens and 5 erasers. How much money does he have LEFT?

- A. \$13
- B. \$5
- C. \$7
- D. \$12

Practice Exam 13: Answer Key and Explanations

1. **A** — The plans for the treehouse. The story states this directly: *"Sam's father drew the plans on a yellow notepad."* The plans included the floor height, walls, window, and roof — every piece of the build.
2. **C** — He sat at the kitchen window in the rain. The story states this directly: *"Sam was disappointed. He sat at the kitchen window and looked at the unfinished floor in the rain."* The rain prevented any work that weekend.
3. **B** — He flew to Calgary for a three-day work trip. The story states this directly: *"Sam learned that his father needed to fly to Calgary for work. The trip would take three days."* The trip is what created the chance for Sam to finish the treehouse alone.
4. **D** — The window shutter for the back wall. The story states this directly: *"You finish the last piece... The window shutter."* Sam's father had pre-cut the wood and left seven nails.
5. **B** — Finishing something on your own can feel important. The story's most important moment is when Sam hangs the shutter without his father, and his father later says simply, *"Your treehouse."* Themes in EQAO reading questions are usually broader life lessons, not specific plot events.
6. **A** — Late on a Sunday night. The poem opens with this exact line: *"It is late on a Sunday night / And the rain has just begun."* The Sunday-night setting is part of the quiet mood.
7. **C** — On the bedroom window. The poem states this directly: *"First a tap on the bedroom window — / Then a soft and gentle drum."* The window is where the speaker first notices the rain.
8. **D** — A deep warm cave. The poem states this directly: *"My bedroom feels like a deep warm cave / Where the rain quietly sings."* The cave image captures the safe, enclosed feeling of the room.
9. **B** — The speaker chooses to enjoy the rain in the dark. The poem says *"I do not need a sound"* in the next line, showing the speaker prefers quiet darkness over light and reading. This kind of question asks readers to interpret a line, not take it as literal fact.
10. **C** — The speaker enjoys the quiet, peaceful moment of being alone. The phrase *"I am happy to listen"* shows contentment rather than fear or sadness. The closing lines describe a chosen, peaceful solitude.
11. **D** — About 553 metres tall. The article states this directly: *"The CN Tower is 553 metres tall."* The other heights are either wrong numbers or refer to the glass-floor section (342 metres down).
12. **A** — Between 1973 and 1976. The article states this directly: *"The tower was built between 1973 and 1976."* The 1970s construction is part of why it was the world's tallest for over 30 years.
13. **C** — To help send television and radio signals. The article states this directly: *"It was built to help with television and radio signals... To send the signals out clearly, a much taller structure was needed."* Tourist visits came later; the original purpose was practical.

- 14. B** — About 58 seconds. The article states this directly: "*The ride takes only about 58 seconds.*" The glass elevator's quick ride is part of what makes the trip to the top exciting.
- 15. A** — It is made of thick glass that visitors can stand on. The article states this directly: "*Part of the floor at the observation deck is made of thick glass. Visitors can stand on the glass and look straight down.*" The glass floor is a famous feature of the tower.
- 16. D** — The CN Tower is a famous Toronto landmark with an important history. The article covers the tower's height, its 1970s construction, the original purpose for broadcasting signals, the modern observation deck, and the tower's role as a city symbol. The other options describe parts of the article but not the central idea.
- 17. B** — Airplanes or flying. Passage 1 describes a child's first airplane ride; Passage 2 explains how airplanes stay in the sky. Two-text comparison questions require finding the shared topic at the broadest level.
- 18. C** — To share a personal memory of a first airplane ride. Passage 1 uses first-person language ("*My family was flying to Calgary*") and tells one specific story. This is the defining feature of personal narrative writing.
- 19. A** — A force called lift, made by the wings. Passage 2 states this directly: "*The higher pressure below pushes the wing up. That push is called lift.*" The curved shape of the wing creates the difference in air pressure that produces lift.
- 20. D** — A personal memory of seeing the city from above. The view of trees and houses getting smaller, and the clouds looking like a soft white floor, appears only in Passage 1. Passage 2 contains only general scientific information about how flight works.
- 21. B** — The students finished their tests early today. A complete sentence has a subject (students), a verb (finished), and a complete thought. The other options are fragments — either missing a main verb, beginning with a subordinator that leaves the thought hanging, or lacking a main clause.
- 22. D** — On Friday, we will fly to Montreal with Uncle Ben. Capitals are required on the first word, days of the week (Friday), proper place names (Montreal), and titles used as part of a name (Uncle Ben). The other options either miss a required capital or add extra ones.
- 23. A** — The bus arrives at the corner at eight o'clock. Statements (declarative sentences) end with a period. The other options pair statements, questions, or exclamations with the wrong punctuation marks.
- 24. C** — Planted. *Planted* describes the action the farmer performed — this is the role of a verb. *Young* and *twelve* are modifiers, and *sunflowers* is the noun being acted upon.
- 25. A** — The three squirrels run up the oak tree every morning. A plural subject (*three squirrels*) takes a plural verb without -s (*run*). Option B mismatches; option C uses a singular noun with a plural verb; option D is a fragment because *running* alone is not a main verb.

- 26. D** — Cooks. The phrase *every Sunday afternoon* signals habitual present tense, formed with the simple verb form *cooks*. Past, future, and past-continuous forms all conflict with the repeated, ongoing time word in the sentence.
- 27. C** — Chilly. *Chilly* and *cold* are synonyms — both describe a low temperature. The other options describe opposite or unrelated qualities like warmth, loudness, or brightness.
- 28. B** — The dog's bowl is in the kitchen corner. The apostrophe + s shows singular possession (the bowl belongs to one dog). Option A omits the apostrophe; option C places it after the s (which shows plural possession); option D omits the s.
- 29. A** — After the movie ended, we walked back to the car. A comma is required after an introductory dependent clause (*After the movie ended*). Option B omits the comma; option C is missing commas in a list; option D places commas where they break the sentence's flow.
- 30. C** — We swam at the lake last summer with our cousins. Past tense uses *swam*, the irregular past form of *swim*, and *last summer* signals an action that has already happened. The other options describe present, future, or present-continuous actions.
- 31. D** — Sunshine helps the body make a vitamin that keeps bones strong. A strong supporting reason explains *why* the topic sentence is true with a specific benefit. The other options describe unrelated facts about indoor preferences, parks, or sunscreen.
- 32. B** — The morning we visited the farm, I was wearing my new red rubber boots. Strong narrative openings place the reader inside a specific moment with concrete details (the morning, the new red boots). The other options state general facts about farm visits rather than entering a story.
- 33. A** — The kitten pounced on the toy mouse and tumbled across the floor. Strong verbs like *pounced* and *tumbled* are specific and create vivid images. Verbs like *went*, *moved*, *was*, and *did* are weak because they could describe almost any action.
- 34. C** — So. *So* expresses a result — the puddle was deep, and as a result, the speaker had to walk around it. Words like *but*, *because*, and *or* would express contrast, cause, or alternative, none of which fits a result.
- 35. B** — For all these reasons, every school should plant a school garden. An opinion-piece closing should restate the position with confidence and connect to the supporting reasons that came before. The other options drift to unrelated facts about other schools, garden care, or planting choices.
- 36. D** — "I made a new friend today," said Emma. Correct dialogue punctuation places a comma inside the closing quotation mark before the speaker tag. Option A uses a period instead of a comma; option B omits the comma entirely; option C omits the quotation marks.
- 37. C** — Recipe. The word is spelled r-e-c-i-p-e. The other options are common misspellings produced by sounding the word out without checking standard form.

- 38. B** — She has filled three small sketchbooks with her paintings. A supporting sentence in a paragraph about Mei's painting should add a related detail about her work. The other options drift to unrelated topics like paint stores, her brother's hobbies, or colour theory.
- 39. A** — "*Pass the maple syrup, please,*" Sam said to his sister. True dialogue uses quotation marks around the speaker's exact words. The other options describe what was said without quoting it directly — that is indirect speech, not dialogue.
- 40. D** — Using sensory details to bring a campfire scene to life. The sentence engages the sense of sound (*crackle of the fire, soft cries of crickets*) and smell (*smell of woodsmoke*). Sensory details create atmosphere — one of the techniques the EQAO writing rubric specifically rewards.
- 41. C** — 365. *Three hundred sixty-five* breaks down as $300 + 60 + 5$, with three hundreds, six tens, and five ones. Reading number-word questions carefully matters — 305, 3,065, and 356 all use similar digits but have very different values.
- 42. A** — 500. To round 472 to the nearest hundred, look at the tens digit (7). Since 7 is 5 or more, round up: 472 sits closer to 500 than to 400 on a number line.
- 43. B** — 40. The digit 4 sits in the tens place in 247, so its value is $4 \times 10 = 40$. Place value determines what each digit is worth, regardless of the digit itself.
- 44. D** — 634. Column addition: $6 + 8 = 14$ (write 4, carry 1); $8 + 4 + 1 = 13$ (write 3, carry 1); $2 + 3 + 1 = 6$. The total is 634.
- 45. A** — 374. Column subtraction: $728 - 354$ requires regrouping in the tens column. The ones become $8 - 4 = 4$, the tens (after borrowing) become $12 - 5 = 7$, and the hundreds become $6 - 3 = 3$. The result is 374.
- 46. B** — 217, 472, 658, 941. Ordering from least to greatest compares hundreds digits first: $2 < 4 < 6 < 9$. Only option B arranges all four numbers in true ascending order.
- 47. C** — $\frac{4}{6}$. The figure shows 6 stars in total (the denominator), and 4 of them are shaded (the numerator). The fraction is shaded parts over total parts, giving $\frac{4}{6}$.
- 48. D** — $\frac{1}{2}$. When comparing unit fractions (fractions with 1 on top), the smaller the denominator, the larger the fraction. Since 2 is the smallest denominator listed, $\frac{1}{2}$ represents the largest piece.
- 49. A** — 25. The pattern adds 3 each step: 16, 19, 22, ____, 28, 31. The missing term is $22 + 3 = 25$, which then continues to 28 by adding 3 again. Checking both directions confirms the rule.
- 50. C** — 462. An even number ends in 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8. Only 462 ends in an even digit (2); the others end in 3, 9, and 7 — all odd.
- 51. B** — 35. The multiplication fact $7 \times 5 = 35$ is a core Grade 3 times-table fact. A useful check: skip-counting by 5s seven times gives 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35.

- 52. D** — 6. Equal sharing: $48 \text{ pencils} \div 8 \text{ students} = 6 \text{ pencils each}$. Division undoes multiplication — $6 \times 8 = 48$ confirms the answer through the fact family.
- 53. A** — 21. To find the missing addend, use the inverse operation: $40 - 19 = 21$. Checking: $21 + 19 = 40$. The inverse-operation strategy is the most reliable approach for missing-addend questions.
- 54. C** — 14. Starting at 30 and subtracting 4 each step: 30 (1st), 26 (2nd), 22 (3rd), 18 (4th), 14 (5th). Writing each term as you go prevents the drift errors that come from holding many numbers in your head.
- 55. D** — (2, 6). Starting at (5, 3): left 2 \rightarrow (3, 3); up 3 \rightarrow (3, 6); left 1 \rightarrow (2, 6). Tracking the position after each instruction on scrap paper is the most reliable approach for coding-grid questions.
- 56. B** — Sunny. The Sunny bar reaches 12 days, which is taller than Rainy (8), Cloudy (7), and Snowy (4). The most common weather is the tallest bar.
- 57. A** — 30. Mia's row shows 5 cookie symbols, and the key states each cookie equals 6 cookies sold. The total is $5 \times 6 = 30$. Always multiply the picture count by the key value rather than counting pictures alone.
- 58. D** — Cone. A cone has 1 circular base and 1 curved surface that wraps up to a single point at the top. Cubes have 6 flat square faces, cylinders have 2 circular faces, and spheres have only a curved surface with no flat face.
- 59. B** — 12 cm. The perimeter of a triangle equals the sum of the three side lengths: $5 + 4 + 3 = 12 \text{ cm}$. Adding all sides is the same rule no matter how many sides the shape has.
- 60. C** — \$7. This is a multi-step problem: $4 \text{ pens} \times \$2 = \8 ; $5 \text{ erasers} \times \$1 = \$5$; total cost = $\$8 + \$5 = \$13$. Money left: $\$20 - \$13 = \$7$. Multi-step money problems require identifying every operation in the right order.