

4

Hawaii

Smarter Balanced

Grade 3

MATH

PRACTICE TESTS

Standards-Aligned Practice



STANDARDS-ALIGNED

Practice to build skills and boost confidence



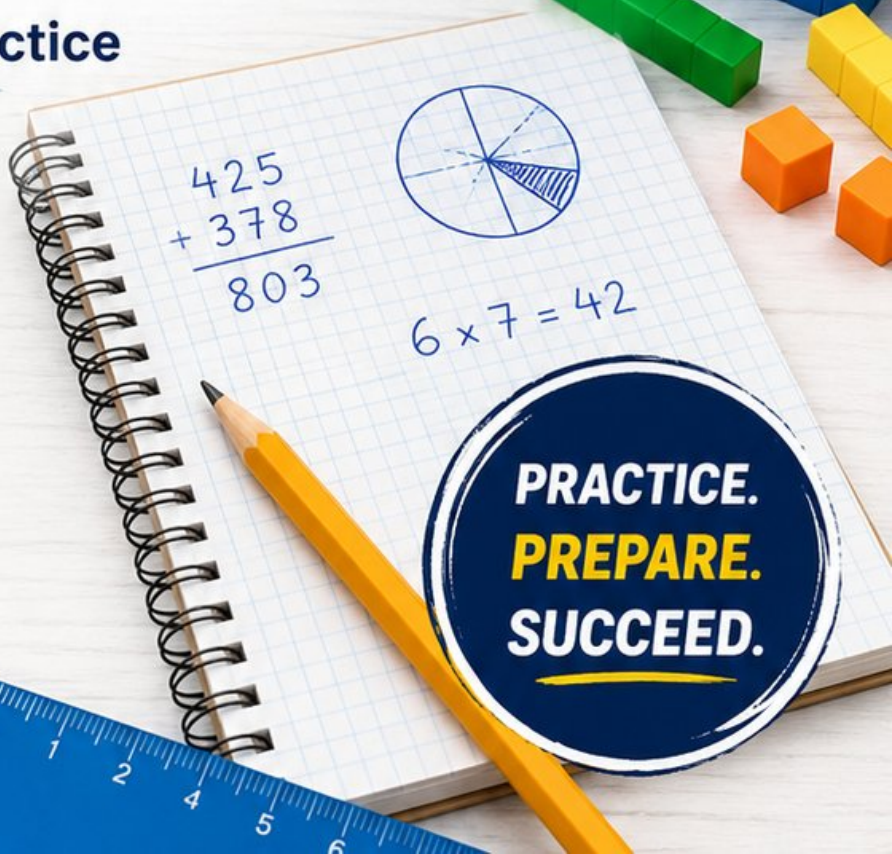
4 FULL-LENGTH TESTS

Realistic questions to prepare for test day



ANSWER KEYS & EXPLANATIONS

Detailed solutions to learn and improve



4 Hawaii Smarter Balanced Grade 3 Math Practice Tests

Standards-Aligned Review with Mixed Practice and Answer Key



Four focused 30-question missions for Grade 3 math: number facts, fractions, measurement, data, area, shapes, answer keys, and clear explanations for every item.

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Welcome to the Hawaii Math Launch

Four missions, careful work, and a stronger Grade 3 thinker



Read the mission. Show the work. Check the answer. Launch again.

To the Grade 3 Mission Leader

This book is a four-mission practice launch for the Hawaii Smarter Balanced. Each test gives you a fresh chance to multiply, divide, read graphs, compare fractions, measure, find area, and explain math in a way someone else can follow.

Hawaii has island trails, volcano landscapes, ocean winds, and patterns worth noticing. Good math uses the same habit: pause, check the details, and move forward with a steady plan.

Notice

Find the numbers, units, and question before choosing a path.

Model

Draw an array, number line, table, or quick equation.

Verify

Ask whether your answer fits the story and the unit.

Launch promise: I will slow down at the important moments, show the work I can, and use every miss as a clue for the next mission.

How to Use This Book

A four-mission routine for steady Grade 3 growth

1. Warm Up the System

Read the review pages first. Remind your brain how equal groups, fractions, clocks, graphs, and area models work.

2. Fly One Mission

Take one complete 30-question test. Keep your work neat enough that you can check it later.

3. Review the Flight

Use the answer key, then pause. A wrong answer is useful when you can name what happened.

4. Repair and Relaunch

Rework a few missed questions before starting the next test. The repair step is where the score begins to move.

A Four-Session Plan

Session 1	Take Test 1 and mark the topics that need attention.
Session 2	Take Test 2 and focus on showing every step clearly.
Session 3	Take Test 3 and watch for units, labels, and two-step problems.
Session 4	Take Test 4 and finish with calm, careful checking.

Best mission habit: After checking answers, write one sentence: “Next time I will pay attention to _____.”



Test Overview

What each Grade 3 math mission asks you to do

Each practice test has 30 questions. Across four tests, you will practice the kind of Grade 3 math thinking used on the Hawaii Smarter Balanced: reading carefully, choosing a strategy, doing accurate computation, and explaining enough work to make your answer clear.

Multiple Choice

Look for the best answer. Estimate first when you can, cross out choices that do not fit, and reread the question before you choose.

Open Response

Write the answer and show the reason. A good Grade 3 response may use a drawing, equation, table, number line, or a few clear words.

Math Ideas Inside the Four Tests

- multiplication, division, arrays, missing factors, and two-step word problems
- place value, rounding, addition, subtraction, and multiplying by tens
- unit fractions, number lines, equivalent fractions, and comparing fractions
- time, mass, liquid volume, picture graphs, bar graphs, and line plots
- area, perimeter, unit squares, rectangles, and shape categories

What strong Smarter Balanced work looks like: the answer matches the question, the units make sense, and the work is clear enough to check.

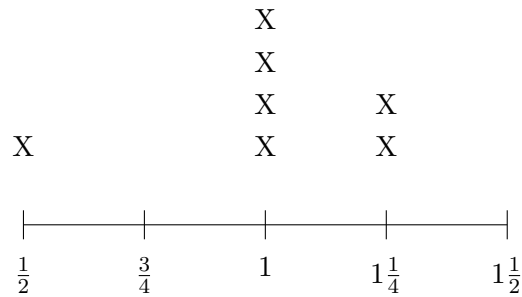


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- 1) A line plot shows pencil lead thicknesses in millimeters: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

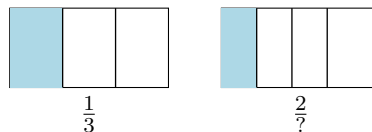


What is the most common thickness?

- A. $\frac{1}{2}$ mm C. 1 mm
 B. $\frac{3}{4}$ mm D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm
- 2) A picture graph shows pencils. Each pencil symbol means 5 pencils. Maya has 4 symbols. How many pencils does Maya have?

- A. 9 C. 20
 B. 15 D. 25
- 3) If $\square \times 3 = 18$, what is $18 \div 3$?
- A. 3 C. 9
 B. 18 D. 6

- 4) Look at the area models. $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{?}$. What is the missing denominator?



- A. 4 C. 8
 B. 6 D. 10



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9)

How many small squares are in this array?

- A. 8 squares C. 12 squares
 B. 7 squares D. 10 squares

10) Which sentence is true?

- A. A 5×2 rectangle has area 14 C. A 4×2 rectangle has area 8
 B. A 3×3 rectangle has area 6 D. A 6×6 rectangle has area 12

6 inches



7 inches

11)

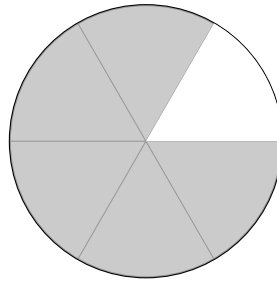
What is the area of this rectangle?

- A. 26 sq in C. 13 sq in
 B. 42 sq in D. 84 sq in



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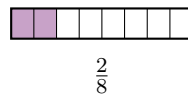
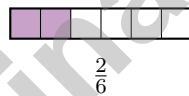
1) A cake is divided into 6 equal pieces. Ava takes one piece. Which fraction is left?



- A. $\frac{1}{6}$
 C. $\frac{5}{6}$
 B. $\frac{2}{6}$
 D. $\frac{6}{6}$

2) Which tiling correctly shows $9 \times (2 + 5)$?

- A. Two rectangles stacked with dimensions 9×2 and 9×5
 C. One rectangle 9×7
 B. Two rectangles side by side with dimensions 2×5 and 9×5
 D. A rectangle split with one part being 9×5



3)

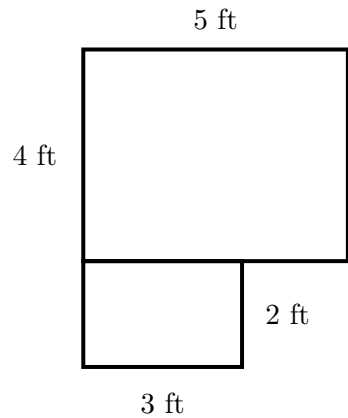
Which is true?

- A. $\frac{2}{6} < \frac{2}{8}$
 C. $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{2}{8}$
 B. $\frac{2}{6} > \frac{2}{8}$
 D. $\frac{2}{8} > \frac{2}{6}$



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- 4) An L-shaped patio is shown with dashed lines dividing it into two rectangles. The first rectangle is 5 ft by 4 ft. The second is 3 ft by 2 ft. What is the total area of the patio?



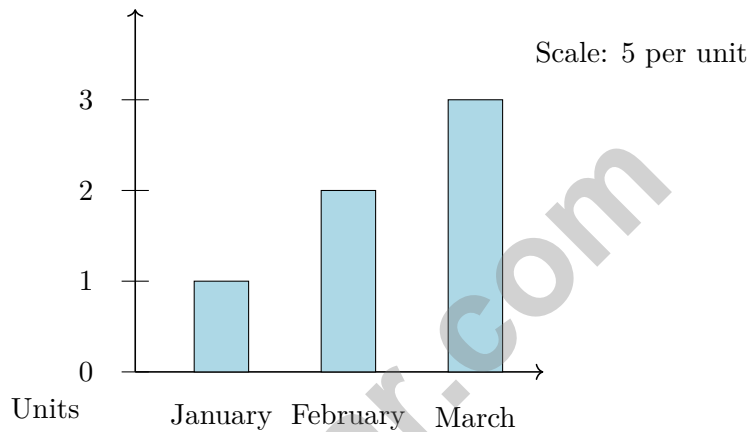
- A. 26 sq ft C. 14 sq ft
 B. 20 sq ft D. 40 sq ft
- 5) A rectangular garden has length 8 feet and width 3 feet. What is its area in square feet?
- A. 24 sq ft C. 11 sq ft
 B. 16 sq ft D. 32 sq ft
- 6) A bar graph shows students at two camps. Summer camp bar is 5 units (scale: 8), winter camp bar is 3 units (scale: 8). How many more at summer camp?
- A. 8 C. 24
 B. 16 D. 40



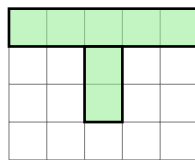
6) Eli covers a rectangle with unit tiles. It is 9 tiles long and 3 tiles wide. What is the area?



7) Look at the bar graph. Which statement about the bars is true?



- A. March is the shortest bar.
 - B. January is taller than February.
 - C. March is the tallest bar.
 - D. All bars are the same height.
- 8) A grid shows a T-shaped figure made of unit squares. You can count by columns or by rows.



How many unit squares form this T-shape?

- A. 5 sq units
- B. 7 sq units
- C. 10 sq units
- D. 15 sq units

Practice Test Answer Keys

How to use this section with a Grade 3 student:

1. check the answer first
2. mark questions to try again
3. rework the problem before reading the full explanation

A calm correction routine turns every missed item into useful practice.

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Practice Test Answers and Explanations

Practice Test 1 Answers and Explanations

- 1) **Choice C is correct.** **(3.MD.B.4)** At 1 mm there are 4 X's, which is the highest count.
- 2) **Choice C is correct.** **(3.MD.B.3)** Multiply: $4 \times 5 = 20$ pencils.
- 3) **Choice D is correct.** **(3.OA.B.6)** The unknown factor in $\square \times 3 = 18$ is 6. This is exactly the same as $18 \div 3 = 6$. Multiplication and division are inverse operations.
- 4) **Choice B is correct.** **(3.NF.A.3b)** The numerator was multiplied by 2 (from 1 to 2). Multiply the denominator by 2: $3 \times 2 = 6$. So $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6}$.
- 5) **The correct answer is $\frac{1}{6}$.** **(3.G.A.2)** When a circle is divided into 6 equal parts, each part is $\frac{1}{6}$ of the whole.
- 6) **Choice A is correct.** **(3.NF.A.2b)** The distance from $\frac{2}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ is $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$, or 1 fourth.
- 7) **Choice A is correct.** **(3.MD.C.7c)** The distributive property lets us split the rectangle into two smaller parts and add their areas.
- 8) **Choice B is correct.** **(3.MD.C.7a)** Wide rectangle: $6 \times 2 = 12$ square units.
- 9) **Choice D is correct.** **(3.OA.A.1)** The array shows 2 columns and 5 rows of small squares. So $2 \times 5 = 10$ or $5 \times 2 = 10$.
- 10) **Choice C is correct.** **(3.MD.C.7)** $4 \times 2 = 8$ is correct. Choice A: $5 \times 2 = 10$. Choice B: $3 \times 3 = 9$. Choice D: $6 \times 6 = 36$.
- 11) **Choice B is correct.** **(3.MD.C.7b)** Area = length \times width = $7 \times 6 = 42$ square inches.
- 12) **Choice C is correct.** **(3.MD.C.5a)** Count rows and columns: 4 units wide and 2 units tall equals $4 \times 2 = 8$ unit squares covering the rectangle with no gaps or overlaps.
- 13) **Choices A and C are correct.** **(3.NF.A.3)** Both $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{6}$ represent half of a whole. The distractors $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{4}{6}$ are not equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 14) **Choice D is correct.** **(3.OA.D.9)** Even numbers increase by 2: 2, 4, 6, 8, etc.
- 15) **Choice D is correct.** **(3.OA.B.5)** The associative property changes the grouping but keeps the factors in the same order. So $4 \times (3 \times 2)$ can be regrouped as $(4 \times 3) \times 2$.
- 16) **Choice B is correct.** **(3.NF.A.3d)** Four fourths is one whole. Four sixths is less than one whole. So $\frac{4}{4} > \frac{4}{6}$.
- 17) **Choice D is correct.** **(3.OA.A.2)** Measurement division finds how many groups. Divide the total by the group size.
- 18) **Choice C is correct.** **(3.MD.A.1)** $2 : 18 + 22 \text{ min} = 2 : 40 \text{ PM}$.
- 19) **Choice A is correct.** **(3.OA.C.7)** $3 \times 8 = 24$. Think of three groups of 8: $8 + 8 + 8 = 24$.
- 20) **Choice C is correct.** **(3.NBT.A.1)** The tens digit is 5. Since $5 \geq 5$, round up: 156 rounds to 200.
- 21) **Choice D is correct.** **(3.G.A.1)** A parallelogram has two pairs of opposite sides that are both parallel and equal in length. Rectangles and rhombuses are special parallelograms.
- 22) **Choice D is correct.** **(3.OA.A.3)** Divide: $32 \div 4 = 8$ cookies per friend.
- 23) **Choice B is correct.** **(3.MD.C.5)** The shaded rectangle is 5 units wide and 2 units tall. $5 \times 2 = 10$ square units.
- 24) **Choice C is correct.** **(3.MD.A.2)** Add: $400 + 600 = 1000$ mL.
- 25) **Choice B is correct.** **(3.MD.C.6)** $8 \text{ units} \times 3 \text{ units} = 24$ unit squares.
- 26) **The correct answer is 10.** **(3.OA.D.8)** First divide: $96 \div 8 = 12$ stickers in each group. Then subtract the stickers used: $12 - 2 = 10$ stickers left in one group.
- 27) **Choice A is correct.** **(3.NBT.A.3)** $3 \times 80 = 240$ and $8 \times 30 = 240$. Both equal 240. The other pairs have different products.
- 28) **Choice B is correct.** **(3.MD.C.5b)** The vertical part has 3 unit squares. The horizontal part has 2 more unit squares. Total: $3 + 2 = 5$ unit squares cover this L-shaped figure.
- 29) **Choice B is correct.** **(3.NF.A.3c)** When numerator = denominator, the result is always 1 whole. $\frac{3}{3} = 1$.
- 30) **The correct answer is 39 square meters.** **(3.MD.C.7d)** First rectangle: $6 \times 4 = 24$ sq m. Second rectangle: $5 \times 3 = 15$ sq m. Total: $24 + 15 = 39$ sq m.

Practice Test 2 Answers and Explanations



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Hi, Math Pilot!

◇ 4 flights done in your math airplane. You have flown through smooth skies and bumpy clouds. You are a real pilot now. ◇

★ **Pilots know:** a good check before takeoff makes a smooth flight. Before each problem, do your check: read, plan, solve, verify. ★

Pilot Skills

- **Pre-Flight:** You read the question carefully.
- **Steering:** You pick the right strategy.
- **Smooth Flight:** You stay calm in long tests.
- **Landing:** You always check your final answer.

Pilot tip: on test day, take off one problem at a time. Trust your training. You earned your wings!

If you want to share something or ask a question, please email me at jay@testinar.com.

Jay Daie

Your Math Pilot

Build Skills. Achieve More.

This book gives **Grade 3** students the focused practice they need to master math concepts with confidence.

What's Inside?



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Questions designed to match Grade 3 math standards.



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Build skills with multiple formats and challenges.



Real-World Applications

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