

6

New Hampshire

NH SAS

GRADE 3

MATH

PRACTICE TESTS

Standards-Aligned Practice with
Review, Answer Keys, and Explanations



6 Full-Length
Practice Tests



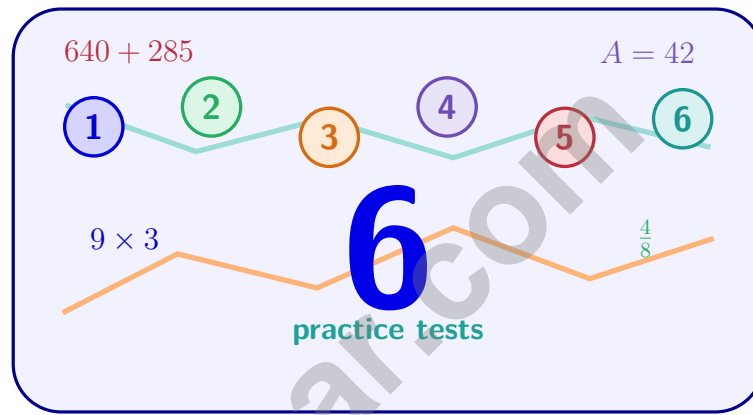
Detailed Answer Keys
and Explanations



Master Skills.
Boost Scores.
Succeed!

6 New Hampshire NH SAS Grade 3 Math Practice Tests

Standards-Aligned Review with Mixed Practice and Answer Key



Six complete 30-question practice labs for Grade 3 math: operations, fractions, measurement, data, area, shapes, answer keys, and clear explanations for every item.

Jay Daie and Reza Nazari



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Welcome to the Six Skill Labs

Six full tests, six focused resets, and a stronger Grade 3 problem solver



Notice the pattern. Choose a tool. Explain the answer.

To the Grade 3 Math Builder

This book gives you six practice labs for the New Hampshire NH SAS. Each lab is a complete 30-question test, so students can practice accuracy, stamina, and clear mathematical thinking.

New Hampshire brings granite peaks, forest paths, maple farms, and clear streams. Strong math uses that same care: read the task, select a strategy, build the solution, and climb one step at a time with careful work.

Decode

Find the question, the units, and the useful numbers.

Design

Use an equation, array, number line, graph, or sketch.

Confirm

Make sure the answer matches the question.

Six-lab promise: I will work with patience, show useful thinking, and treat corrections as part of learning.

How to Use This Book

A six-lab routine for steady Grade 3 growth

Use one practice lab at a time. The goal is not only to finish more pages. The goal is to finish, review, repair, and bring a smarter habit to the next test. For New Hampshire students, each lab is a short route through granite peaks, forest paths, maple farms, and clear streams: steady, alert, and ready for the next clue.

1. **Warm up.** Skim the reference materials and remind yourself of common tools.
2. **Take one test.** Work steadily and mark problems that need a second look.
3. **Check answers.** Use the compact answer keys first.
4. **Read explanations.** Study missed items and any lucky guesses.
5. **Redo two problems.** Rewrite the work cleanly without peeking.
6. **Set the next lab goal.** Choose one skill or habit to improve.

Best review habit: A mistake is most useful when you can say why it happened and what you will do differently next time.



What Is Inside?

Six complete practice tests with review support

Part	What You Do	Why It Helps
Practice Tests 1–6	Solve six different 30-question tests.	Build stamina and see Grade 3 skills mixed together.
Answer Keys	Check each answer in compact boxes.	Find mistakes quickly without losing your place.
Explanations	Read why each answer works.	Turn missed items into a clear next step.
Standards Reference	See how New Hampshire Grade 3 standards connect to practice.	Understand the skills behind the questions.

Each test has 26 multiple-choice questions, 1 select-all question, and 3 open-ended questions. This gives students practice with quick decisions, careful reading, and short written math answers for the New Hampshire NH SAS path.



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& answers

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1) Noah has $\frac{3}{1}$ cookies. How many whole cookies does he have?

A. 1

C. 0

B. 6

D. 3

2) Look at the equation: $5 \times 6 = 30$. Which division equation is in the same fact family?

A. $36 \div 6 = 6$

C. $30 \div 6 = 6$

B. $30 \div 4 = 7$

D. $30 \div 5 = 6$

3) What is $803 - 367$?

A. 436

C. 536

B. 446

D. 526

4) Which division sentence relates to $4 \times 9 = 36$?

A. $36 \div 4 = 9$

C. $36 + 4 = 40$

B. $36 \div 9 = 5$

D. $36 - 9 = 27$

5) Find a fraction equivalent to $\frac{2}{6}$.

6) A classroom has 3 tables. Each table has 9 chairs. How many chairs are there altogether?

A. $9 - 3 = 6$

C. $9 \times 9 = 81$

B. $3 + 9 = 12$

D. $3 \times 9 = 27$



7) Jacob makes 7 groups of 10 beads. Fill in the place-value chart.

Tens	Ones
—	—

What is the total number of beads?

- A. 17 C. 7
 B. 70 D. 107
- 8) Look at the line plot showing pencil lengths in inches: 5, $5\frac{1}{4}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{3}{4}$, 6. There are 2 X's at 5 inches, 1 X at $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, 3 X's at $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 2 X's at $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and 1 X at 6 inches. How many pencils are there in total?

9) Which is true?

- A. $\frac{1}{8} > \frac{1}{4}$ (8 pieces, so more) D. $\frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{8}$ (quarter is less than an eighth)
 B. $\frac{1}{8} < \frac{1}{4}$ (eighths are smaller pieces)
 C. $\frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$
- 10) If you split the distance from 0 to 1 into 2 equal pieces, each piece is what fraction?
- A. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. $\frac{1}{3}$ (confusing 2 with 3)
 B. $\frac{2}{2}$ (the whole) D. $\frac{2}{1}$ (reversed fraction)



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1) What number makes the equation true?

$$\square \times 7 = 42$$

A. 8

C. 5

B. 7

D. 6

2) A long rectangle has area 60 square units. It is split vertically into two parts. One part is 4×10 . What is the area of the other part if they share the same length?

A. 40

C. 30

B. 20

D. 60

3) What is 8×8 ?



4) A classroom floor is a rectangle. It is 8 meters long and 6 meters wide. How many square meters is the classroom floor?

A. 14 square meters

C. 28 square meters

B. 48 square meters

D. 56 square meters

5) Ben has 5 bags with 6 pencils in each bag. He gives away 10 pencils. How many pencils does Ben have left?

A. 20

C. 30

B. 25

D. 35



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6) A line plot shows the lengths of 10 pencils to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. There are three X's above $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. What does this mean?

- A. 3 pencils are $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long C. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the pencils are 3 inches
 B. 3 is added to $4\frac{1}{2}$ D. 3 pencils total

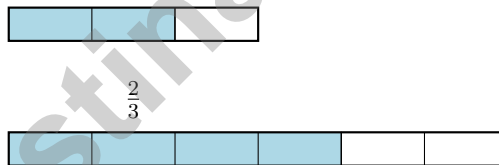
7) A soup recipe needs 1 liter of broth. Lily already poured 750 mL. How much more does she need in milliliters?

- A. 100 mL C. 250 mL
 B. 150 mL D. 500 mL

8) Ben is marking $\frac{2}{4}$ on a number line from 0 to 1. He divides it into 4 equal parts. Which tick mark should he label?

- A. The 1st tick C. The 3rd tick
 B. The 4th tick D. The 2nd tick

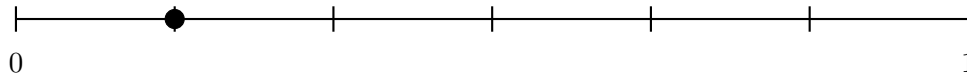
9) Look at the bars. What fraction does the second bar show?



- A. $\frac{5}{6}$ C. $\frac{3}{6}$
 B. $\frac{4}{6}$ D. $\frac{1}{2}$

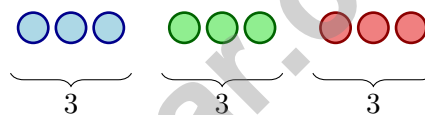


- 1) A number line from 0 to 1 has 6 equal parts. The dot shown is closest to which fraction?



- A. $\frac{1}{6}$
 C. $\frac{1}{5}$
 B. $\frac{2}{6}$
 D. $\frac{4}{6}$
- 2) A bottle holds 2000 milliliters of juice. A glass holds about 250 milliliters. Which is the BEST estimate of how many glasses can be filled from the bottle?

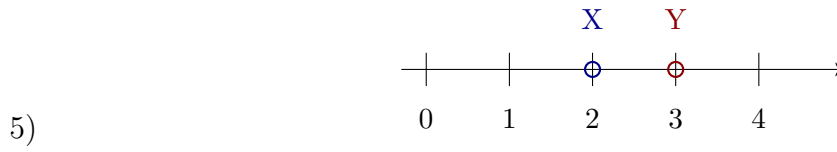
- A. 2
 C. 8
 B. 4
 D. 12
- 3) Which division sentence matches this picture?



- A. $9 \div 1$
 C. $3 \div 3$
 B. $9 + 3$
 D. $9 \div 3$
- 4) What number makes the equation true?

$$24 \div 3 = \square$$

- A. 9
 C. 6
 B. 7
 D. 8



Points X and Y are on a number line from 0 to 4. X is at 2 and Y is at 3. What is the sum of the fractions for both points?

- A. $\frac{2}{4}$
 C. $\frac{3}{4}$
 B. $\frac{6}{4}$
 D. $\frac{5}{4}$

6) If a number line from 0 to 1 has 8 equal parts, how far is the fifth tick from 0?

- A. $\frac{1}{8}$
 C. $\frac{5}{8}$
 B. $\frac{4}{8}$
 D. $\frac{8}{8}$

7) Which multiplication fact helps solve $42 \div 7$?

- A. $6 \times 7 = 42$
 C. $5 \times 7 = 35$
 B. $7 \times 7 = 49$
 D. $8 \times 7 = 56$



Count the unit squares in the grid. What is the area?

- A. 11 sq in
 C. 18 sq in
 B. 20 sq in
 D. 36 sq in



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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 D is correct.** **(3.NF.A.3c)** $\frac{3}{1} = 3$ wholes. Any number divided by 1 equals itself.
- 2) **Choice D is correct.** **(3.OA.A.4)** Both $5 \times 6 = 30$ and $30 \div 5 = 6$ are in the same fact family.
- 3) **Choice A is correct.** **(3.NBT.A.2)** Regroup 803 as 7 hundreds, 9 tens, 13 ones. Ones: $13 - 7 = 6$. Tens: $9 - 6 = 3$ (after regrouping ones). Hundreds: $7 - 3 = 4$ (after regrouping tens). Answer: 436.
- 4) **Choice A is correct.** **(3.OA.B.6)** $36 \div 4 = 9$ is related to $4 \times 9 = 36$ through the inverse relationship.
- 5) **The correct answer is $\frac{1}{3}$.** **(3.NF.A.3)** $\frac{2}{6}$ equals one-third of a whole, so the equivalent fraction is $\frac{1}{3}$.
- 6) **Choice D is correct.** **(3.OA.A.1)** Three tables with nine chairs each means 3 groups of 9. So $3 \times 9 = 27$ chairs. Option B is a common misconception (adding instead of multiplying); C confuses the first factor; D confuses operation.
- 7) **Choice B is correct.** **(3.NBT.A.3)** The chart shows 7 tens and 0 ones. So $7 \times 10 = 70$ beads. The tens place has 7; ones place has 0.
- 8) **The correct answer is 9 pencils.** **(3.MD.B.4)** Add all X's: $2 + 1 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 9$ pencils total.
- 9) **Choice B is correct.** **(3.NF.A.3d)** Same numerator (1): eighths divide the whole into 8 tiny pieces (each piece is small), fourths divide into 4 larger pieces. One eighth (1 tiny piece) < one fourth (1 larger piece). Rule: same numerator, larger denominator means smaller pieces.
- 10) **Choice A is correct.** **(3.NF.A.2a)** Two equal pieces means each is one half, written $\frac{1}{2}$. The denominator is the number of parts (2), and the numerator is 1 because we count one piece.
- 11) **Choice D is correct.** **(3.OA.D.8)** Step 1: Pages per chapter: $64 \div 8 = 8$ pages. Step 2: Pages read: $3 \times 8 = 24$ pages.
- 12) **Choice C is correct.** **(3.NF.A.1)** Picture C shows a rectangle divided into 4 equal parts with 1 part shaded, which is $\frac{1}{4}$.
- 13) **Choices A and C are correct.** **(3.MD.C.5b)** Squares and rectangles with whole-number side lengths can be covered exactly by unit squares without gaps or overlaps (choices A and C). Shapes with curves, slants, or irregular edges would need partial squares.
- 14) **Choice A is correct.** **(3.G.A.2)** A single vertical line through the middle divides this rectangle into 2 equal parts.
- 15) **Choice A is correct.** **(3.MD.C.7)** Area = $8 \times 1 = 8$ square yards.
- 16) **Choice D is correct.** **(3.NF.A.2b)** Point D is at 2.5. Count from 0: the 10th fourth-mark is at $\frac{10}{4} = 2\frac{2}{4} = 2\frac{1}{2}$.
- 17) **Choice A is correct.** **(3.OA.B.5)** The distributive property breaks apart the sum and multiplies each addend by 4: $(2 + 3) \times 4 = 2 \times 4 + 3 \times 4$.
- 18) **Choice B is correct.** **(3.MD.C.7b)** Area = length \times width = $9 \times 3 = 27$ square yards.
- 19) **Choice C is correct.** **(3.MD.A.2)** Subtract: $1000 - 750 = 250$ mL needed.
- 20) **Choice C is correct.** **(3.NBT.A.1)** The ones digit is 5. Since $5 \geq 5$, round up: 555 rounds to 560.
- 21) **Choice C is correct.** **(3.NF.A.3a)** $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$ because both represent two-thirds of the rectangle.
- 22) **Choice A is correct.** **(3.NF.A.3b)** Divide the numerator and denominator of $\frac{2}{4}$ by 2: $\frac{2 \div 2}{4 \div 2} = \frac{1}{2}$.
- 23) **The correct answer is trapezoid.** **(3.G.A.1)** There are many quadrilaterals beyond rectangles, squares, and rhombuses. A trapezoid (with one pair of parallel sides) is one example. Students may also draw an irregular quadrilateral with no parallel sides.
- 24) **Choice D is correct.** **(3.OA.C.7)** $6 \times 8 = 48$. You can think of 6 groups of 8, or 8 groups of 6.
- 25) **Choice B is correct.** **(3.NF.A.2)** Sam is at tick 1 and Maya is at tick 3. The distance between them is $3 - 1 = 2$ parts.
- 26) **Choice C is correct.** **(3.MD.C.7d)** One part: $10 \times 2 = 20$ sq units. Other part: $4 \times 3 = 12$ sq units. Total: $20 + 12 = 32$ sq units.
- 27) **Choice D is correct.** **(3.OA.A.2)** $28 \div 4 = 7$. The 28 flowers are shared equally among 4 vases.
- 28) **Choice D is correct.** **(3.OA.D.9)** Even \times even = even, and even \times odd = even. Only odd \times odd = odd.
- 29) **Choice C is correct.** **(3.MD.C.6)** Area = $5 \times 4 = 20$ square feet.
- 30) **Choice A is correct.** **(3.OA.A.3)** Divide: $9 \div 3 = 3$ slices per friend.



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Cheer Squad Final Pep Talk

Hi, Math Star!

◇ 6 practice tests! That's a LOT of work, and you did it ALL. I am cheering so loud right now. You earned every clap and every cheer! ◇

★ **Cheerleader truth:** confidence is built by showing up. You showed up 6 times. That's real confidence. It is not pretend! ★

Cheer Roll Call

- **Effort:** 100% YOU SHOWED UP!
- **Heart:** BIG!
- **Skills:** STRONG and growing!
- **Spirit:** BRIGHT!

Cheer tip: on test day, be your own cheerleader. Whisper to yourself: "I can do this. I practiced." Tiny cheers make a big difference!

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

Jay Daie

Your Math Cheerleader

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