

Making the Connection:
The Frameworks, Performance Level Descriptors, & Released Items
Grade 10 English

Competency 1: The student will develop and apply expansive knowledge of words and word meanings to communicate.	Performance Level Descriptors (Note: The PLD for this grade does not contain numbered items/sub-objectives listed for earlier grades; only those new to this grade are incorporated. However, for state assessments, students are responsible for objectives and numbered items/sub-objectives in earlier grades.)		
Framework Objectives	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
<i>1a: The student will analyze the relationships of pairs of words in analogical statements (e.g., synonyms and antonyms) and infer word meanings from these relationships. (DOK 2)</i>	Recognize and identify pairs of words in analogical statements and determine their meaning based on context. IS (1)	Analyze the relationships of pairs of words in analogical statements to infer word meaning. PT1 (1) PT2 (3) PT3 (3)	Justify the use of analogical statements to infer word meaning. PT3 (1)
<i>1b: The student will analyze author's (or authors') uses of figurative language (e.g., metaphor, simile, hyperbole, personification, oxymoron, idiom, etc.) in multiple texts in the creation of setting, tone, atmosphere, characterization, and mood. (DOK 3)</i>	Recognize and identify the author's use of figurative language and determine the effect of that language on literary elements.	Justify the author's use of figurative language in multiple texts <u>in the creation of</u> setting, tone, characterization, and mood. IS (1) PT2 (2)	Justify the author's use of figurative language in multiple texts <u>to affect</u> setting, tone, characterization, and mood. PT2 (2) PT3 (1)
<i>1c: The student will analyze word choice and diction, including formal and informal language, to determine the author's purpose. (DOK 3)</i>	IS(1)	Analyze word choice and diction (including formal and/or informal language) to determine the author's purpose. PT1 (3) PT2 (2) PT3 (3)	
<i>1d: The student will analyze text to determine how the author's (or authors') use of connotative words reveals and/or affects the purpose of the text. (DOK 3)</i>	Recognize and identify connotative words and determine their effect on the author's purpose IS(1) PT1 (1)	Analyze text to determine how the author's use of connotative words affects the author's purpose. IS (1) PT2 (3) PT3 (2)	Justify author's use of connotative words to affect purpose.

The Frameworks, Performance Level Descriptors, & Released Items
Grade 10 English

Competency 2: The student will apply strategies and skills to comprehend, respond to, interpret, or evaluate a variety of texts of increasing	Performance Level Descriptors (Note: The PLD for this grade does not contain numbered items/sub-objectives listed for earlier grades; only those new to this grade are incorporated. However, for state assessments, students are responsible for objectives and numbered items/sub-objectives in earlier grades.)		

length, difficulty, and complexity.			
Framework Objectives	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
<p>2a: <i>The student will apply understanding of text features (e.g., introduction, foreword, bibliography, prologue, charts, graphics, footnotes, preface, afterword, sidebars, etc.) to verify, support, or clarify meaning. (DOK 2)</i></p>	<p>Apply understanding of text features to determine meaning.</p>	<p>Apply understanding of text features to verify, support, or clarify meaning.</p> <p>IS (1) PT1 (2) PT2 (1) PT3 (3)</p>	<p>Using text of increased length, complexity, and difficulty, justify analysis of text features as clarification of meaning.</p> <p>PT1 (3) PT2 (1) PT3 (1)</p>
<p>2b: <i>The student will recognize text structures (e.g., description, comparison and contrast, sequential order, cause and effect, order of importance, spatial order, process/procedural, problem/solution) and analyze their effect on theme, author's purpose, etc. (DOK 3)</i></p>	<p>Recognize and identify organizational text structures to determine author's purpose.</p> <p>PT1 (2) PT3 (1)</p>	<p>Analyze organizational text structures to determine their effects.</p> <p>IS (1) PT1 (3) PT2 (4) PT3 (2)</p>	<p>Using text of increased length, complexity, and difficulty, justify analysis of text structures in their effect on theme, author's purpose, etc.</p>
<p>2c: <i>The student will make inferences based on textual evidence of details, organization, and language to predict, draw conclusions, or determine author's purpose. (DOK 3)</i></p>	<p>Make inferences based on text to determine author's purpose.</p> <p>PT2 (2)</p>	<p>Make inferences based on textual evidence (details, organization, and language) to predict, draw conclusions, or determine author's purpose.</p> <p>IS (1) PT1 (5) PT2 (4) PT3 (4)</p>	<p>Justify inferences based on textual evidence to predict, draw conclusions, or determine author's purpose.</p> <p>PT2 (1) PT3 (1)</p>
<p>2d: <i>The student will analyze or evaluate texts to synthesize responses for summary, précis, explication, etc. (DOK 3)</i></p>	<p>Evaluate text to generate a summary.</p> <p>PT1 (1)</p>	<p>Analyze texts to generate a summary, précis, or explication.</p> <p>IS (1) PT1 (3) PT2 (4) PT3 (3)</p>	<p>Justify synthesis, précis, or explication, citing text.</p> <p>PT3 (1)</p>
<p>2e: <i>The student will analyze (e.g., interpret, compare, contrast, evaluate, etc.) literary elements in multiple texts from a variety of genres and media for their effect on meaning. (DOK 3)</i></p> <p>1) Literary Text and Literary Non-fiction -Short stories, novels, biographies, autobiographies, narrative essays (e.g., character, setting, plot, conflict, theme, mood, tone, point of view, allusion, figurative language, stylistic devices, dramatic irony, symbolism, imagery, language/word choice, foreshadowing, flashback, etc.)</p> <p>-Poetry (e.g., structure, language, theme, setting, persona, conflict, dramatic irony, symbolism, allusion,</p>	<p>Recognize the use of literary elements in various genres and media to determine their effects.</p>	<p>Analyze literary elements in multiple texts from various genres and media to determine their effect on meaning.</p>	<p>Justify analysis of the effect of literary elements for their effect on meaning.</p>

<p>figurative language, stylistic devices, imagery, language/word choice, etc.) -Drama (e.g., character, structure, techniques [e.g., soliloquy], mood, tone, conflict, imagery, allusion, figurative language, stylistic devices, dramatic irony, language/word choice, foreshadowing, etc.) 2) Informational Texts -Exposition, argumentation (e.g., language, point of view, structure, irony, symbolism, allusion, figurative language, imagery, language/word choice, etc.)</p>	<p>PT1 (2)</p>	<p>IS (1) PT1 (3) PT2 (3)PT3 (4)</p>	<p>PT2 (1) PT3(1)</p>
<p>2f: <i>The student will distinguish fact from opinion in different media.</i> (DOK 2) 1) TV ads 2) Billboards 3) Essays 4) Literary non-fiction 5) TV commentary 6) Editorials 7) Political speeches 8) Letters to the Editor</p>	<p>Recognize and identify fact and opinion.</p> <p>PT1 (1) PT2 (1) PT3 (1)</p>	<p>Distinguish fact from opinion in different media.</p> <p>IS (1) PT1 (1) PT2 (3) PT3 (4)</p>	
<p>2g: <i>The student will apply understanding of electronic text features to gain information or research a topic using electronic libraries (e.g., MAGNOLIA) to produce or present a summary of findings from multiple sources.</i> (DOK 3)</p>	<p>Employ electronic text features to present findings.</p>	<p>Apply understanding of electronic text features to summarize findings from multiple sources.</p> <p>IS (1) PT1 (2) PT2 (4) PT3 (4)</p>	

<p>Competency 3: The student will express, communicate, evaluate, or exchange ideas effectively.</p>	<p align="center">Performance Level Descriptors</p> <p align="center"><small>(Note: The PLD for this grade does not contain numbered items/sub-objectives listed for earlier grades; only those new to this grade are incorporated. However, for state assessments, students are responsible for objectives and numbered items/sub-objectives in earlier grades.)</small></p>		
<p align="center">Framework Objectives</p>	<p align="center">Basic</p>	<p align="center">Proficient</p>	<p align="center">Advanced</p>
<p>3a: <i>The student will utilize, analyze, or evaluate the composing process (e.g., planning, drafting, revising, editing, publishing).</i> (DOK 3) 1) Planning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine audience • Determine purpose • Generate ideas • Address prompt/topic </p>	<p>Utilize, analyze, or evaluate the composing process (e.g., planning, drafting, revising, editing, publishing).</p>	<p>Utilize, analyze, or evaluate the composing process (e.g., planning, drafting, revising, editing, publishing).</p>	<p>Justify the use of an appropriate composing process to produce, analyze, and evaluate effective communication of increased length and complexity in a determined mode for a specific audience</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize ideas • Compose a clearly stated thesis <p>2) Drafting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate introduction, body, and conclusion • Create paragraphs (minimally five paragraphs) • Use various sentence structures • Use paraphrasing for reports and documented text <p>3) Revising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise for clarity and coherence [consistent point of view (first person, third person), tone, transition, etc.] • Add and delete information and details (for audience, for purpose, for unity) • Use precise language (appropriate vocabulary, concise wording, action verbs, sensory details, colorful modifiers, etc.) • Use available resources (reference materials, technology, etc.) <p>4) Editing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proofread to correct errors • Apply tools to judge quality (rubric, checklist, feedback, etc.) <p>5) Publishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proofread final text • Prepare final text (PowerPoint, paper, poster, display, oral presentation, writing portfolio, personal journal, classroom wall, etc.) 	<p>PT1 (1) PT2 (2)</p>	<p>IS (1) PT1 (9) PT2 (4) PT3 (4)</p>	<p>and purpose</p>
<p>3b: <i>The student will compose text in the narrative mode clearly relating an event, telling explicitly what happened within a time frame defined by the event. (DOK 3)</i></p>	<p>Use an appropriate composing process to produce text in the narrative mode clearly relating an event.</p> <p>PT1 (1) PT2 (1) PT3 (3)</p>	<p>Use an appropriate composing process to produce or evaluate text in the narrative mode clearly relating an event, telling explicitly what happened within a time frame defined by the event.</p> <p>IS (1) PT1 (2) PT2 (4) PT3 (2)</p>	<p>PT3 (1)</p>

<p>3c: <i>The student will compose responses to literature, position papers, and expository essays in the informative mode clearly expressing a main idea thoroughly developed by relevant supporting details, which are well elaborated and sufficient in number. (DOK 3)</i></p>	<p>Use an appropriate composing process to produce text in the informative mode (responses to literature, position papers, expository essays).</p>	<p>Produce or evaluate text in the informative mode (response to literature, position papers, expository essays), clearly expressing a main idea thoroughly developed by relevant supporting details, which are well-elaborated and sufficient in number.</p> <p>IS (1)</p>	
<p>3d. <i>The student will compose persuasive texts for different audiences using facts and opinions. (DOK 3)</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Newspaper ads 2) Commercials 3) Billboards 4) Catalog descriptions 5) Editorials 	<p>Use an appropriate composing process to produce text in the persuasive mode.</p> <p>PT1 (1) PT3 (3)</p>	<p>Produce or evaluate text in the persuasive mode using facts and opinions.</p> <p>IS (1) PT1 (4) PT2 (5) PT3 (3)</p>	<p>PT2 (1)</p>
<p>3e: <i>The student will research a topic comparing and/or contrasting information from a variety of sources to present findings. (DOK 4)</i></p>	<p>Use an appropriate composing process to produce findings from research from a variety of sources.</p>	<p>Produce or evaluate texts presenting findings that compare and/or contrast information from a variety of sources.</p> <p>IS (1) PT1 (6) PT2 (10) PT3(11)</p>	

Competency 4: The student will use Standard English grammar, mechanics, and sentence structure to communicate.	Performance Level Descriptors (Note: The PLD for this grade does not contain numbered items/sub-objectives listed for earlier grades; only those new to this grade are incorporated. However, for state assessments, students are responsible for objectives and numbered items/sub-objectives in earlier grades.)		
Framework Objectives	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
<p>4a: <i>The student will analyze text to determine the appropriate use of advanced grammar in composing or editing. (DOK 2)</i></p> <p>1) Verb tenses [including purpose] (present perfect, past perfect, future perfect; emphatic [present and past])</p> <p>2) Active and passive voice</p> <p>3) Avoiding ambiguous pronoun reference</p> <p>4) Objective complements</p> <p>5) Subject-verb agreement (in sentences containing collective nouns, indefinite pronouns, compound subjects, and prepositional phrases separating subject and verb)</p>	<p>Recognize the use of advanced grammar</p> <p>1) perfect and emphatic tenses</p> <p>2) active and passive voice</p> <p>3) ambiguous pronoun reference</p> <p>4) objective complements</p> <p>5) subject-verb agreement (in sentences containing collective nouns, indefinite pronouns, compound subjects, and prepositional phrases separating subject and verb)</p> <p>PT1 (1) PT3 (10)</p>	<p>Analyze text to determine the appropriate use of advanced grammar:</p> <p>1) perfect and emphatic tenses</p> <p>2) active and passive voice</p> <p>3) ambiguous pronoun reference</p> <p>4) objective complements</p> <p>5) subject-verb agreement (in sentences containing collective nouns, indefinite pronouns, compound subjects, and prepositional phrases separating subject and verb)</p> <p>IS (1) PT1 (1) PT2 (3) PT3 (2)</p>	<p>Analyze text to justify Standard English grammar</p> <p>4) (<u>objective complements</u>) used to achieve a purpose.</p>

<p>4b: <i>The student will analyze text to determine the appropriate use of advanced mechanics in composing or editing. (DOK 1)</i></p> <p>1) Capitalize regions of countries</p> <p>2) Semicolons to separate items in a series when items include commas</p> <p>3) Commas to avoid misreading</p> <p>4) Coordinate adjectives</p> <p>5) Single quotation marks to identify quotes-within-quotes</p>	<p>Recognize the use of advanced mechanics to compose or edit:</p> <p>1) capitalizing regions of countries</p> <p>2) inserting semicolons to separate items in a series when items include commas</p> <p>3) using commas to avoid misreading</p> <p>4) using commas with coordinate adjectives</p> <p>5) using single quotation marks to identify quotes-within quotes</p>	<p>Analyze text to determine the appropriate use of advanced mechanics to compose or edit:</p> <p>1) capitalizing regions of countries</p> <p>2) inserting semicolons to separate items in a series when items include commas</p> <p>3) using commas to avoid misreading</p> <p>4) using commas with coordinate adjectives</p> <p>5) using single quotation marks to identify quotes-within quotes</p> <p>PT1 (3) PT2 (3) PT3 (4)</p>	<p>Analyze text to justify the purposeful use of advanced mechanics.</p> <p>IS (1)</p>
<p>4c: <i>The student will manipulate sentence structure to achieve a purpose such as clarification, definition, or emphasis in composing or editing. (DOK 2)</i></p> <p>1) Parallel structure of sentences</p> <p>i. Using participial and infinitive phrases and adverb and adjective clauses as modifiers; noun clauses as subjects, direct and indirect objects, predicate nominatives, or objects of the preposition;</p> <p>ii. Presenting items in compound subjects and verbs, items in a series, and items juxtaposed for emphasis.</p> <p>2) Avoiding misplaced modifiers to ensure clarity</p> <p>3) Using subordination to express the relationship between two unequal ideas within a single sentence.</p>	<p>Recognize problems with parallelism, misplaced modifiers, and subordination.</p> <p>PT3 (2)</p>	<p>Manipulate sentence structure (problems with parallelism, misplaced modifiers, and subordination) to clarify, define, or emphasize.</p> <p>IS (1) PT1 (4) PT2 (3) PT3 (2)</p>	<p>Justify the manipulation of sentence structure (parallel structure and subordination) to achieve a purpose.</p> <p>PT1 (2)</p>

Mississippi English Language Arts

Grade 10 English II

Competency 1: The student will develop and apply expansive knowledge of words and word meanings to communicate.

1a: *The student will analyze the relationships of pairs of words in analogical statements (e.g., synonyms and antonyms) and infer word meanings from these relationships. (DOK 2)*

Basic
Recognize and identify pairs of words in analogical statements and determine their meaning based on context.
IS (1)

1 Read the following sentences.

Sentence 1: The good news of the evening mitigated the morning's bad news just as anesthesia acts against pain.

Sentence 2: The lawyer's pleading did not mitigate the harsh sentence of the judge; indeed, the lawyer's pleading only exacerbated the extent of the punishment as if throwing fuel into fire.

Which explanation below shows the relationship between mitigate and exacerbate as they are used in the contexts above?

- A Mitigate is to listen as exacerbate is to hear.
- B Mitigate is to explain as exacerbate is to learn.
- C Mitigate is to oppose as exacerbate is to agree.
- D Mitigate is to soften as exacerbate is to intensify.

DOK: 2

BASIC

Item Specifications

Proficient

Analyze the relationships of pairs of words in analogical statements to infer word meaning.

PT1 (1) PT2 (3)
PT3 (3)

1 Read these statements.

Statement 1

The onerous summer heat made practice difficult for the football team.

Statement 2

Though hammering was onerous work, the carpenter took solace in the fact that this arduous job was almost complete.

Which analogical statement below correctly illustrates the relationship between onerous and arduous?

- A Onerous is to arduous as considerate is to pensive.
- B Onerous is to arduous as adequate is to acceptable.
- C Onerous is to arduous as eager is to disinterested.
- D Onerous is to arduous as patient is to hurried.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

9 Read these statements.

Statement 1

The presenter droned on interminably; Regina felt as if she had been sitting still in the cold auditorium for hours.

Statement 2

The children I babysit on the weekends chatter incessantly, making the hours I spend with them seem interminable.

Which explanation shows the relationship between interminably and incessantly?

- A Interminably is to incessantly as serious is to grave.
- B Interminably is to incessantly as helpful is to agreeable.
- C Interminably is to incessantly as probable is to possible.
- D Interminably is to incessantly as considerate is to tolerable.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

1 Read these statements.

Statement 1

The sticky hand-prints on the wall and the spilled jelly on the floor were evidence of the child's transgression; his mother would not approve of the mess he had made.

Statement 2

Talking in Mr. Reynold’s class was the ultimate transgression; students who broke this rule were sure to receive a chastisement.

Which analogical statement below correctly illustrates the relationship between transgression and chastisement?

- A Transgression is to chastisement as grief is to tears.
- B Transgression is to chastisement as illness is to health.
- C Transgression is to chastisement as fortune is to wealth.
- D Transgression is to chastisement as kindness is to sincerity.

DOK: 2**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3****24 Read these statements.****Statement 1**

Jessie tried to hide her blatant nervousness, but she knew that her shaking hands would give her away completely.

Statement 2

Not wanting to attract attention, Derek looked up from his paper with a surreptitious glance to see how far along the other students were; the tension in the room was blatant, as this test counted for a large portion of the class grade.

Which explanation shows the analogical relationship between blatant and surreptitious?

- F Blatant is to surreptitious as terrified is to frightened.
- G Blatant is to surreptitious as unfamiliar is to amiable.
- H Blatant is to surreptitious as stressed is to relaxed.
- J Blatant is to surreptitious as hurried is to rushed.

DOK: 2**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3****15 Read this statement.**

The dreadful clamor emerging from the parking lot reminded me of a woodpecker’s persistent hammering on a utility pole.

Which of the following can the reader infer from the analogy between the woodpecker’s knocking and the clamor?

- A Both are irritating noises.
- B Both can be found in the parking lot.
- C Both are associated with wooden structures.

D Both can be pleasant memories of time spent in nature.

DOK: 1

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

8 Read this statement.

The dreadful clamor emerging from the parking lot reminded me of a woodpecker's persistent hammering on a utility pole.

Which of the following can the reader infer from the analogy between the woodpecker's knocking and the clamor?

- F** Both are irritating noises.
- G** Both can be found in the parking lot.
- H** Both are associated with wooden structures.
- J** Both can be pleasant memories of time spent in nature.

DOK: 1

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

8 Read this statement.

Like moths hovering at a porch light, local baseball fans attended the night game that would decide the regional championship.

Which of the following can the reader infer from the analogy between the moths and the fans?

- F** Both are lured to an attraction.
- G** Both can be found in ballparks.
- H** Both become more active at night.
- J** Both are seen in busy public areas.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

Advanced
<p>Justify the use of analogical statements to infer word meaning.</p> <p>PT3 (1)</p>

9 Read these statements. Statement 1

The mayor attempted to mollify the enraged crowd with soothing words in order to avoid further confrontation.

Statement 2

Despite the mother's attempts to placate her crying toddler with mollifying words, the young boy continued to scream.

Now read this analogical statement.

Placate is to mollify as comfort is to console.

Based upon Statement 1 and Statement 2, which option below is a correct justification for the analogical statement?

- A Placate and mollify are synonyms, as are comfort and console.
- B Placate and mollify illustrate a relationship of degree, as do comfort and console.
- C Placate and mollify illustrate a part-to-whole relationship, while comfort and console are antonyms.
- D Placate and mollify are antonyms, while comfort and console illustrate a cause-and-effect relationship.

DOK: 3

ADVANCED

Practice Test 3

1b: *The student will analyze author’s (or authors)’ uses of figurative language (e.g., metaphor, simile, hyperbole, personification, oxymoron, idiom, etc.) in multiple texts in the creation of setting, tone, atmosphere, characterization, and mood. (DOK 3)*

BASIC
Recognize and identify the author’s use of figurative language and determine the effect of that language on literary elements.

PROFICIENT
Justify the author’s use of figurative language in multiple texts <u>in the creation of</u> setting, tone, characterization, and mood.
IS (1) PT2 (2)

1 Read the following writing samples.

How does the authors’ use of figurative language enhance the writing?

- A. In neither sample does the author use figurative language to add to the tone or mood.
- B. In both samples the author uses figurative language to lighten the tone and mood.
- C. In only one sample does the author use figurative language to create a confrontational atmosphere.
- D. In only one sample does the author use figurative language to affect characterization and atmosphere.*

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Item Specifications

(Refer to “The Bat-Patrol”)

9 Read these two paragraphs.

Paragraph from the passage (lines 1–7)

Even the most stalwart outdoorsperson might feel a chill when encountering a bat swooping around the yard at dusk. Perhaps it's a natural reaction to fear flying things we can't see well, or maybe we're conditioned by lore and legend to abhor these furry fliers. In either case, bats share the floor with spiders when it comes to inspiring unwarranted fear.

Paragraph from an article

The night is calm and quiet. Then, one bat darts out of the cavern flying in a circular motion as it ascends into the night sky. Eventually, a few others find their way to the opening of the cave and follow in its path. Then suddenly, the silence of the night is shattered with the flutter of thousands and thousands of Mexican Freetail Bats. As they rush through the opening, they are no longer bats. They become a black cyclone circling in the air.

How does the use of figurative language by these authors contribute to the mood?

- A Both authors use symbolism as they represent the speed and agility of the bats.
- B Both authors use alliteration as they reveal that bats can be startling to humans.
- C Both authors use oxymoron to show the contrast between the size of bats and their great abilities.
- D Both authors use hyperbole to exaggerate the qualities and impact bats have on their environment.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

(Refer to “Tennessee Williams, Mississippi’s Playwright”)

32 Read these two statements.

Statement from the passage (lines 40–42)

Exploring topics that seemed shocking at the time, these plays often involve characters who are trapped in dead-end situations.

Statement from an essay

Sidney Lanier’s poetry captures the harsh ease of summer in the deep South.

How does figurative language help reveal the meaning of the above statements?

- F** The first statement creates a visual image of a specific situation in a play. The second statement uses a simile to describe an aspect of the poet’s style.
- G** The first statement creates a visual image that conveys a sense of danger about the plays. The second statement uses a simile to describe the slow pace of summer.
- H** The first statement uses an idiom to emphasize the characters’ desperate circumstances. The second statement uses an oxymoron to convey a sense of inner conflict.
- J** The first statement uses an idiom to emphasize the writer’s desire to shock audiences. The second statement uses an oxymoron to convey a sense of physical discomfort.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

(Refer to “Thoughts on High School”)

27 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from an early draft of “Thoughts on High School”

The first day of high school:

the day when learning begins.
Many choices stood before me,
hovering around the classrooms.
I wanted to be an artist,
a soldier,
a veterinarian,
a nurse.

Revised excerpt from “Thoughts on High School” (lines 1–8)

The first day of high school:
the first day to learn everything there is to know.
I journeyed in a sea of choices that swirled
around the classrooms.
I wanted to be an artist,
a soldier,
a veterinarian,
a nurse.

Which statement below accurately evaluates the use of hyperbole and metaphor in the revised excerpt?

- A The use of hyperbole and metaphor establishes a mood of excitement.
- B The use of hyperbole and metaphor creates a clear image of the setting.
- C The use of hyperbole and metaphor stresses the speaker’s feelings of being overwhelmed.
- D The use of hyperbole and metaphor emphasizes the speaker’s desire to live for the moment.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

ADVANCED

Justify the author’s use of figurative language in multiple texts to affect setting, tone, characterization, and mood.

PT2 (2) PT3 (1)

(Refer to “Friar Bacon: A Man of Science” and “Legacies”)

15 Read these excerpts.**Excerpt from “Friar Bacon: A Man of Science” (introduction)**

In 1912 Wilfrid M. Voynich, an antique book dealer, discovered a manuscript that still baffles scientists today. The Voynich Manuscript, named after its discoverer, is filled with indecipherable script and cryptic illustrations, including unidentifiable plants and objects which may be astronomical. The language in which the manuscript was written bears no resemblance to any known language and is likely a cipher, or code. Where did this manuscript originate? What information is contained in its mysterious writings? Who could have authored it? Some scientists have theorized that the answer to this last question is Roger Bacon, a man who lived in the thirteenth century.

Excerpt from “Legacies” (lines 16–25)

It’s up to us to choose what it is we want to know,
Up to us to make our progress swift or slow
To leave behind warm-hearted dreams, images that glow,
Leave uncertain themes or melancholy idling.
Still, all of us leave memories to those who come hereafter.
So, let us make a vow—yes, let us, you and I,
Swear only goodness to remain when out we fly.
Since only we choose what we leave, leave genial dreams
Of fanciful, creative things that stir the mind to wonder.
For all of us leave memories to those who come hereafter.

Now read this analysis of the excerpts.

Both authors use figurative language to heighten the sense of awe in the excerpts.

Justify the accuracy or inaccuracy of the analysis by selecting the statement below that accurately evaluates the analysis.

- A** The first excerpt uses hyperbole to heighten the awe surrounding the Voynich Manuscript’s origins, and the second excerpt uses personification to invoke the reader’s awe at the power of memory.
- B** The first excerpt uses idiom to inspire awe in the reader regarding the Voynich Manuscript’s contents, and the second excerpt uses metaphor to express awe at the greatness of creativity.
- C** The first excerpt relies on a suspenseful tone to create a sense of mystery, while the second excerpt uses earnest language to entreat the reader to live a good life.
- D** The first excerpt uses understatement to emphasize the sense of mystery, while the second excerpt employs stylistic devices to stress the importance of individualism.

DOK: 3**ADVANCED****Practice Test 2**

39 Read this paragraph from “Family Night” (lines 36–40).

All seemed to be going according to Mom’s plan until the first buzz of a cell phone. I glanced swiftly into my lap where I had hidden my phone and saw the tiny envelope that indicated a new text message. I tried to be subtle while typing in my response, staring into my lap for a long time as if I had fallen asleep or was lost in thought. Mom’s tone made clear to me that she was not fooled by my act. “Jason, are you still with us?”

The author is proposing making this revision to the paragraph.

All seemed to be going according to Mom’s plan until the first buzz of a cell phone shattered the peace like a rock through a glass window. I glanced swiftly to my lap where I had hidden my phone and saw the tiny envelope that indicated a new text message. I tried to be subtle while typing in my response, staring at my lap for a long time as if I had fallen asleep or was lost in thought. Mom’s tone was frost on a winter morning. She had not been fooled by my act. “Jason, are you still with us?”

Justify the decision to include the figurative language in the revised paragraph by selecting the statement below that correctly evaluates the effect of the figurative language on the paragraph.

- A** The use of simile and metaphor in the revised paragraph emphasizes the humorous side of the situation in which the family finds itself.
- B** The use of simile and metaphor in the revised paragraph emphasizes the ways in which technology disrupts the family and upsets the narrator’s mother.
- C** The use of simile and metaphor in the revised paragraph underscores the importance of technology in the modern world and suggests that the family is too quick to reject it.
- D** The use of simile and metaphor in the revised paragraph offers a deeper understanding of the family’s problem by demonstrating how the narrator’s mother overreacts to the situation.

32 Read this excerpt from “Lonesome Road” (lines 37–48).

Grandfather is waiting for us.
He stands knee-deep in the cool water
grasping a fishing pole in one hand
and waving hello to us with the other.
This may be the last time we meet here on this
first day of summer.
The SOLD sign at the gap means someone else knows.
Someone else has found our place,
and we can’t see its future.
For now, though, we share our sandwiches,
and Grandfather shares his fishing poles,
and we share our thoughts and dreams together.

The author is proposing this revision to the excerpt.

Grandfather is waiting for us.
He stands knee-deep in the cool water,
snuggly wrapped in its blue arms,
grasping a fishing pole in one hand
and waving hello to us with the other.
This may be the last time we meet here on this
first day of summer.
The SOLD sign at the gap means someone else knows.
Someone else has found our place—
the creek that has always cradled us close—
and we can’t see its future.

Justify the decision to include the personification in the revised excerpt by selecting the statement below that correctly evaluates the effect of the personification on the poem.

- F** The use of personification in the revised excerpt reinforces the comforting familiarity of the creek.
- G** The use of personification in the revised excerpt contributes to the characterization of the speaker’s grandfather.
- H** The use of personification in the revised excerpt clarifies the speaker’s impatience with the upcoming sale of the creek.
- J** The use of personification in the revised excerpt emphasizes the importance of the relationship between the children and their grandfather.

1c: The student will analyze word choice and diction, including formal and informal language, to determine the author’s purpose. (**DOK 3**)

BASIC
Analyze word choice and diction (including formal and/or informal language) to determine the author’s purpose.
IS(1)

1 Read the following paragraph.

My eyes nearly jumped from their sockets as I looked around our family reunion! I saw in-laws, out-laws, and by-laws attacking the buffet, gossiping between bites of lukewarm fried chicken and sips of homemade lemonade about every embarrassing thing any relative had ever done as a child. Nobody’s childhood miscues were safe as long as the fried chicken was plentiful.

Based on the author’s use of formal or informal language, what is the author’s purpose for writing the sentences above?

- A. To persuade the reader to go to a family reunion
- B. To inform the reader that family reunions are a lost tradition
- C. To explain to the reader the process of surviving a family reunion
- D. To entertain the reader by relating humorous aspects of a family reunion*

DOK: 2

BASIC

Item Specifications

PROFICIENT
Analyze word choice and diction (including formal and/or informal language) to determine the author’s purpose.
PT1 (3) PT2 (2) PT3 (3)

(Refer to “Playing the Game”)

3 Read lines 69–78 from the passage.

By including the phrase “intensity and excitement,” what does the author want to express to the reader?

- A *Toli* is as competitive today as it was in the past.
- B *Toli* has become similar to more modern athletic events.
- C *Toli* is played with more restrictions today than in the past.
- D *Toli* reflects the traditions of the people who created the game.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

29 Read this paragraph.

When I went to buy tickets to the new Lavaman movie, I nearly fainted when I saw the line of people snaking around the building. This human chain seemed endless! I groaned as I calculated the time I would spend in line. I was not the only parent *sent on a mission*. Some others had brought folding chairs with sun shields and ice coolers with cold drinks. I had not prepared that well. After I arrived at the ticket window exhausted, tired, and thirsty only to buy tickets for a matinee two weeks later, I resolved that in the future I would just wait a couple of weeks to see new movies.

Does the author’s use of the phrase *sent on a mission* support the purpose of the paragraph?

- A Yes, because the phrase explains the narrator’s motive for waiting in line
- B Yes, because the phrase emphasizes the narrator’s attitude about waiting in line
- C No, because the phrase contradicts the narrator’s surprise at the extent of the line
- D No, because the phrase minimizes the narrator’s irritation with the other people in line

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

(Refer to “Tennessee Williams, Mississippi’s Playwright”)

30 What does the author emphasize by selecting the title, “Tennessee Williams, Mississippi’s Playwright”?

- F Mississippi is Williams’s birthplace.
- G Williams uses Mississippi characters.
- H Williams is an important Mississippi writer.
- J Mississippi functions as a setting in Williams’s plays.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

(Refer to “Thoughts on High School”)

30 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from an early draft of “Thoughts on High School”

The first year of high school passed quickly by,
a mixture of people and places
and classes.

“What do you want to be when you graduate?”

The question began to fade,
lost in the hallways,
hushed by the football games,
surpassed by the importance of *now*.

Revised excerpt from “Thoughts on High School” (lines 22–29)

The first year of high school sailed by,
a beautiful muddle of friends and fun
and knowledge.
“What do you want to be when you graduate?”
The question began to fade,
lost in the hurry of the hallways,
drowned by the cheers at the football games,
eclipsed by the importance of *now*.

How does the diction in the revised excerpt affect the author’s purpose?

- F** The diction in the revised excerpt reinforces the theme of change.
- G** The diction in the revised excerpt clarifies the speaker’s character.
- H** The diction in the revised excerpt creates a vivid image of a high school setting.
- J** The diction in the revised excerpt emphasizes the speaker’s feelings of uncertainty.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

34 Read these paragraphs.**Paragraph**

Keith and his father sat in the small fishing boat bobbing up and down on the waves. Their poles were balanced lazily against the edge of the boat; they had not had a single bite yet today. Eventually, Keith's fishing pole began to bend toward the water. Keith reached for the pole, clasping his hands around it. He did not want to miss the opportunity to catch a fish today, and whatever had taken the bait was big. Keith stood on the bottom of the boat, pulling against the weight of the fish he had caught. His father stood beside him, peering into the water.

Revised paragraph

Keith and his father sat in the small fishing boat bobbing up and down on the waves. Their poles were balanced lazily against the edge of the boat; they had not had a single bite yet today. Suddenly, Keith's fishing pole began to bend toward the water. Keith dove toward the pole, desperately clutching it in his hands. He would hate to miss the opportunity to catch a fish today, and whatever had taken the bait was big. Keith dug his heels into the bottom of the boat, struggling against the force that was pulling his fishing line from beneath the water. His father stood beside him, peering eagerly into the water.

How does the diction in the revised paragraph support the author's purpose?

- F** By reinforcing the anxious mood
- G** By emphasizing Keith's fishing skills
- H** By increasing the intensity of the situation
- J** By clarifying Keith's relationship with his father

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2**

(Refer to "The Fisherman")

4 Read these excerpts.**Excerpt from an early draft of "The Fisherman"**

After some time the fog had burned away, leaving us bright sunshine and a slight breeze. For the next several hours, Turner alternately would grumble and fight the trolling motor as we navigated over and

around the various obstacles that the water threw in our way—topography that I barely could see but that was as familiar to Turner as the furniture in his own living room.

Revised excerpt, from “The Fisherman” (lines 1–5)

After some time the fog had burned away, leaving us bright sunshine and a slight breeze. For the next several hours, Turner alternately would grumble and fight the trolling motor as we navigated over hydrilla humps and grass flats, around hidden stumps and half-submerged logs—topography that I barely could see but that was as familiar to Turner as the furniture in his own living room.

How does the diction in the revised excerpt support the author’s purpose?

- F** The diction in the revised excerpt creates a more vivid image of the setting.
- G** The diction in the revised excerpt emphasizes the narrator’s skill with a boat.
- H** The diction in the revised excerpt clarifies the narrator’s attitude toward nature.
- J** The diction in the revised excerpt reinforces the isolated atmosphere of the passage.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

(Refer to “Letter to the City Council”)

13 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from “Letter to the City Council” (lines 1–7)

Yesterday, as I was walking to Yardlow High School from my home on Euclid Street, I became alarmed once again by the speeding cars that rocketed past me, unconcerned for pedestrian safety. As usual, when I reached the corner of Euclid Street and Oak Street, I cringed as trucks, motorcycles, and SUVs ignored the yield sign as they merged at full speed onto Oak Street. I must use infinite caution at this intersection daily because the message to slow down eludes those drivers. I am calling on you to protect the neighborhood residents from danger by replacing the ineffective “Yield” sign with a more direct “Stop” sign.

Revised excerpt

Yesterday, as I was walking to Yardlow High School from my home on Euclid Street, I was nervous as cars drove past me, not paying attention to pedestrian safety. As usual, when I reached the corner of Euclid Street and Oak Street, trucks, motorcycles, and SUVs ignored the yield sign as they merged at full speed onto Oak Street. I must be very careful at this intersection daily because drivers do not understand the message to slow down. I am asking you to protect the neighborhood residents by replacing the ineffective “Yield” sign with a more direct “Stop” sign.

How does the diction in the revised excerpt affect the author’s purpose?

- A The diction in the revised excerpt emphasizes the author’s argument by omitting non-essential descriptive words.
- B The diction in the revised excerpt distracts from the author’s argument by focusing on personal experiences.
- C The diction in the revised excerpt weakens the author’s argument by understating the risk being discussed.
- D The diction in the revised excerpt clarifies the author’s argument by stating the point in a concise manner.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

22 Read these paragraphs.

Paragraph from the passage (lines 42–47)

Mississippi Choctaws continue to *play toli* today. Some of the rules have changed, but the intensity and excitement of the game are still *present*. The *game* now has time limits of four fifteen-minute quarters, much like basketball and football. Other *modern changes* include a playing field set at one hundred yards and teams consisting of thirty to forty members. However, the *players* still *move* the ball without touching it by *using* the *kabocca*. In fact, the playing equipment has not changed over the years. Both the *kabocca* and the *towa* are still handcrafted by the Choctaws.

Revised paragraph from the passage

Mississippi Choctaws continue to *embrace toli* today. Some of the rules have changed, but the intensity and excitement of the game are still *compelling*. The *competition* now has time limits of four fifteen-minute quarters, much like basketball and football. Other *modern innovations* include a playing field set at one hundred yards and teams consisting of thirty to forty members. However, the *contenders* still *advance* the ball without touching it by *wielding* the *kabocca*. In fact, the playing equipment has not changed over the years. Both the *kabocca* and the *towa* are still handcrafted by the Choctaws.

What effect did replacing the italicized words have on the revised paragraph?

- F** The paragraph is less formal.
- G** The paragraph is less emotional.
- H** The paragraph is more descriptive.
- J** The paragraph is more emphatic.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

1d: The student will analyze text to determine how the author’s (or authors’) use of connotative words reveals and/or affects the purpose of the text. (DOK 3)

BASIC
Recognize and identify connotative words and determine their effect on the author’s purpose
IS(1) PT1 (1)

1 Read the following sentences.

Sentence 1: The performance of the students on the test **surprised** the teacher.
Sentence 2: The performance of the students on the test **astounded** the teacher.

How does the connotation of the word astounded in Sentence 2 convey the author’s purpose?

- A. By demonstrating the teacher’s disappointment
- B. By making the readers feel sympathy toward the teacher
- C. By emphasizing the level of amazement felt by the teacher *
- D. By illustrating the teacher’s actions upon receiving the test scores

DOK: 2

BASIC

Item Specifications

(Refer to “Tennessee Williams, Mississippi’s Playwright”)

31 Read this paragraph (lines 30–37) from the passage.

In 1938 Williams entered the University of Iowa to study writing. While at the university, he worked on his first full-length play, a drama that reflected his concerns for social injustice and politics. His personal life had been quite troubled during these years; and his *exhaustion, depression, and inner turmoil* were reflected in his work. Despite his personal difficulties, Williams continued to write. Indeed, sometimes writing seemed to be an obsession with him.

What effect does replacing the italicized words with the word *concerns* have on this paragraph?

- A The paragraph would become more general.
- B The paragraph would become less formal.
- C The paragraph would become less objective.
- D The paragraph would become more descriptive.

DOK: 2

BASIC

Practice Test 1

PROFICIENT
Analyze text to determine how the author’s use of connotative words affects the author’s purpose.
IS (1) PT2 (3) PT3 (2)

2 Read the passages in the boxes below.

SAMPLE 1: My eyes nearly jumped from their sockets as I looked around our family reunion! I saw in-laws, out-laws, and by-laws standing around the buffet, yakking between bites of lukewarm fried chicken and sips of homemade lemonade.

SAMPLE 2: I was quite amazed when I looked around our family reunion. I saw relatives that I knew, that I did not know, and that I had never seen before standing around the buffet, talking between bites of lukewarm fried chicken and sips of homemade lemonade.

What effect does the language in Sample 2 have on the author’s intent?

- A. In Sample 2 the conversations seem more meaningful.*
- B. In Sample 2 the conversations seem more trivial.
- C. In Sample 2 the conversations seem more exaggerated.
- D. In Sample 2 the conversations seem more personal.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Item Specifications

(Refer to “Engleton City Recreation Center Newsletter”)

3 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from an early draft of *Engleton City Recreation Center Newsletter*

“The Tale of Roger Royce” by Janet Bookler: This short story comes complete with beautiful illustrations and is sure to *impress* the little ones. Children will be enthralled with the story of Roger, a young racehorse who is determined to win against all odds.

Revised excerpt

“The Tale of Roger Royce” by Janet Bookler: This short story comes complete with beautiful illustrations and is sure to *make a big splash* with the little ones. Children will be enthralled with the story of Roger, a young racehorse who is determined to win against all odds.

How does the connotation of the italicized phrase in the revised excerpt support the author’s purpose?

- A By emphasizing the quality of the story’s illustrations
- B By accentuating the appeal to the target audience
- C By clarifying the subject matter of the story
- D By creating interest in the story’s plot line

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

(Refer to “Legacies”)

14 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from an early draft of “Legacies”

So, let us make a *promise*—yes, let us, you and I,
Swear only goodness to remain when out we fly.
Since only we choose what we leave, leave genial dreams
Of fanciful, creative things that stir the mind to wonder.
For all of us leave memories to those who come hereafter.

Excerpt from “Legacies” (lines 21–25)

So, let us make a *vow*—yes, let us, you and I,
Swear only goodness to remain when out we fly.

Since only we choose what we leave, leave genial dreams
Of fanciful, creative things that stir the mind to wonder.
For all of us leave memories to those who come hereafter.

Justify the author’s decision to make the revision by selecting the statement below that accurately evaluates the effect of the connotation of the word *vow* on the author’s purpose.

- F** The connotation of the word reinforces the speaker’s excitement about creating a great work.
- G** The connotation of the word stresses the seriousness of the commitment that is being proposed.
- H** The connotation of the word emphasizes the importance of maintaining a sense of creativity and wonder.
- J** The connotation of the word conveys the speaker’s desperation to leave something behind for future generations.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

31 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from an early draft of “Thoughts on High School”

The question began to fade,
lost in the hurry of the hallways,
drowned by the cheers at the football games,
covered up by the importance of *now*.

Revised excerpt from “Thoughts on High School” (lines 26–29)

The question began to fade,
lost in the hurry of the hallways,
drowned by the cheers at the football games,
eclipsed by the importance of *now*.

How does the connotation of the word *eclipsed* support the author’s purpose?

- A The word *eclipsed* clarifies why the present is more important than the future.
- B The word *eclipsed* establishes a comparison between the present and the future.
- C The word *eclipsed* creates an image of present events overshadowing the future.
- D The word *eclipsed* illustrates the impatience the speaker feels when considering the future.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

(Refer to “The Fisherman”)

2 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from the early draft of “The Fisherman”

As the uncontested Largemouth Bass Champion of our region, Turner was renowned for his prowess at reeling in the big catches. A less modest man would have capitalized on the success he had garnered on area lakes and rivers; but he was, in his own words, “the ultimate amateur.” Turner *avoided* fame along with the opportunities for profit that came with such talent as a fisherman.

Revised excerpt, from “The Fisherman” (lines 6–9)

As the uncontested Largemouth Bass Champion of our region, Turner was renowned for his prowess at reeling in the big catches. A less modest man would have capitalized on the success he had garnered on area lakes and rivers; but he was, in his own words, “the ultimate amateur.” Turner *shunned* fame along with the opportunities for profit that came with such talent as a fisherman.

How does the connotation of the word *shunned* support the author’s purpose?

- F By highlighting Turner’s expertise at fishing
- G By stressing Turner’s status as an amateur fisherman
- H By emphasizing Turner’s dislike for being the center of attention
- J By clarifying Turner’s reasons for turning down recognition and profit

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

26 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from an early draft of “Lonesome Road”

Plain paper bags wait on the kitchen counter.
Holly has made sandwiches and lemonade
just like Grandfather assembled when we were little.
Our house is *warm* and bright but no match for a trek to the creek.

Revised excerpt, from “Lonesome Road” (lines 1–4)

Plain paper bags wait on the kitchen counter.
Holly has made sandwiches and lemonade
just like Grandfather assembled when we were little.
Our house is *snug* and bright but no match for a trek to the creek.

How does the connotation of the word *snug* support the author’s purpose?

- F** By clarifying how a cramped feeling leads the speaker to journey to the creek
- G** By emphasizing how intense is the lure that draws the speaker to the creek
- H** By highlighting the feelings of comfort associated with the speaker’s home
- J** By presenting a clear image of the setting in which the speaker resides

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

ADVANCED
Justify author’s use of connotative words to affect purpose.

Competency 2: The student will comprehend, respond to, interpret, or evaluate a variety of texts of increasing length, difficulty, and complexity.

2a: *The student will apply understanding of text features (e.g., introduction, foreword, bibliography, prologue, charts, graphics, footnotes, preface, afterword, sidebars, etc.) to verify, support, or clarify meaning. (DOK 2)*

Basic
Apply understanding of text features to determine meaning.

Proficient

Apply understanding of text features to verify, support, or clarify meaning.

IS (1) PT1 (2)
PT2 (1) PT3 (3)

1 Examine the Table of Contents in the box below.

TABLE OF CONTENTS	Page Numbers
Preface	i–xi
Chapter 1: A Boy’s Dream	1–15
Chapter 2: A Young Man’s Search	16–27
Chapter 3: Overcoming Obstacles	28–39
Chapter 4: Beginning the Climb	40–61
Chapter 5: Reaching the Pinnacle	62–74
Chapter 6: Descent	75–88
Chapter 7: Worldwide Fame	89–105

Now read the following excerpt from the book *Conquering Everest*.

“. . . I knew that I only had another thousand yards before I attained a height no man had ever gained. My legs were numb, but I pressed on. As the last few hours of the day eclipsed, I found my footing more sure and my efforts more vigorous. I knew that I would see the top within the next hour. I realized my goal in half that time.”

Which chapter in the Table of Contents is supported by the excerpt in the box?

- F** Chapter 3: Overcoming Obstacles
- G** Chapter 4: Beginning the Climb
- H** Chapter 5: Reaching the Pinnacle
- J** Chapter 6: Descent

DOK:

PROFICIENT

Item Specifications

(Refer to “The Bat-Patrol”)

13 The author is considering adding this statement to the suggestions for landowners, lines 61–90.

Be sure to move any fallen limbs away from buildings to reduce the risk of fire.

Under which suggestion in the passage does the above statement appropriately fit?

- A** Suggestion 1
- B** Suggestion 2
- C** Suggestion 3
- D** Suggestion 6

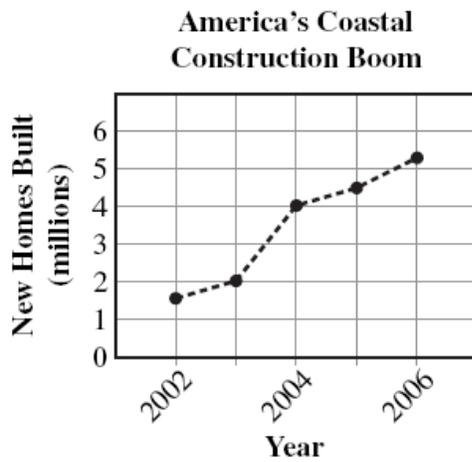
DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

(Refer to “The Great White Heron”)

23 Study the graph below.



Which conclusion is supported by information the graph and the passage?

- A Millions of new coastal homes have been built in compliance with laws designed to protect the great blue heron.
- B Habitat for the great blue heron continues to be threatened by the construction of new coastal homes.
- C Gradual coastal construction growth has helped the great blue heron population recover in many areas.
- D The habitat of the great blue heron was threatened the most between 2002 and 2003.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

(Refer to “Tennessee Williams, Mississippi’s Playwright”)

19 Read this chart that corresponds to the passage.

1911	Born in Columbus, Mississippi
1929	Studied at the University of Missouri
1938	Entered the University of Iowa writing program

1944	Produced <i>The Glass Menagerie</i>
1961	Won third Pulitzer Prize

If presented as a sidebar to the passage, how would the chart support the message of the passage?

- A It focuses on Williams’s most important work as a writer.
- B It reveals Williams’s major literary influences.
- C It arranges significant events from the passage.
- D It elaborates on the key point of the passage.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

(Refer to “On the Road”)

11 The author of “On the Road” is proposing the addition of this sidebar near line 33 of the passage.

Recent Changes

In recent years old traffic lights have been replaced with signals made from LEDs, or light emitting diodes. Hundreds of these tiny lights are grouped together to form the three colors represented on traffic lights. Many cities in the United States are switching to LED traffic lights because they are brighter, last longer, and use less energy than previous models.

How will the inclusion of the sidebar support the meaning of the passage?

- A By emphasizing the importance of modern technology to traffic rules and regulations
- B By informing the reader about a new development in the history of traffic signals
- C By demonstrating the continued necessity of traffic lights
- D By clarifying the function and appearance of traffic lights

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

(Refer to “On the Road”)

12 The author of “On the Road” is considering adding this timeline.

1890s – The first automobiles were produced.

1900s – High number of cars on American roads necessitated traffic laws.

1915 – The first stop sign was installed in Detroit, Michigan.

1920 – The first traffic lights were installed in Detroit, Michigan.

1922 – The stop sign’s octagonal shape was implemented.

1932 – The first parking meters were installed in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

1935 – Magee’s Park-O-Meter Company was founded.

1954 – Stop signs were first made with reflective material.

1973 – Oil shortages prompted President Nixon to impose a national 55 mph speed limit.

1995 – The maximum speed law was repealed.

How does the inclusion of the timeline support the meaning of the passage?

- F** The timeline provides additional information regarding the development of the stop sign.
- G** The timeline demonstrates how national policy affected the institution of traffic signs.
- H** The timeline proposes the events that led to significant traffic laws.
- J** The timeline clarifies the significant events in the history of traffic laws.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

(Refer to “Emily Dickinson: An American Poet”)

35 Read the introduction to “Emily Dickinson: An American Poet.”

Emily Dickinson remains one of America’s most renowned nineteenth-century poets. Her poetry is studied in classrooms throughout the country and by a host of dedicated scholars. Dickinson was not known as a great poet during her lifetime, however. A recluse who avoided the outside world for much of her life, the poet never released more than a handful of her poems into the public sphere while she was alive. If not for the loving effort of Dickinson’s sister, niece, and close friends, Americans may never have known the work of one of their country’s great poets.

How does the introduction support the meaning of the passage?

- A** The introduction summarizes the main events of Emily Dickinson’s life that will be discussed in the passage.
- B** The introduction contrasts Emily Dickinson’s fame today with her obscurity during her own lifetime.
- C** The introduction illustrates why Emily Dickinson’s poetry is admired today.
- D** The introduction establishes the author’s personal opinion about Emily Dickinson.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

Advanced
Using text of increased length, complexity, and difficulty, justify analysis of text features as clarification of meaning.
PT1 (3) PT2 (1)
PT3 (1)

(Refer to “Playing the Game”)

2 The author is considering adding this sidebar to the passage.

Toli players’ uniforms have changed over the years. During most of the twentieth century, players at the Choctaw Indian Fair wore pants that came just beneath the knee and shirts that featured an open neck. Designed especially for the competition using community colors, the outfits featured a diamond pattern copied from traditional Choctaw attire. Lately, wearing shorts and other athletic gear has become more common; but many players still wear headbands featuring the traditional diamond pattern.

How would the sidebar support the information of the passage?

- F** It offers more information about the social events of the Choctaw.
- G** It provides more detail about the evolution of Choctaw stickball.
- H** It demonstrates how seriously the Choctaw view stickball competitions.
- J** It discusses how important it is in Choctaw culture to be part of a community.

DOK: 3**ADVANCED****Practice Test 1**

(Refer to “Why Bother?”)

16 Read this sidebar proposed for “Why Bother?”

Remember: Feral cats can be dangerous. Anyone who wants to provide food or shelter for feral cats or other stray animals needs to maintain a safe distance from them, as Janet does in the story. Keeping domestic animals away from strays is also a good idea because cats and dogs born and raised in the wild may pose a danger to playful pets.

How does the sidebar support the meaning of the passage?

- F** It proposes another strategy that the story’s main character could have tried.
- G** It discusses in more detail some of the actions taken by the story’s main character.
- H** It reminds the reader that the main character’s responses in the story are compassionate.
- J** It encourages the reader to be as cautious as the story’s main character when dealing with feral animals.

DOK: 2**ADVANCED****Practice Test 1**

21 Read this excerpt from an article on global warming.**The Impact of Global Warming on Plants and Animals**

Research has demonstrated that global warming has damaging effects on plants and animals. Global warming harms plants and animals that live in the oceans and forces some land-dwelling animals and plants to move or adapt to new habitats.

Through global warming, the surface waters of the oceans become warmer, increasing the stress on ocean ecosystems such as coral reefs. High water temperatures cause a damaging process called coral bleaching. When corals bleach, they expel the algae that give them their color and nourishment. The corals turn white; and, unless the water temperature cools, they die. Added warmth also enables the spread of diseases that affect sea creatures.

As a result of global warming, widespread shifts occur in the natural habitats of animals and plants. Some species have difficulty surviving in the regions they now inhabit. For example, many flowering plants will not bloom without a sufficient period of winter cold.

Now read this proposed afterword to the article.

As a result of the findings on global warming presented in this article, many world leaders have pledged to curb their country's use of fossil fuels. While no definitive plans have been finalized, the leaders have agreed to investigate alternative methods for providing energy.

Does the proposed afterword help to verify the information in the excerpt?

- A** Yes, because it proposes plans to address the findings presented in the article
- B** Yes, because it indicates that steps have been taken based on the findings presented in the article
- C** No, because it does not identify changes that have taken place as a result of the findings presented in the article
- D** No, because it does not isolate further research being considered as a result of the findings presented in the article

DOK: 3**ADVANCED****Practice Test 1**

(Refer to “Friar Bacon: A Man of Science”)

11 The author of “Friar Bacon: A Man of Science” is proposing adding this timeline.

The Known History of the Voynich Manuscript

- 1608 – The manuscript’s first record of existence is in this year at the court of Emperor Rudolf II of Bohemia.
- 1622 – The alchemist Georgius Barschius receives the manuscript after the death of Emperor Rudolf II.
- 1662 – Barschius dies and leaves the manuscript to his friend Jan Marek Marci, a physician and professor.
- 1666 – Marci sends the manuscript to the scholar Athanasius Kircher.
- 1912 – Wilfrid Voynich purchases the manuscript from the Jesuit order at the Villa Mondragone near Rome.
- 1931 – Voynich dies.
- 1961 – Voynich’s wife dies, and the manuscript is purchased by H.P. Kraus for \$24,500.
- 1969 – Kraus donates the manuscript to Yale University.

Which statement below justifies the decision to include or not to include the information in the timeline?

- A The timeline provides important context for the passage.
- B The timeline clarifies the manuscript’s historical importance.
- C The focus of the timeline is not central to the author’s purpose.
- D The facts presented in the timeline contradict those included in the passage.

DOK: 3

ADVANCED

Practice Test 2

(Refer to “The Fisherman”)

3 The author is proposing adding this foreword to “The Fisherman.”

“The Fisherman” is the first of many stories I have written about interesting people in my hometown. Throughout my life I have been fortunate to meet men and women who quietly display strength of character, respect for others and for nature, and generosity of spirit. Not one of these people has become wealthy or well known, but each is a worthy role model who has provided me with rich memories.

Which statement below justifies the author’s decision to include or not to include the foreword?

- A The foreword provides background information that will distract the reader from the central focus of the passage.
- B The foreword emphasizes the conflict between man and nature that drives the action of the passage.
- C The foreword includes personal opinions that detract from the forthright tone of the passage.
- D The foreword clarifies the personality and dominant traits of a character from the passage.

DOK: 3

ADVANCED

Practice Test 3

2b: *The student will recognize text structures (e.g., description, comparison and contrast, sequential order, cause and effect, order of importance, spatial order, process/procedural, problem/solution) and analyze their effect on theme, author’s purpose, etc. (DOK 3)*

BASIC
Recognize and identify organizational text structures to determine author’s purpose.
PT1 (2) PT3 (1)

(Refer to “Why Bother?”)

20 Read this paragraph (lines 61–74) from the passage.

The cat shelter Janet purchased was little more than a plastic igloo-shaped domicile: a simple shell, really. She insulated the shelter with a warm wool blanket and placed it at the far edge of the porch. She put bowls of water and food in front of the igloo and for the next few days watched the cats from her window. Little by little, they inspected the shelter. Every day Janet’s hopes rose higher. Her plan seemed to be working, regardless of the “slim chances” of which Dr. Wilkerson had spoken. By week’s end the acclimatization process was over: The cats had decided the igloo was safe and warm. They remained inside their new residence fulltime, taking turns to poke their heads out the door for some food or water. Janet was ecstatic!

How does the organizational structure of this paragraph support the author’s purpose?

- F** It summarizes Janet’s kind actions.
- G** It outlines the advice Dr. Wilkerson gave Janet.
- H** It describes the steps Janet took to help the cats.
- J** It reveals Janet’s reaction to the feral cats’ use of the igloo.

DOK: 2

BASIC

Practice Test 1

(Refer to “Tennessee Williams, Mississippi’s Playwright”)

34 Read this paragraph (lines 49–55) from the passage.

His fame began to grow in 1944 with a Chicago production of the play that many consider to be his finest—*The Glass Menagerie*. This play was later produced on Broadway and won the New York Drama Critics’ Circle award as the best play of the season. At the age of thirty-four, Williams had proven himself both with the public and with other writers.

How does the organizational structure of this paragraph relate to the author’s purpose?

- F** It persuades the reader to appreciate Williams’s genius.
- G** It defines the main problem that Williams faced.
- H** It shows the chronology of Williams’s rise to fame.
- J** It classifies the types of plays Williams wrote.

DOK: 2

BASIC

Practice Test 1

(Refer to “Playing the Game”)

23 How does the organizational structure of this passage help convey the author’s purpose?

- A** The structure alternates amusing anecdotes with factual details.
- B** The structure incorporates persuasive statements with narration.
- C** The structure compares and contrasts the games of *toli* and baseball.
- D** The structure chronologically describes the game of *toli* and its history.

DOK: 2

BASIC

Practice Test 3

PROFICIENT
Analyze organizational text structures to determine their effects.
IS (1) PT1 (3) PT2 (4) PT3 (2)

1 Read the following paragraph.

<p>The captain’s voice over the cabin speakers woke me from my reverie. His tinny, mechanical voice pierced my brain, slicing through the fog of memories of large men with deep, booming voices who laughed raucously at my ignorance of their customs. As I sat in my preassigned seat, I once again began to reminisce about the sights, sounds, and smells of my trip. I recalled the riotous ride on the bus, filled to capacity with aged men and women, laughing children, and clucking</p>
--

How does the author use the organizational structure of the paragraph to convey purpose?

- A. Order of importance shows the reader that modern travel is better than primitive travel.
- B. Comparison/contrast illustrates the differences between the narrator’s past experiences and the present.*
- C. Cause and effect informs the reader about the effects of the trip on the narrator’s senses.
- D. Spatial order describes the narrator’s reaction to the surroundings within the airplane.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Item Specifications

(Refer to “Playing the Game”)

4 Read this paragraph (lines 50–58) from the passage.

The size of the teams ranged from as few as twenty to as many as several hundred players. A playing field was marked at the boundaries by two goalposts and varied in length from a hundred feet to five miles. The time span of the games differed as well, with some games reportedly lasting for several days. Like these aspects of the game, the rules of Choctaw stickball were also ambiguous. The most important rule was the limitation that no players were to touch the ball with their hands.

In this paragraph the author uses description to reveal the lack of uniformity in historical games of Choctaw stickball. Which of the following organizational structures could the author have used to achieve the same purpose?

- F Comparison and contrast
- G Problem and solution
- H Order of importance
- J Cause and effect

(Refer to “The Bat-Patrol”)

10 Read these two paragraphs.

Paragraph from the passage (lines 40–51)

Unfortunately, about 40 percent of bat populations worldwide are in danger of going extinct. Several characteristics of bats cause them to be vulnerable. First, they are slow at reproducing. Most give birth to only one pup a year, which means they cannot quickly rebuild their populations. Second, most bats roost in large colonies. Bats living in temperate climate zones hibernate in caves or mines during the winter. During the summer, maternity roosts can house several million female bats and their offspring. Like putting all of your eggs in one basket, putting all your bats in one cave can result in disaster if the shelter is disturbed or destroyed.

Paragraph from an article

While no one will ever say a bat has eyes like a hawk, bats do have something in common with dolphins and whales. These mammals all use echolocation to guide their movements. In fact, a bat may send out as many as 200 sonar beeps every second. The sound immediately hits any object in the bat’s path. As the sound bounces back to the bat’s extremely sensitive ears, the bat swiftly makes course corrections to avoid any flight interference. When traveling at speeds as high as 60 miles per hour, bats must be able to change course quickly for a safe and successful flight.

In comparing the two paragraphs above, how does structure support the meaning of the texts?

F The first paragraph describes characteristics of bats by order of importance; the

second paragraph describes the order of steps bats must take to fly.

- G** The first paragraph uses cause and effect to show how bats are vulnerable; the second paragraph elaborates on how bats use echolocation.
- H** Both paragraphs use comparison and contrast to show how bats are similar to and different from other animals.
- J** Both paragraphs describe different problems that bats face and explore solutions to those problems.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1**

(Refer to “The Great Blue Heron”)

22 How does the descriptive information in lines 1–42 support the author’s purpose in the passage?

- F** It helps the reader visualize the nesting habits of the great blue heron.
- G** It explains the environmental problems now facing the great blue heron.
- H** It adds variety to the organizational pattern in the rest of the passage.
- J** It justifies the persuasive tone in the final paragraphs of the passage.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1**

(Refer to “Engleton City Recreation Center Newsletter”)

2 Read these excerpts from “Engleton City Recreation Center Newsletter.”

Excerpt 1

The center was designed to provide a safe, entertaining, and educational environment for the city’s youth. Beginning this month, all Engleton residents will receive a monthly newsletter so that we can keep everyone apprised of news and upcoming events at the center. We look forward to seeing you all there!

Excerpt 2

Need a babysitter? Nancy Freidman is sixteen years old and would love to give you a hand. She has three years of babysitting experience and is certified in first-aid and CPR. Please call 555-0121. Nancy will provide references upon request.

Are you tired of melting in the heat twice a month when you mow your lawn? Then give Quality Lawn Care a call! We will do all the work for you. We offer a variety of lawn care services, and we are available for appointments seven days a week. Just pick up that phone and dial 555-0150.

Which statement below accurately evaluates the organizational structures of the excerpts?

- F** In Excerpt 1 the author uses cause and effect to relate the reasons behind the creation of the center, while in Excerpt 2 the author uses problem and solution to support the persuasive tone of the advertisements.
- G** In Excerpt 1 the author uses problem and solution to emphasize the difficulty of building the center, while in Excerpt 2 the author uses process/procedure to detail the services that are being offered.
- H** In both excerpts the author uses order of importance to demonstrate different facets of the newsletter to the reader.
- J** In both excerpts the author uses description to educate the reader regarding services provided by the newsletter.

DOK: 2**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2**

(Refer to “Thoughts on High School”)

26 Read these excerpts from “Thoughts on High School.”

Excerpt 1 (lines 1–8)

The first day of high school:
the first day to learn everything there is to know.
I journeyed in a sea of choices that swirled
around the classrooms.
I wanted to be an artist,
a soldier,
a veterinarian,
a nurse.

Excerpt 2 (lines 26–34)

The question began to fade,
lost in the hurry of the hallways,
drowned by the cheers at the football games,
eclipsed by the importance of *now*.
I found a group of friends who shared my dream—
we made everything about ourselves the pursuit of life,
chasing the elusive moment that is the present.
When we were at school, we found each other
and searched for ourselves.

Which statement accurately evaluates the organizational structures of the excerpts?

- F** In the first excerpt, order of importance provides information regarding the speaker’s interests, while in the second excerpt, comparison illustrates commonalities between the speaker and his friends.
- G** In the first excerpt, description establishes the setting and conveys the speaker’s emotions, while in the second excerpt, cause and effect illustrates how the speaker’s outlook changed.
- H** In both excerpts problem and solution outlines the speaker’s approach to an intimidating situation.
- J** In both excerpts sequential order clarifies the speaker’s high school experiences.

(Refer to “Family Night”)

35 Read these excerpts from “Family Night.”

Excerpt 1 (lines 1–7)

Slowly, so slowly that we never even noticed how it happened, our family stopped talking to each other. We did not have a big fight about hair color or ear piercing or a clash over curfews. Instead, we all drifted further and further apart; and our own worlds opened up to us through the computer or the cell phone or the CD player. My sister Jessica had her earphones on more often than not. I could carry on three or more conversations at the same time with instant messaging. Dad could talk to clients, surf the Internet, or watch hours of pre-recorded television shows, usually all at the same time. Mom never jumped down into the technology rabbit hole as we did.

Excerpt 2 (lines 62–66)

To my surprise I realized that I would miss those few hours each week when the house was filled with my family’s laughter and conversation instead of the beeps and rings of our various gadgets. I was looking forward to the summer and all of the activities the season brought; but I was also glad to know that when we really wanted to, we could silence the electronic buzz that infused our house and just be a family again.

How do the organizational structures of the excerpts support the author’s purpose?

- A** Both excerpts use sequential order to highlight the breakdown of the family’s communication over time.
- B** Both excerpts compare the experience of a night spent with family to the isolation brought on by technology.
- C** Excerpt 1 highlights the technological problems faced by the narrator and his family, while Excerpt 2 outlines a detailed solution to these problems.
- D** Excerpt 1 describes the effects of technology use on the family’s ability to communicate, while Excerpt 2 uses description to illuminate changes in the narrator’s outlook.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

38 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from “Family Night” (lines 30–35)

Family Night started the next week. Mom established three rules: no phones, no music, and no leaving the table. Everyone would eat together and play a game together “like a real family.” I did not know any of those “real” families except from television reruns. In all the “real” families I knew, people behaved like we did: talking in rushed conversations in the car, lost in separate worlds in the house, and coming together once in a while for a special occasion. Family Night, Mom explained, would bring the family closer.

Excerpt from another story

I do not know how it happened, but over time my best friend Marcy and I grew apart. To outside observers, our split might have seemed natural. After all, what did we have in common? Marcy was the tallest girl in our class, and I was one of the shortest. Marcy was in the drama club, and I was on the track team. Our friendship, however, was never about those things.

Which statement accurately evaluates the organizational structures of the excerpts?

- F** Both excerpts use sequential order to illustrate how the characters grew apart over time.
- G** Both excerpts use cause and effect to detail the results of a conflict between friends or family.
- H** The first excerpt uses description to emphasize the importance of Family Night, while the second excerpt uses description to depict the long history of the narrator’s friendship with Marcy.
- J** The first excerpt uses comparison to show the differences between the narrator’s family and television families, while the second excerpt uses comparison to explain why the narrator and Marcy were an unlikely pair.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

29 Read these excerpts from “Lonesome Road.”

Excerpt 1 (lines 10–13)

A single blade of grass peeks out from under a stone.
Alone but strong, it reaches for the sun,
soaking up light to help it thrive—
A sight too familiar.

Excerpt 2 (lines 31–36)

We reach the gap in the fence
(past that new sign)
and head downhill,
Rock-strewn and jagged.
We feel the crisp breeze tickle our faces, sweaty from the long walk.
But at last the creek is in sight.

Which statement accurately evaluates the organizational structures of the excerpts?

- A** In both excerpts description highlights the speaker’s connection to the setting.
- B** In both excerpts cause and effect clarifies the consequences of the creek’s sale.
- C** In Excerpt 1 spatial order creates a vivid image of the poem’s setting, while in Excerpt 2 comparison emphasizes the change in the creek over time.
- D** In Excerpt 1 order of importance clarifies the speaker’s favorite aspects of nature, while in Excerpt 2 procedure details the process of hiking to the creek.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

(Refer to “Emily Dickinson: An American Poet”)

38 Read these excerpts from “Emily Dickinson: An American Poet.”**Excerpt 1 (lines 19–23)**

Dickinson’s distinctive style of writing makes her one of the most original poets of her time. Her poems have an unusual structure characterized by varying line lengths and fragments that are punctuated with dashes, interjections, caesuras, and exclamation points. She randomly capitalizes certain words and uses irregular grammatical construction for emphasis. The following first stanza from “I’m Nobody! Who Are You?” shows some of the typical conventions she uses in her poetry.

Excerpt 2 (lines 28–34)

Her word choices prove to be unique as well. Neutral diction, interspersed with more formal words that often require the use of a dictionary, fills the lines of her poems. In “I Like to See It Lap the Miles,” the simple language of “a pile of mountains” is followed by the elaborate words “supercilious peer.” With regard to form, quatrains characterize Dickinson’s early poems; but she uses the ballad stanza the most often. To create rhythm, she prefers exact rhyme; but she employs slant rhymes, eye rhymes, and repeated-word rhymes as well. In “I Heard a Fly Buzz—When I Died,” she makes use of slant rhyme with the words “storm” and “room”; and in “The Bustle in a House,” she uses eye rhyme with the words “Death” and “Earth.” Her irregular style makes her writing significant and effective.

Which statement accurately evaluates the organizational structures of the excerpts?

- F** Both excerpts use description to support the argument that Emily Dickinson had an unusual writing style.
- G** Both excerpts list ideas from the most important to the least important to demonstrate Dickinson’s ability as a poet.
- H** In Excerpt 1, the author uses process/procedure to illustrate how Dickinson wrote her poems, while in Excerpt 2, the author uses comparison and contrast to discuss the difference between Dickinson and other writers.
- J** In Excerpt 1, the author uses spatial order to create a vivid image of Dickinson’s poetry, while in Excerpt 2, the author uses cause and effect to emphasize the importance of Dickinson’s use of rhyming technique

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3****ADVANCED**

Using text of increased length, complexity, and difficulty, justify analysis of text structures in their effect on theme, author’s purpose, etc.

2c: The student will make inferences based on textual evidence of details, organization, and language to predict, draw conclusions, or determine author’s purpose. (**DOK 3**)

BASIC
Make inferences based on text to determine author’s purpose.
PT2 (2)

(Refer to “Tennessee Williams, Mississippi’s Playwright”)

20 Read lines 12–17 from the passage.

Williams knew from an early age that he wanted to be a writer. He first enjoyed success at the age of sixteen when he won third prize for an essay published in a magazine. He entered the University of Missouri in 1929 but left two years later without graduating. Although he began working for a shoe company in St. Louis, he continued to write. Six years passed before an amateur group in Memphis, Tennessee, produced his first play. His career as a writer truly had begun. In addition, two other plays he wrote around that time were produced in St. Louis.

What is the author’s purpose for including this paragraph in the passage?

- F** To introduce the idea that Williams led a troubled personal life
- G** To explain why Williams left the University of Missouri
- H** To persuade readers to read the early works of Williams
- J** To reveal the beginnings of Williams’s writing career

DOK: 2

BASIC

Practice Test 2

(Refer to “Tennessee Williams, Mississippi’s Playwright”)

22 What is the author’s purpose for writing this passage?

- F** To highlight the experiences and literary accomplishments of Tennessee Williams
- G** To discuss the effects of Tennessee Williams’s troubled personal life on his writings
- H** To show that Tennessee Williams’s health was a problem both early and late in his career
- J** To persuade readers to respect Tennessee Williams and other playwrights from the South

DOK: 2

BASIC

Practice Test 2

PROFICIENT
Make inferences based on textual evidence (details, organization, and language) to predict, draw conclusions, or determine author’s purpose.
IS (1) PT1 (5) PT2 (4) PT3 (4)

1 Read the following paragraph.

The shiny new watch behind the glass counter seemed to be calling my name. I needed the perfect gift for my mother for Mother’s Day, and I had saved just enough money to make the purchase. My mother’s watch needed only a new battery, but I did not know how to wrap a single watch battery. Just that morning, however, my mother had mentioned--hinted, really--that she would love to receive a new bottle of her favorite perfume to replenish her nearly empty supply. I knew how to gift wrap a bottle of eau d’ Cologne. I also knew how to affix a battery to the bottom of the bottle I was pleased with my ability to be both practical and aesthetic.

Based on details from the paragraph, what may the reader predict?

- A. The narrator will buy a new watch for his or her mother.
- B. The narrator will decide to buy the perfume but not the battery.
- C. The narrator will buy the battery and a less expensive bottle of perfume.
- D. The narrator will buy the desired bottle of perfume and the watch battery. *

DOK: 2**PROFICIENT****Item Specifications**

(Refer to “Playing the Game”)

6 Read lines 12–26 from the passage. Based upon the author’s use of details and language, which of the following can the reader conclude from these lines?

- F Baseball is played at the State Games of Mississippi.
- G The Mississippi Choctaw began playing *toli* early in the twenty-first century.
- H Baseball is called the American pastime because American Indians first played it.
- J Modern baseball may have been inspired by primitive games of stickball.

DOK: 2**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1**

(Refer to “Why Bother?”)

17 Read lines 19–27 from the passage.

Based on the author’s use of details and language, what can the reader infer?

- A The contrast between Max’s comfort and the feral cats’ distress leads Janet to help the feral cats.
- B The feral cats look so much like domesticated cats that they remind Janet of Max.
- C Janet’s attitude toward feral cats has changed now that she has Max, a cat of her own.
- D Max was once a feral cat that showed up in Janet’s yard in the wintertime.

DOK: 2**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1**

(Refer to “Why Bother?”)

19 Read lines 50–57 from the passage. Based on the author’s use of details and language, what can the reader infer about Dr. Wilkerson?

- A He disapproves of Janet’s approach to pet care.
- B He doubts that Janet knows what to feed the feral cats.
- C He knows from experience that feral cats are more dangerous than domestic cats.
- D He believes taking care of domestic cats is more important than taking care of feral cats.

DOK: 2**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1**

(Refer to “The Great Blue Heron” and “The Great White Heron”)

25 Based upon details in the poem, what can the reader conclude about the speaker?

- A The speaker is accustomed to the sounds of noisy wildlife.
- B The speaker is accustomed to catching fish in this spot.
- C The speaker fears a storm moving into the mangroves.
- D The speaker fears the danger of the rising tide.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

(Refer to “The Great Blue Heron” and “The Great White Heron”)

26 Based on the details and organization in both the passage and the poem, which of the following describes a purpose they share?

- F To encourage readers to appreciate the peaceful escape provided by nature
- G To help readers understand the vital role that herons play in an ecosystem
- H To cause readers to contemplate the results of human carelessness toward nature
- J To persuade readers to support laws protecting the heron from fishermen and hunters

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

(Refer to “Engleton City Recreation Center Newsletter”)

4 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from “Engleton City Recreation Center Newsletter”

On behalf of the city of Engleton, I am pleased to announce the grand opening of our city’s first recreation center. As many of you know, the creation of this center has been a lengthy process. The center was designed to provide a safe, entertaining, and educational environment for the city’s youth. Beginning this month all Engleton residents will receive a monthly newsletter so that we can keep everyone apprised of news and upcoming events at the center. We look forward to seeing you all there!

Revised excerpt

On behalf of the city of Engleton, I am pleased to announce the grand opening of our city’s first recreation center. As many of you know, the creation of this center has been a lengthy process. The center was designed to provide a safe, entertaining, and educational environment for the city’s youth. Beginning this

month all Engleton residents will receive a monthly newsletter so that we can keep everyone apprised of news and upcoming events at the center. Residents can visit our website to make suggestions regarding what we should include in the newsletter. As you make your suggestions, please remember that the recreation center belongs to the community. We look forward to seeing you all there!

What can the reader infer about how the details and language in the revised excerpt support the author’s purpose?

- F** The details and language in the revised excerpt clarify the purpose of the newsletter.
- G** The details and language in the revised excerpt emphasize the council’s desire to improve the city.
- H** The details and language in the revised excerpt stress the city’s focus on the needs of its residents.
- J** The details and language in the revised excerpt identify the role of the city council in the creation of the center.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

(Refer to “Thoughts on High School”)

28 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from an early draft of “Thoughts on High School”

I blinked, and high school was over.
I stood at the edge of the stage,
ready to walk across and receive the diploma
that would mark my graduation.

Revised excerpt from “Thoughts on High School” (lines 43–48)

I blinked, and high school was over.
I stood at the edge of the stage,
ready to walk across and receive the diploma
that would say to everyone,
“He has learned. He has lived.
He has made his way through the sea of choices.”

What can the reader infer about how the details and language in the revised excerpt support the author’s purpose?

- F** The details and language in the revised excerpt identify important lessons from the

speaker's high school experience.

- G** The details and language in the revised excerpt clarify the difficulties the speaker faced during high school.
- H** The details and language in the revised excerpt emphasize changes that the speaker has undergone.
- J** The details and language in the revised excerpt illustrate the speaker's relief upon graduating.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

(Refer to "Thoughts on High School")

32 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from an early draft of "Thoughts on High School"

I forgot to look through the cracks that separate
are and were and will be.

Instead, I took every day as it came,
unconcerned by yesterday
and unafraid of tomorrow.

Excerpt from "Thoughts on High School" (lines 38–42)

I forgot to look through the cracks that separate
are and were and will be.

Instead, I found each day whole,
unblemished (but not untouched) by the day before,
and unafraid of the days yet to come.

What can the reader infer about how the inclusion of additional details in the revised excerpt supports the author's purpose?

- F** The additional details reiterate the speaker's desire to work toward a successful future.
- G** The additional details reinforce the characterization of the speaker as confident and unwavering.

- H** The additional details clarify the speaker’s determination to learn from the past and live for the present.
- J** The additional details highlight the shift in the attitude of the speaker from one of uncertainty to one of anticipation.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2**

(Refer to “Family Night”)

40 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from an early draft of “Family Night”

Slowly, so slowly that we never even noticed how it happened, our family stopped talking to each other. We did not have a big fight about hair color or ear piercings or a clash over curfews. Instead, we all drifted further and further apart; and our own worlds opened up to us through the computer or the cell phone or the CD player. Mom never jumped down into the technology rabbit hole as we did.

Excerpt from “Family Night” (lines 1–7)

Slowly, so slowly that we never even noticed how it happened, our family stopped talking to each other. We did not have a big fight about hair color or ear piercings or a clash over curfews. Instead, we all drifted further and further apart; and our own worlds opened up to us through the computer or the cell phone or the CD player. My sister Jessica had her earphones on more often than not. I could carry on three or more conversations at the same time with instant messaging. Dad could talk to clients, surf the Internet, or watch hours of pre-recorded television shows, usually all at the same time. Mom never jumped down into the technology rabbit hole as we did.

What can the reader infer about how the inclusion of additional details in the revised excerpt supports the author’s purpose?

- F** The additional details clarify the central conflict of the passage.
- G** The additional details emphasize the hostile atmosphere of the passage.
- H** The additional details illustrate how technology has been detrimental to the family.
- J** The additional details provide insight into the relationship between the narrator and his father.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2**

(Refer to “Letter to the City Council”)

14 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from an early draft of “Letter to the City Council”

One of the most important reasons for this change is the close proximity of the high school. A stop sign rather than a yield sign will require drivers to halt at the intersection and look closely for neighborhood students walking to school. Drivers must beware of young people crossing.

Revised excerpt, from “Letter to City Council” (lines 8–12)

One of the most important reasons for this change is the close proximity of the high school. A stop sign rather than a yield sign will require drivers to halt at the intersection and look closely for neighborhood students walking to school. At certain times of the year, it is either dark or just barely light outside at 7:30 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. when students are traveling to and from school. Drivers must beware of young people crossing.

What can the reader infer about how the inclusion of additional details in the revised excerpt supports the author’s purpose?

- F** The additional details in the revised excerpt emphasize the anger the author feels toward inconsiderate automobile drivers.
- G** The additional details in the revised excerpt clarify the nature of the danger posed to students by the intersection.
- H** The additional details in the revised excerpt introduce subjectivity by relating a personal experience.
- J** The additional details in the revised excerpt reinforce the persuasive tone of the passage.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

(Refer to “Playing the Game”)

19 Based upon details in the passage, which of the following can the reader conclude?

- A** Choctaw stickball will become an Olympic event.

- B** Choctaw stickball one day will be as popular as baseball.
- C** Playing Choctaw stickball requires mental as well as physical skill.
- D** Playing Choctaw stickball is more about following tradition than about winning.

DOK: 2**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3**

(Refer to “Playing the Game”)

21 Read lines 16–29 from the passage.

From which of the following details can the reader conclude that stickball game outcomes were significant beyond the final score?

- A** The stickball games earned the nickname “little brother of war” because they were used occasionally to settle disputes between tribes.
- B** This Choctaw stickball game and one of the most famous Choctaw ball players of the time were also depicted in paintings Catlin completed in the 1830s.
- C** In the nineteenth century, Choctaw stickball matches were played regularly between districts or counties.
- D** That night the twenty-five to thirty players on each team would hold meetings to discuss strategies for the game.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3**

(Refer to “Lonesome Road”)

28 Read these excerpts from “Lonesome Road.”**Excerpt 1 (lines 1–4)**

Plain paper bags wait on the kitchen counter.
 Holly has made sandwiches and lemonade
 just like Grandfather assembled when we were little.
 Our house is snug and bright but no match for a trek to the creek.

Excerpt 2 (lines 23–26)

The road is marked with an aged brown advertisement:
 “Jennings Farm, Fresh Vegetables and Jams.”
 We pass by but imagine
 how they must have tasted eons ago.

What can the reader infer about how the details in the two excerpts support the author’s purpose?

- F** The details strengthen the lighthearted mood of the poem.
- G** The details emphasize the speaker’s resistance to change.
- H** The details reinforce the reflective tone of the poem.
- J** The details highlight the speaker’s love of nature.

ADVANCED

Justify inferences based on textual evidence to predict, draw conclusions, or determine author's purpose.

PT2 (1) PT3 (1)

(Refer to “Friar Bacon: A Man of Science” and “Legacies”

17 Read these

excerpts.

Excerpt from “Friar Bacon: A Man of Science” (lines 27–31 and conclusion)

Bacon’s written works, including the *Opus Majus* (the Great Work), which was his attempt to explain the laws of physics and to detail precisely how the natural world is comprised, helped teach later generations of philosophers precisely how to conduct scientific study. All these accomplishments make this friar a man who outdistanced his peers. He was—as was said of him during his life—truly a doctor mirabilis, a “wonderful teacher.”

Was Roger Bacon the author of “the most mysterious manuscript in the world”? Current results are not conclusive; but if he were the person who penned the Voynich Manuscript, the contents of the book suggest that he had access to scientific inventions previously believed to have been created centuries later. Who knows what amazing information further study of this mysterious book may uncover?

Excerpt from “Legacies” (lines 16–25)

It’s up to us to choose what it is we want to know,
Up to us to make our progress swift or slow
To leave behind warm-hearted dreams, images that glow,
Leave uncertain themes or melancholy idling.
Still, all of us leave memories to those who come hereafter.

So, let us make a vow—yes, let us, you and I,
Swear only goodness to remain when out we fly.
Since only we choose what we leave, leave genial dreams
Of fanciful, creative things that stir the mind to wonder.
For all of us leave memories to those who come hereafter.

Now read this analysis.

Based upon the excerpts, the reader can infer that the speaker in “Legacies” would admire Friar Bacon.

Justify the accuracy or inaccuracy of the analysis by selecting the statement below that correctly evaluates the analysis.

- A The speaker in the poem emphasizes the value of imagination, but Friar Bacon was limited to scientific thought with little creativity.
- B The speaker in the poem highlights the necessity of having flexible ideas, but Friar Bacon preferred detailed and methodological thought.
- C The speaker in the poem values those who leave behind good works and creative ideas, which are both attributes associated with Friar Bacon.
- D The speaker in the poem recommends leaving uncertainty for those who come after, and Friar Bacon left behind the mystery of the Voynich Manuscript.

(Refer to “The Fisherman”)

7 Read this excerpt from “The Fisherman.” (lines 50–57)

I slipped out of the truck and shuffled over to my own car, a tiny foreign two-door dwarfed by Turner’s behemoth of a pick-up truck. I placed my tackle box in the trunk and sighed. What could I say? How even to express sufficient regret? Lost, I turned to make my escape.

Before I was able to disappear into my car, I felt a hand on my shoulder. Turning, I saw, reproduced in life as so often presented in the press, Turner’s half-smiling face. He held a duplicate of the rod that lay somewhere at the bottom of the lake.

“Guess you’ll be needing this in the morning,” Turner spoke gruffly, abruptly ducking into the sanctuary of his vehicle and driving quickly away.

Which conclusion below is an inference justified by the language and details in the excerpt?

- A** Turner is careful with his fishing equipment because he enjoys the activity more than the narrator does.
- B** Turner conceals his frustration with the narrator by giving the narrator the fishing rod and hurrying to leave.
- C** Turner and the narrator will go on additional fishing trips despite the narrator’s lack of interest in fishing.
- D** Turner understands the narrator’s grief over having lost the fishing rod and offers the replacement as a consolation.

DOK: 3

ADVANCED

Practice Test 3

2d: *The student will analyze or evaluate texts to synthesize responses for summary, précis, explication, etc. (DOK 3)*

BASIC
Evaluate text to generate a summary.
PT1 (1)

(Refer to “Why Bother?”)

18 Read this paragraph (lines 39–49) from the passage.

The next morning the cries came again, but not for lack of food. When Janet opened the door this time, she found the cats huddled together beneath the snow-covered bushes: They were too cold to run away. She knew something had to be done—but what? If only she could find a way for them to keep warm until spring, they’d be all right. Taking them into her house was not an option. She knew that feral cats, even when faced with the harshest conditions, could not adapt to living in close proximity to humans, not to mention a domestic cat. She decided to call her veterinarian, Dr. Wilkerson, and ask his advice.

Which of the following is an accurate and appropriate summary of this paragraph?

- F** When Janet opens the door the next morning, the cats do not cry because they are too cold. She decides that she must do something to keep them warm during the winter.
- G** Janet considers the possibility of bringing the cats into her house, but this is not the permanent solution she is trying to find. She knows that the cats will not be able to adapt to living with her or Max.
- H** Janet decides to call Dr. Wilkerson because she is unable to figure out an effective way to keep the cats warm until spring. She realizes that she must find a solution because the cats are too cold to move when she opens the door.
- J** Janet faces a dilemma. If the cats are to survive the winter, they must be kept warm; unfortunately, she cannot bring them into the house, for they are unable to live with humans or domestic cats. She decides to seek her veterinarian’s advice.

DOK: 2

BASIC

Practice Test 1

PROFICIENT

Analyze texts to generate a summary, précis, or explication.

IS (1) PT1 (3)

PT2 (4) PT3 (3)

1 Read the following two selections.

Selection 1:

Literary scholars have unearthed numerous details about William Shakespeare's life, details, which have ended the persistent speculations about his very existence. Modern investigators have uncovered conclusive information about Shakespeare's birth, marriage, children, career, and death. One aspect of Shakespeare's life, however, has eluded all literary sleuths. No researcher has produced concrete evidence regarding Shakespeare's activities during the so-called "Lost Years," the years between 1585 and 1592. Documentation exists that verifies the birth of Shakespeare's twin children, Hamnet and Judith, in January 1585. This is the last breadcrumb in Shakespeare's trail for seven years. The next reference in historical documents shows that Robert Greene, an actor and playwright in London, called Shakespeare "an upstart crow" in 1592. At some point during the seven years, Shakespeare apparently left his family in Stratford-upon-Avon to pursue a career in the theater scene in London. The facts, however, continue to hide from all who seek information about Shakespeare's activities and whereabouts during the "Lost Years."

Selection 2:

William Shakespeare's vast intelligence, experience, and wisdom are evident throughout his canon of writing. Very little is known, however, about Shakespeare's education. Many of the middle- and upper-class children in Shakespeare's hometown of Stratford-upon-Avon attended the grammar school there. Since fire destroyed the school's records in the 1700s, no record of Shakespeare's attendance survives. No documentation exists of Shakespeare's attendance at any post-secondary institution as well. William Shakespeare must have educated himself. When did he find time to learn the wide range of knowledge and trivia he knew? Where could he have gained the insight into human behavior? What was the "method to his madness"? Perhaps, we will never know.

Which of the following is the correct précis for the synthesis of the two selections?

- A.** William Shakespeare's life is shrouded in mystery. From the source of Shakespeare's vast wealth of knowledge to the fundamental question of his location during the "Lost Years," scholars have sought evidence that would dispel the uncertainty about his life. No records exist to explain Shakespeare's activities between the birth of his children

and his appearance in the London theater scene. The lack of evidence, however, has not quelled the literary historians' desire to continue searching. Since no records of Shakespeare's attendance at grammar school or university exist, scholars cannot address adequately the length and scope of Shakespeare's education. Such fundamental questions remain unanswered about the life of William Shakespeare.

- B.** William Shakespeare produced a wealth of complete writings in several different genres; however, his biography lacks information about two important aspects of Shakespeare's life: his education and the "Lost Years." Although literary historians perform searches annually looking for information to fill the gaps in Shakespeare's life, they have found no concrete evidence supplanting the omissions.
- C.** No researcher has produced concrete evidence regarding Shakespeare's activities during the so-called "Lost Years," the years between 1585 and 1592. At some point during the seven years, Shakespeare apparently left his family in Stratford-upon-Avon to pursue a career in the theater scene in London. The facts, however, continue to hide from all who seek information about Shakespeare's activities and whereabouts during the "Lost Years." Many of the middle- and upper-class children in Shakespeare's hometown of Stratford-upon-Avon attended the grammar school there. Since fire destroyed the school's records in the 1700s, no record of Shakespeare's attendance survives. No documentation exists of Shakespeare's attendance at any post-secondary institution as well.
- D.** What did William Shakespeare do during the "Lost Years" to acquire his exemplary education? Perhaps he was a schoolmaster in Stratford. Perhaps, he traveled the world and attended foreign universities. Plausibly, Shakespeare passed the time reading works of classical and contemporary literature. Perhaps, we will never know.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Item Specifications**

(Refer to "The Bat-Patrol")

11 Read this paragraph (lines 52–60) from the passage.

Much of the blame for declining bat populations rests on human shoulders. Bats can be poisoned when they consume insects that have been sprayed with synthetic pesticides. But the biggest problem for bats is the loss of natural habitat. Many bats prefer to roost in dead or dying trees under the loose and peeling bark, or in tree cavities. Some prefer to roost in caves or caverns. Populations have dwindled and diversity has suffered without the protection of these important natural roosts.

Which is an appropriate and accurate explication of this paragraph?

- A Bats would thrive if humans did not use synthetic pesticides.
- B Responsible citizens should construct friendly habitats for wildlife.
- C Humans have unintentionally contributed to declining bat populations.
- D Bats must seek roosts in caves and caverns when other roosts are unavailable.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

(Refer to “The Bat-Patrol”)

12 Which of the following is an appropriate and accurate explication of the passage?

- F Since bats are nocturnal, they will always be subject to irrational human fears.
- G Without bats, humans will have no choice but to use greater amounts of pesticides.
- H In learning more about the role of bats in nature, we now know that we should do more to help bat populations thrive.
- J Humans should protect endangered animal populations, even when those populations provide little benefit to humans.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

(Refer to “Tennessee Williams, Mississippi’s Playwright”)

33 Read the statement and the excerpt.

Statement from the passage (lines 2–6)

Three of his plays won the prestigious Pulitzer Prize, and his work has been produced both on Broadway and in Hollywood. He wrote film scripts, short stories, novels, and poetry, in addition to numerous plays.

Excerpt from an article

Tennessee Williams’s plays may fill theaters all across the country, but his complete works, including more than just plays, fill many libraries across the country. In fact, if Williams had not achieved so much as a playwright, it is likely most people would know him today as a poet.

Which of the following is an accurate explication of both the statement and the excerpt?

- A Williams should be known more for his poetry than for his plays.
- B Williams’s poetry and short stories are of a lesser quality than most of his plays.
- C Williams lost interest in being a poet when he found success in other forms of writing.
- D Williams’s interests extended beyond the form of writing that brought him the most fame.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

(Refer to “Engleton City Recreation Center Newsletter”)

5 Read these excerpts from *Engleton City Recreation Center Newsletter*.

Excerpt 1: Summer Carnival

Next Saturday the center will be holding a summer carnival, an event that we hope to make an annual tradition. Join a lively group of residents in the center’s gym for a fun-filled afternoon. Attractions will include a pie-eating contest, a dunking booth, face painting, and much more! Children of all ages are

welcome! And, parents, don't worry: The event will be overseen by adult members of the recreation center's board of directors. Admission is only \$5.00, and all proceeds will be put towards next year's carnival.

Excerpt 2: Movie Night

On the third Friday of every month, the recreation center will host a movie night. A projection screen will be set up in the gym, and we will show a classic film. We will also have a concession stand available where moviegoers can purchase their favorite movie-viewing snacks. At the end of the night, viewers will cast their votes on which film will be shown the following month.

Which paragraph is an accurate and appropriate précis of the excerpts?

- A** The Engleton City Recreation Center is planning a summer carnival and a movie night. Children of all ages are welcome to attend the carnival, and a variety of activities will be offered. The movie night will feature concessions and will allow viewers to vote on upcoming films.
- B** The Engleton City Recreation Center has planned a summer carnival to be held in the center's gym. The carnival will offer a variety of activities. Children are welcome and will be supervised by adults. Proceeds from this year will be applied next year. The center is also planning a monthly movie night. Concessions will be offered, and viewers will be able to vote for the next month's movie.
- C** The Engleton City Recreation Center has planned a summer carnival to be held in the center's gym. The carnival will include entertaining activities, such as a dunking booth and a pie-eating contest. All ages are welcome to attend, and children will be supervised by responsible adults. The carnival is sure to be lively and fun-filled. Additionally, the recreation center will be offering a movie night on the third Friday of every month.
- D** The Engleton City Recreation Center is planning a summer carnival and a movie night. The center hopes to make the carnival an annual tradition, and proceeds from this year's event will be saved for next year. Children are welcome and will be supervised by adults. The movie night will be held on the third Friday of every month and will feature a classic film shown on a projection screen in the gym. Viewers will be able to purchase snacks and vote on next month's movie.

DOK: 2**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2**

13 Read these excerpts from “Legacies.”

Excerpt 1 (lines 1–5)

The memories we have of those who came before
Help shape us into who we are, make us bold or hesitant,
Render us strong or weak, lend cowardice or courage
To stride onto the road of life or linger alongside.
Yet all of us leave memories for those who come hereafter.

Excerpt 2 (lines 11–15)

Not all of us work wondrous works, but all of us leave
Works of art, some brittle, some intense.
To those whose infant clothes still lie waiting in a drawer
Leave wonder or leave scorn, leave joy or prickly thorns.
Yes, all of us leave memories to those who come hereafter.

Which is an accurate and appropriate explication of the two excerpts?

- A** Everyone who lives leaves behind pieces of artwork, however simple, that will be admired and enjoyed by later generations.
- B** Not all of the ideas that are inherited from previous generations are good ones. Individuals must, therefore, think critically about which of these ideas should be allowed to take hold and have the greatest effect.
- C** All people, even those who have not yet been born, are shaped by the thoughts and memories of previous generations and will contribute in some way, however small, to the experiences that shape future lives.
- D** Every individual should work to leave a lasting memory for future generations, no matter how small or unimportant those works may seem. Those who fail to create these memories or to contribute to society will be forgotten.

(Refer to “Tennessee Williams, Mississippi’s Playwright”)

23 Read lines 34–38 from the passage.

Over the next several years, more of his plays were produced on Broadway. In 1949 his play *A Streetcar Named Desire* won the Pulitzer Prize. Williams reached an even wider audience in the early 1950s when both *The Glass Menagerie* and *A Streetcar Named Desire* were made into movies. Consequently, his fame and success reached a level equaled by few other playwrights of his day.

Which of the following is an accurate précis of this paragraph?

- A** Winning the Pulitzer Prize, which no other playwright had achieved, brought Williams fame and success that had thus far eluded him.
- B** In the early 1950s, the productions of Williams’s plays for the big screen brought him a level of fame his Broadway productions simply could not match.
- C** Williams achieved a high level of fame as a playwright. Broadway produced his plays; he won a Pulitzer Prize in 1949; and two of his plays were made into movies in the 1950s.
- D** While it took a long time for him to achieve success at the level he deserved, Williams did win a Pulitzer Prize. Eventually he saw a number of his plays, including *A Streetcar Named Desire*, made into movies.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

37 Read these excerpts from “Family Night.”

Excerpt 1 (lines 1–9): Slowly, so slowly that we never even noticed how it happened, our family stopped talking to each other. We did not have a big fight about hair color or ear piercings or a clash over curfews. Instead, we all drifted further and further apart; and our own worlds opened up to us through the computer or the cell phone or the CD player. My sister Jessica had her earphones on more often than not. I could carry on three or more conversations at the same time with instant messaging. Dad could talk to clients, surf the Internet, or watch hours of pre-recorded television shows, usually all at the same time. Mom never jumped down into the technology rabbit hole as we did.

Family Night was born when Mom almost dropped a pot full of pasta because her own cell phone started buzzing.

Excerpt 2 (lines 55–66): That first Family Night was not a total success, but Mom soldiered on. Every Monday evening we silenced our electronics and gathered around the table; and each time, setting aside our technological toys became a little easier. We managed four consecutive technology-free Mondays before the school year ended and summer vacation began. The next two months would be filled with soccer practice, summer camps, and play rehearsals for Jessica and me. My father would be taking business trips, and Mom’s company would need her to work late for a couple of weeks. We wouldn’t be able to have Family Night every Monday.

To my surprise I realized that I would miss those few hours each week when the house was filled with my family’s laughter and conversation instead of the beeps and rings of our various gadgets. I was looking forward to the summer and all of the activities the season brought; but I was also glad to know that when we really wanted to, we could silence the electronic buzz that infused our house and just be a family again.

Which paragraph is an accurate and appropriate summary of the two excerpts?

- A Every member of the narrator’s family constantly used some form of electronic gadget, including cell phones, CD players, and computers. This constant communication with the outside world led to a decrease in the time that the family actually spent communicating with each other. In an effort to improve the situation, the narrator’s mother began a tradition called Family Night.
- B The narrator’s mother initiated Family Night when she saw that family members were too wrapped up in their gadgets to effectively communicate with one another. Family Night did not succeed immediately but became easier as the weeks passed. Over time, the narrator came to realize the importance of taking time out from a busy life to enjoy a quiet evening with family.
- C After becoming irritated with technology, the narrator’s mother began Family Night. Every Monday the family would spend the entire evening with each other rather than with their technological gadgets. This routine lasted until summer vacation began, when the children became busy with various commitments.
- D The narrator and his family became hooked on computers, cell phones, and CD players. One night the narrator’s mother became upset with the constant interference of technology. She began Family Night, which worked for a while until the family members went back to their busy lives.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

(Refer to “On the Road” and “Letter to the City Council”)

16 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from “On the Road” (lines 5–12)

That familiar octagonal shape on so many of our street corners has not always been there. Appearing first in 1915 in Detroit, Michigan, the first stop signs lacked a uniform shape or color. In 1922 the American Association of State Highway Officials (AASHO) created the uniform octagonal shape, and in 1924 the color became a standard yellow with black lettering. Why wasn’t the sign red? In 1924 red still looked very dark at night. The stop sign had to wait until 1954 when scientific processes for creating reflective material

were invented. With the invention of this reflective material, white lettering on a red background was used to help differentiate the cautionary yellow “warning” sign from the more directive “STOP” sign.

Excerpt from “Letter to the City Council” (lines 1–7)

Yesterday, as I was walking to Yardlow High School from my home on Euclid Street, I became alarmed once again by the speeding cars that rocketed past me, unconcerned for pedestrian safety. As usual, when I reached the corner of Euclid Street and Oak Street, I cringed as trucks, motorcycles, and SUVs ignored the yield sign as they merged at full speed onto Oak Street. I must use infinite caution at this intersection daily because the message to slow down eludes those drivers. I am calling on you to protect the neighborhood residents from danger by replacing the ineffective “Yield” sign with a more direct “Stop” sign.

Which is an accurate and appropriate summary of the excerpts?

- F** The shape and color of the stop sign have been changed many times since its first use in the early twentieth century. Currently, the stop sign is uniformly octagonal and red. The speaker in “Letter to the City Council” supports the use of stop signs instead of yield signs because stop signs are more conducive to pedestrian safety.
- G** The stop sign has changed greatly over the decades. It lacked uniformity at first but later evolved into a yellow octagon with black lettering and finally a red, reflective octagon with white lettering. The speaker in “Letter to the City Council” seeks to have a stop sign installed at a corner that she feels is dangerous due to drivers’ careless disregard for a safe speed.
- H** Though stop signs began without any uniformity of shape or color, the invention of reflective paint allowed the creation of a single stop sign model. Stop signs are now octagonal and red with white lettering. The speaker in “Letter to the City Council” is upset with the council for allowing a yield sign at a dangerous corner instead of mandating a more directive stop sign.
- J** When the stop sign was first developed, it was yellow with black lettering because these colors stood out in the dark. Scientific advances in later decades caused the stop sign to change from yellow to red and the lettering from black to white. The speaker in “Letter to the City Council” believes that as drivers approach an intersection, they need to be more aware of the safety of pedestrians.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

Directions: Read the following excerpt and answer question 18.

Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from an online article

In 1966 Congress passed an act creating the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. This area is truly one of our national treasures. No one should travel to Wyoming or Montana without visiting Bighorn National Canyon. The national park spans roughly 120,000 acres from southern Montana into northern Wyoming and boasts a very diverse landscape. Visitors can see forests, mountains, deserts, canyons, lakes, and wetlands. This impressive variety allows for a wide range of recreational activities. Visitors who want to go camping, hiking, biking, or fishing will find the perfect opportunity at Bighorn Canyon.

Excerpt from an online brochure

The Bighorn National Forest, located in northern Wyoming within the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, is populated by several species of pine, fir, and spruce. The forest offers more than sixty camping grounds for use during the summer months and snowmobile trails and downhill skiing areas for winter recreation. The Cloud Peak Wilderness, an alpine area that stretches for twenty-seven miles alongside the Bighorn Mountain range, is also located in the park. Many tourists are attracted to this area each year.

18 Based upon the two excerpts, which paragraph accurately and appropriately presents a summary of findings for research purposes?

- F** Established in 1966, the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area is located in southern Montana and northern Wyoming. Inside this area is the Bighorn National Forest. The forest contains several tree species, including pine, spruce, and fir. Visitors can either camp at one of sixty camping grounds or go skiing and snowmobiling during the winter. Some people also choose to explore the alpine area known as the Cloud Peak Wilderness, which is twenty-seven miles long.
- G** The Bighorn Canyon National Recreation area was established by Congress in 1966. The wide variety of landscapes that make up the recreation area include deserts, mountains, wetlands, canyons, forests, and lakes. People who visit Bighorn Canyon can choose from a number of outdoor activities. They can go camping, hiking, biking, or fishing. They can also ski and snowmobile in the Bighorn National Forest or explore the twenty-seven miles of Cloud Peak Wilderness.
- H** Established in 1966, the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area is located in southern Montana and northern Wyoming. From mountains to deserts, the area offers diverse terrain along with a variety of outdoor activities. Within the recreation area is Bighorn National Forest. This forest contains several tree species and is open for summer and winter use. Another attraction within the forest is the Cloud Peak Wilderness alpine area.
- J** The Bighorn Canyon National Recreation area was established by Congress in 1966. It covers 120,000 acres of Montana and Wyoming and contains various landscapes. Visitors can go camping or hiking through mountain, desert, and canyon areas; or they can fish in the lakes and wetlands. The recreation area is also the home of the Bighorn National Forest, which is made up of tree species such as fir, pine, and spruce.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3**

(Refer to “Emily Dickinson: An American Poet”)

36 Read these excerpts from “Emily Dickinson: An American Poet.”**Excerpt 1 (introduction)**

Emily Dickinson remains one of America’s most renowned nineteenth-century poets. Her poetry is studied in classrooms throughout the country and by a host of dedicated scholars. Dickinson was not known as a great poet during her lifetime, however. A recluse who avoided the outside world for much of her life, the poet never released more than a handful of her poems into the public sphere while she was alive. If not for the loving effort of Dickinson’s sister, niece, and close friends, Americans may never have known the work of one of their country’s great poets.

Excerpt 2 (lines 41–46)

The subjects of her poems vary as much as her technique. Many topics center on her everyday surroundings, such as her home and village, while others explore the topics of religion, immortality, and death. Several of her poems that were written during the time of the Civil War explore the idea of the loss of loved ones. Although she lived a quiet life, she found ways to express her inner thoughts, emotions, joys, and fears through her writing; and her poems are filled with emotional intensity.

Which paragraph accurately and appropriately summarizes the excerpts?

- F** Emily Dickinson is a well-known American poet. Though Dickinson was a recluse and not recognized as a great poet during her lifetime, students and scholars still study her work, most of which was recovered by Dickinson’s friends and family. Despite Dickinson’s isolation from the outside world, her poems cover a wide range of topics. Through her poetry, Dickinson explored the world as well as her own thoughts and emotions.
- G** Emily Dickinson was not well known during her lifetime, but she is now studied throughout the country. Dickinson’s poetry, most of which was recovered by her niece, her sister, and her friends, addresses a wide range of subjects. Dickinson explores ideas regarding immortality and death, everyday life, and her own thoughts and emotions. The Civil War was also a source of inspiration for the poet.

- H** Emily Dickinson is a great American poet whose work almost went undiscovered. Dickinson was a recluse and published only a few poems during her lifetime. The rest of her work was published by her family and her friends after her death.

ADVANCED

Justify synthesis, précis, or explication, citing text.

PT3 (1)

Despite this initial lack of fame, Dickinson remains a widely read poet who addressed a range of topics.

- J** Emily Dickinson is a widely read and frequently studied poet, despite her dislike for venturing into the outside world. The topics on which Dickinson wrote varied greatly and were influenced both by her daily life and by outside events. Dickinson’s exploration of varying subjects lends her poetry an intensely emotional quality.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3**

(Refer to “The Fisherman”)

5 Read this excerpt from “The Fisherman.” (lines 6–20)

As the uncontested Largemouth Bass Champion of our region, Turner’s prowess at reeling in the big catches was renowned. A less modest man would have capitalized on the success he had garnered on area lakes and rivers; but he was, in his own words, “the ultimate amateur.” Turner shunned fame along with the opportunities for profit that came with such talent as a fisherman. Every newspaper photograph of Turner—taken only when a nearby fisherman happened to have a camera at the ready—depicted a reluctant hero, a white-haired, simply-dressed fellow holding a fish as a coveted honor. Looking at these snapshots, I saw a lightly lined face arranged in an expression of near-reverence as he prepared to release his prizes back into their home waters.

In mid-week one September day after years of our working together, Turner had asked casually, “Can you go to the lake Saturday and Sunday?”

Few could boast of friendship with this unassuming yet strangely distant man. Fewer still had ever been invited to fish with him. I had in some way earned his amity and his respect, two considerations which Turner seldom gave in combination. His invitation for two consecutive days was so unexpected that I balked before nodding assent, clumsily and unsuccessfully feigning nonchalance.

Now read this précis of the excerpt.

Although Turner is well known for his skill as a fisherman, he is humble. He avoids any fame and fortune that the sport offers and releases any fish that he catches back into the water. Turner has few friends and does not often invite others to fish with him. The narrator of the passage is thrilled and surprised to receive an invitation from Turner to accompany him on a fishing trip.

Justify the accuracy of the précis by selecting the statement below that is a correct evaluation of the précis.

- A** The précis mentions that Turner will usually release his catches, thus providing irrelevant information.

- B** The précis discusses Turner’s shyness and the narrator’s love of fishing, thus restating the central points of the excerpt.
- C** The précis focuses on Turner’s modesty and the narrator’s response to the invitation, thus targeting the important elements of the excerpt.
- D** The précis fails to mention that Turner and the narrator work together, thus omitting an important discussion of the connection between them.

DOK: 3**ADVANCED****Practice Test 3**

2e: *The student will analyze (e.g., interpret, compare, contrast, evaluate, etc.) literary elements in multiple texts from a variety of genres and media for their effect on meaning. (DOK 3)*

- 1) Literary Text and Literary Non-fiction -**Short stories, novels, biographies, autobiographies, narrative essays** (e.g., character, setting, plot, conflict, theme, mood, tone, point of view, allusion, figurative language, stylistic devices, dramatic irony, symbolism, imagery, language/word choice, foreshadowing, flashback, etc.)
 - Poetry** (e.g., structure, language, theme, setting, persona, conflict, dramatic irony, symbolism, allusion, figurative language, stylistic devices, imagery, language/word choice, etc.)
 - Drama** (e.g., character, structure, techniques [e.g., soliloquy], mood, tone, conflict, imagery, allusion, figurative language, stylistic devices, dramatic irony, language/word choice, foreshadowing, etc.)
- 2) Informational Texts -**Exposition, argumentation** (e.g., language, point of view, structure, irony, symbolism, allusion, figurative language, imagery, language/word choice, etc.)

BASIC
Recognize the use of literary elements in various genres and media to determine their effects.
PT1 (2)

7 Read these paragraphs.**Paragraph 1**

Astronomy is a hobby that many people find *boring*. They *deny* that it can be exciting to gaze through the small eyepiece of a telescope for hours at a time, trying to catch a glimpse of an elusive star, planet, or astronomical event. What they *fail* to grasp is that the night sky is full of mystery. Many great thinkers, such as Galileo and Isaac Newton, spent their time *studying* it, *worried* that knowledge of what was really happening in the universe would *elude* them.

Paragraph 2

Astronomy is a hobby that many people find *awe-inspiring*. They *believe* that it can be exciting to gaze through the small eyepiece of a telescope for hours at a time, trying to catch a glimpse of an elusive star, planet, or astronomical event. What they *manage* to grasp is that the night sky is full of mystery. Many great thinkers, such as Galileo and Isaac Newton, spent their time *contemplating* it, *certain* that knowledge of what was really happening in the universe would *inspire* them.

What impact did replacing the italicized words have on paragraph 2?

- A The paragraph is less emotional.
- B The paragraph is less judgmental.
- C The paragraph is more optimistic.
- D The paragraph is more informative.

DOK: 2**BASIC****Practice Test 1**

(Refer to “Tennessee Williams, Mississippi’s Playwright”)

35 Read these two statements.**Statement from the passage (lines 1–2)**

Tennessee Williams, a native of Mississippi, was the *greatest* playwright ever to *hail from* the South.

Revised statement from the passage

Tennessee Williams, a native of Mississippi, was the biggest playwright ever to come out of the South.

What effect does word choice have on the revised statement?

- A It is less formal.
- B It is less hopeful.
- C It is more sincere.
- D It is more objective.

DOK: 2**BASIC****Practice Test 1****PROFICIENT**

Analyze literary elements in multiple texts from various genres and media to determine their effect on meaning.

**IS (1) PT1 (3)
PT2 (3)PT3 (4)**

1 Read the following two selections.**Selection 1:**

The window allowed the drops of water to form small rivulets as they journeyed toward the bottom of the pane. I surveyed the scene outside the window and watched as the heavy morning fog lifted from the surface of the lake. The gray seemed to blossom into a lightness of white and disappear as the sun made vain attempts to shine from behind the clouds. My mind drifted with the clouds to the memory of last night's meeting with an old high school friend. When we first had arrived at the appointed meeting place, we attempted to resurrect memories of past days and times spent together. Slowly, we realized that neither of us had remained the same person as the other remembered. We had changed with time or time had changed us. The lifting of the fog hastily revealed a new day.

Selection 2:

The melody causes the room to swell
with intensity
as an old hand plays a familiar tune.
Dancers sway across the floor
while the rhythm floats
filling every crevice with the staccato beats.
Hands start clapping and feet start stomping
measuring time
and the room just got a whole lot bigger.

How do the authors' uses of diction in the selections affect mood?

- A. The mood created in Selection 1 reveals a narrator who is older than the narrator in Selection 2.
- B. The mood in Selection 1 is anxious, while the mood in Selection 2 is active.
- C. The mood created in Selection 1 reveals a narrator who is sad, while the narrator in Selection 2 is confused.
- D. The mood illustrated in Selection 1 is reflective, while the mood in Selection 2 is excited.*

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Item Specifications**

(Refer to "Playing the Game")

5 Read these paragraphs.**Paragraph from the passage (lines 1–11)**

History tells us that people long have loved to compete in games. From the times of the ancient Greeks and Romans to the modern day, the desire to master a game and defeat opponents has driven athletes to do their best. The same passionate drive experienced by athletes is a spark igniting enthusiastic sports fans everywhere. This love of sports is not merely a result of the growth of professional sports and the sports industry during the last fifty years. This love of sports, which has been present for centuries, is exemplified in the American-Indian game of *toli*.

Revised paragraph from the passage

History tells us that people long have loved to compete in games, and my own experience supports this. In playing sports from tennis to basketball, I have been driven to do my best by the desire to master the game and defeat my opponents, as athletes have done from the times of the ancient Greeks and Romans to the modern day. As a spectator watching athletes' passionate drive, I've felt that same spark ignited within me. Though the growth of professional sports and the sports industry during the last fifty years has no doubt contributed to my love of sports, I've been particularly inspired by the American-Indian game of *toli*, which my ancestors played centuries ago and my family still plays today.

In comparing the two paragraphs above, what effect does point of view have?

- A The point of view makes the second paragraph more informative.
- B The point of view makes the first paragraph more persuasive.
- C The point of view makes the first paragraph more forthright.
- D The point of view makes the second paragraph more personal.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1**

(Refer to “The Great Blue Heron”)

24 Read these two statements.**Statement from the passage (lines 1–6)**

If someone describes seeing a four-foot tall, grayish-blue bird slowly stalking on stick-thin legs through shallow water, its long, S-shaped neck and pointed bill poised to strike an unsuspecting fish or frog, that person is most likely looking at North America's largest heron, the great blue heron.

Statement from an article

In the hush of the morning, the feathered fowl sweeps silently down to the shallow water and lands without as much as a ripple in the marsh.

Which of the following describes the effect of the authors' use of alliteration in these two statements?

- F It helps convey the authors' admiration for the heron.
- G It helps convey the authors' concern for the heron.
- H It helps portray the heron as intelligent.
- J It helps portray the heron as fragile.

(Refer to “The Great Blue Heron” and “The Great White Heron”)

27 Read the following excerpts from the passage and the poem.

Excerpt from passage (lines 33–38)

Standing in ankle-deep water, the great blue heron will often remain frozen for a long time while eyeing its prey. Using a special vertebra that allows its neck to coil into the shape of an *s*, the great blue heron can uncoil its neck to attack at lightning speed and use its long, sharp bill to impale the prey.

Excerpt from the poem (lines 24–31)

It is only when I turn back to shore
that I begin to understand.
A shrieking cry rises from the gnarled and twisted limbs
of the lagoon’s lush trees.
There, a large snowy-plumed bird hangs upside down from
a branch,
one of its spiny legs snagged in a tangled nest
of old fishing line.

Which comparison concerning the authors’ use of language in these two excerpts is accurate?

- A Both excerpts use irony to establish an oppressive tone.
- B Both excerpts use imagery to construct a realistic scene.
- C Both excerpts use alliteration to suggest quick movement.
- D Both excerpts use metaphors to characterize the setting.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

(Refer to “Tennessee Williams, Mississippi’s Playwright”)

21 Read these two statements.

Statement from the passage (lines 37–38)

Consequently, his fame and success reached a level equaled by few other playwrights of his day.

Revised statement from the passage

Consequently, his fame and success took flight, soaring beyond other playwrights of his day.

Which sentence accurately contrasts the difference in the uses of figurative language in these two statements?

- A A metaphor makes the second statement more intense.
- B Imagery makes the second statement more persuasive.
- C An analogy makes the first statement more clear.
- D Irony makes the first statement more dramatic.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

(Refer to “Thoughts on High School”)

29 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from an early draft of “Thoughts on High School”

The years blurred as I passed tests
and went to classes.
I forgot to look through the cracks that separate
are and were and will be.

Revised excerpt from “Thoughts on High School” (lines 36–39)

The years blurred as I tallied tests taken
and lessons learned.

I forgot to look through the cracks that separate
are and were and will be.

How does the use of alliteration in the revised excerpt support the meaning of the poem?

- A Alliteration clarifies the speaker’s impatience to graduate from high school.
- B Alliteration reinforces the contrast being drawn between the past and the present.
- C Alliteration emphasizes the speaker’s enjoyment of individual high school experiences.
- D Alliteration increases the pace of the lines to mimic the swiftness with which time passes.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2**

(Refer to “Family Night”)

36 Read these excerpts.**Excerpt from “Family Night” (lines 15–19)**

“Bring you a drink, Jessica?” Mom hollered. “I’m your mother, not your waitress! Get your own drink!” I was in my room, stationed in front of the computer; and from what I could hear, the pots and pans started to receive rough treatment. I did not care enough to look into the ruckus, though. Darnell was in the middle of instant messaging me about how Larry got into trouble with Mrs. Marsh during geometry today.

Excerpt from another story

“Are you going to talk to me, or what?” I asked impatiently. Carlos hunched over his lunch tray, refusing to make eye contact. I knew he was mad at me, but I was not sure why.

“Remember at the beginning of the year, when we said we’d be lab partners?” As my friend spoke, a sick feeling grew in the pit of my stomach.

“I talked to Adam, and he said you had agreed to be *his* partner.” Carlos looked up just then, and I could see the hurt in his eyes. I knew I had really messed up. I needed to find a way to make this mistake up to him.

Which statement below accurately evaluates the use of conflict in both excerpts?

- F** Both excerpts suggest that for most people conflicts are unavoidable and should therefore not be taken too seriously.
- G** Both excerpts suggest that conflict could be avoided if people paid more attention to the effects of their actions on others.
- H** Both excerpts suggest that people often recognize the sources of conflict too late and rarely make an effort to change their behavior.
- J** Both excerpts suggest that people would experience fewer conflicts if they spent less time with individuals whose ideas disagree with their own.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

(Refer to “The Fisherman”)

6 Read these excerpts from “The Fisherman.”

Excerpt 1 (lines 23–27)

My companion had pulled in eleven fish, all prime catches. We weighed and admired and photographed and slipped all back below the surface. “Catch and release, catch and release, that’s our motto,” he would intone as, one by one, each fish shook off the shock and darted away, back to the depths and the darkness.

Excerpt 2 (lines 31–36)

Murmuring, “Let’s trade,” Turner signaled for me to hand over my own discount-store rod. This gesture was his terse, mannish way of disguising charity as barter. Our mutual awareness of the value of his gift embarrassed us to silence. I readied my new rod and cast my line into the water, hearing the soft thump as bait and weight hit the surface. Turner’s line followed in a clean arc, and we returned to the purpose of our outing.

Which statement below accurately evaluates the use of dialogue in the excerpts?

- F** The author uses dialogue to further the action of the passage.
- G** The author uses dialogue to provide insight into Turner’s character.
- H** The author uses dialogue to characterize the narrator’s attitude toward Turner.

J The author uses dialogue to mark shifts in tone that occur throughout the passage.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

(Refer to “Letter to City Council”)

15 Read these excerpts from “Letter to City Council.”

Excerpt 1 (lines 1–4): Yesterday, as I was walking to Yardlow High School from my home on Euclid Street, I became alarmed once again by the speeding cars that rocketed past me, unconcerned for pedestrian safety. As usual, when I reached the corner of Euclid Street and Oak Street, I cringed as trucks, motorcycles, and SUVs ignored the yield sign as they merged at full speed onto Oak Street.

Excerpt 2 (lines 13–16): To compound the problem, drivers anticipate the absence of a stop sign while they careen down Euclid Street. Although the speed limit is clearly marked “30 MPH,” cars zoom along at far higher speeds. Some drivers slow down at the yield sign; but when they are approaching at such a high speed, any car or pedestrian in the intersection is in danger.

Which statement accurately evaluates the effect of word choice on meaning in the excerpts?

- A** The word choice illustrates the negative results should the dangerous intersection remain unchanged.
- B** The word choice emphasizes the author’s despair regarding the problem of the dangerous intersection.
- C** The word choice strengthens the reader’s perception of the great speed with which motorists travel through the dangerous intersection.
- D** The word choice clarifies the description of the types of vehicles that threaten the safety of the pedestrians crossing the dangerous intersection.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

(Refer to “Lonesome Road”)

27 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from an early draft of “Lonesome Road”

For now, though,
we share our sandwiches,
and Grandfather shares his fishing poles,
and we share our thoughts and dreams together,
and this is enough.

Revised excerpt, from “Lonesome Road” (lines 46–49)

For now, though, we share our sandwiches,
and Grandfather shares his fishing poles,
and we share our thoughts and dreams together.
This is enough.

How does the revision of the second excerpt affect the meaning of the poem?

- A** The combination of the first and second lines clarifies the final action that occurs within the poem.
- B** The combination of the first and second lines decreases the contrast established between past and present.
- C** The separation of the last line emphasizes the speaker’s acceptance and the resolution of an inner conflict.
- D** The separation of the last line confirms the finality of the creek’s sale and suggests that the speaker will seek a new retreat.

(Refer to “Lonesome Road”)

31 Read these excerpts from “Lonesome Road”

Excerpt 1 (lines 19–22)

Emerald leaves dance and sway in the breeze
as a lonesome song plays in the branches of the trees.
Holly says the sound’s like songs of Sirens,
a luring call toward the chill water of the creek.

Excerpt 2 (lines 27–30)

We come to a steadfast stone fence
tempting us to bound aboard.
Tip-toeing across, we balance ourselves,
pretending to be acrobats at the circus.

Which statement below accurately evaluates how the use of setting in the excerpts supports the meaning of the passage?

- A** In both excerpts, aspects of the setting are depicted as mirroring the speaker’s resistance.
- B** In both excerpts, aspects of the setting are depicted as affecting the speaker’s emotion.
- C** In Excerpt 1, the setting is depicted as challenging, while in Excerpt 2, the setting is depicted as an opportunity that the speaker must choose.
- D** In Excerpt 1, the setting is depicted as threatening, while in Excerpt 2, the setting is depicted as reminiscent of the speaker’s childhood.

ADVANCED

Justify analysis of the effect of literary elements for their effect on meaning.

PT2 (1) PT3(1)

(Refer to “Friar Bacon: A Man of Science” and “Legacies”)

16 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from “Friar Bacon: A Man of Science” (lines 16–26)

As a teacher, Roger Bacon both amazed and terrified his students when he passed a ray of sunlight through an intricate arrangement of ground glass beads, producing a visual rainbow in his classroom. He insisted on applying a modern scientific method and demanded that his students precisely record the minutest details of their scientific observations. Bacon’s adherence to his own scientific standards marked a break from the prominent traditions of the time. Because Bacon’s ideas differed from traditional scientific views, many of his contemporaries were highly skeptical of his experiments, his inventions, and his theories about the natural world. Still, his steadfast insistence upon the necessity for clearly defined rules of experimentation; his demand for simple and direct explanation of naturally observed phenomena; and his popularization of the newly re-discovered texts relating Aristotle’s theories of physics and the natural world helped establish the empirical rules under which modern science functions.

Excerpt from “Legacies” (lines 6–15)

The known, the unknown, both are one to those who are not strong;

In everyone they resonate, the valiant and the frail.

The memories of those long gone from the field

Leave legacies to cherish or deplore.

But all of us leave memories to those who come hereafter.

Not all of us work wondrous works, but all of us leave

Works of art, some brittle, some intense.

To those whose infant clothes still lie waiting in a drawer

Leave wonder or leave scorn, leave joy or prickly thorns.

Yes, all of us leave memories to those who come hereafter.

Now read this analysis of the excerpts.

In both excerpts symbolism helps to illuminate the author’s purpose.

Based upon the use of literary elements in the excerpts, which statement below justifies the accuracy or inaccuracy of the analysis?

- F** The first excerpt uses the symbolism of Aristotle’s writings to mark Friar Bacon as a pioneer, and the second excerpt uses thorns to symbolize the harm that humans often do to later generations.
- G** The first excerpt relies on a persuasive tone and point of view to outline the developments made by Friar Bacon, and the second excerpt relies on the creation of mood and atmosphere to emphasize the importance of art.
- H** The first excerpt uses the rainbow as a symbol to highlight the value of endlessly pursuing knowledge, and the second excerpt uses the symbolism of baby clothes to emphasize the limitless potential of the human mind.
- J** The first excerpt relies on formal diction and factual information to convey the author’s admiration of Friar Bacon, and the second excerpt relies on tone and figurative language to promote the importance of living a good life.

DOK: 3

ADVANCED

Practice Test 2

(Refer to “Lonesome Road”)

30 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from an early draft of “Lonesome Road”

Emerald leaves dance and sway in the wind
as a lonesome song plays in the tree branches.

Holly thinks the sound's like the music of the Sirens,
a luring call toward the chill water of the creek.

Excerpt from "Lonesome Road" (lines 19–22)

Emerald leaves dance and sway in the breeze
as a lonesome song plays in the branches of the trees.

Holly says the sound's like songs of Sirens,
a luring call toward the chill water of the creek.

Justify the decision to include rhyme and alliteration in the revised excerpt by selecting the statement below that correctly evaluates the effect of the stylistic devices on the excerpt.

- F** The use of rhyme and alliteration speeds the pace of the excerpt to echo the excited mood established in these lines.
- G** The use of rhyme and alliteration creates a clearer visual image of the setting of the poem established in these lines.
- H** The use of rhyme and alliteration emphasizes the awestruck tone that the speaker adopts established in these lines.
- J** The use of rhyme and alliteration mirrors the sounds that the speaker is describing established in these lines.

DOK: 3

ADVANCED

Practice Test 3

2f: *The student will distinguish fact from opinion in different media. (DOK 2)*

- 1) TV ads
- 2) Billboards
- 3) Essays
- 4) Literary non-fiction
- 5) TV commentary
- 6) Editorials
- 7) Political speeches
- 8) Letters to the Editor

BASIC
Recognize and identify fact and opinion.
PT1 (1) PT2 (1) PT3 (1)

1 Read these statements taken from a television advertisement.

- (1) The Television Dustcover is all you need to protect your most precious investment—your television.
- (2) The Television Dustcover attaches to the screen of the television.
- (3) The cover protects your television screen from potentially damaging dust, and it makes a wonderful fashion statement in your home.
- (4) Whether you opt for the striped or the floral print, the Television Dustcover looks so good you may prefer leaving it on instead of watching television.

Which statement expresses a *fact*?

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

DOK: 1

BASIC

Practice Test 1

33 Read this excerpt from an essay.

(1) Born in Limestone, Tennessee, in 1786, David “Davy” Crockett achieved hero status for his bravery in the Alamo; but his role in Tennessee politics was of greater importance. (2) Crockett was first elected to public office in 1821, serving in the Tennessee legislature for two terms before suffering defeat. (3) Crockett

responded by running for Congress. (4) He served three terms representing Tennessee in Washington, D.C., in the 1820s and 1830s.

Which sentence expresses an opinion?

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

DOK: 1

BASIC

Practice Test 2

(Refer to “Playing the Game”)

20 Which of the following statements from the passage is an *opinion*?

- F However, baseball, as it has come to be known, was not this country’s first game to be played with a ball and a bat.
- G Players from opposing teams, along with their followers, would camp out near the playing field on the night before a contest.
- H A playing field was marked at the boundaries by two goalposts and varied in length from a hundred feet to five miles.
- J Some of the rules have changed, but the intensity and excitement of the game are still present.

DOK: 1

BASIC

Practice Test 3

PROFICIENT

Distinguish fact from opinion in different media.

IS (1) PT1 (1)

PT2 (3) PT3 (4)

1 Read the following political speech.

My fellow citizens, I thank you for coming today. You and I are at an important crossroads in the future of our fair state. I have a vision for Mississippi. I understand the challenges and the opportunities that must be faced and taken. My primary question for you this day is this: Are you satisfied with the current state of affairs in Mississippi? If you can honestly answer “yes” to that question, I encourage you to vote for my opponent, Steve Wilson. If, however, you are like me and cannot honestly answer “yes” to that question, I encourage you to listen to what I have to say. The future of our state depends on three key issues: education, education, and education. We must educate our children so that they will be equipped to work in a new economy; we must educate our parents so that they will be able to guide their children into an understanding of values and moral principles passed down to us from our ancestors; and we must educate each other about the importance of diversity and understanding between people from different locations and backgrounds. That is where the future of Mississippi must begin, my fellow citizens. I am Julia Perez, and I am running for governor.

Now read the following billboard:



Which of the following represents a fact characterizing both the speech and the billboard?

- A. Neither candidate thinks that creating strong families is important to the future of Mississippi.
- B. Julia Perez does not care about health care; Steve Wilson does not care about the future of Mississippi.
- C. Julia Perez and Steve Wilson both say that education and diversity are important to the future of Mississippi. *
- D. Both candidates are willing to increase income and property taxes to fund their Education initiatives for Mississippi.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Item Specifications

14 Read this excerpt from a newspaper article.

Although American automobile producers continue to dominate the market, they face increasing challenges. Aggressive foreign competition, staggering financial obligations, and increasing gasoline prices are forcing the American auto industry to cut costs and rethink manufacturing strategies.

The effect for the American consumer is not all that dismal. Many dealerships are offering incentive packages to entice people to buy American-made cars and trucks. Financing packages with attractively low interest rates, free upgrades, and manufacturer-supported rebates mean that customers can drive away with the deal of a lifetime. Though this will cause falling sales revenues in the short term, the big American carmakers are paying for long-term customer loyalty.

Now read this billboard.

Big Labor Day Sale
Rightprice Motor Company
 100's of American-Made Cars, Trucks, SUV's,
 4 X 4's, and Family Vehicles
Rightprice Motor Company has the lowest prices in town.
 No credit? No problem!
HUGE DISCOUNTS AND EASY FINANCING

Which statement below is an accurate evaluation of how facts and opinions are used in the newspaper article and the billboard?

- F** The reader can infer from facts in both the newspaper article and the billboard that automobile dealerships are giving large rebates.
- G** The reader can infer from opinions in both the newspaper article and the billboard that American-made vehicles are of better quality than foreign-made vehicles.
- H** The idea that consumers should consider upgrades before purchasing a vehicle is an opinion the reader can infer from both the newspaper article and the billboard.
- J** The idea that American automobile manufacturers are willing to cut profits to increase sales is a fact the reader can infer from both the newspaper article and the billboard.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

(Refer to “Engleton City Recreation Center Newsletter”)

7 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from “Engleton City Recreation Center Newsletter”

On behalf of the city of Engleton, I am pleased to announce the grand opening of our city’s first recreation center. As many of you know, the creation of this center has been a lengthy process. The center was designed to provide a safe, entertaining, and educational environment for the city’s youth. Beginning this month all Engleton residents will receive a monthly newsletter so that we can keep everyone apprised of news and upcoming events at the center. We look forward to seeing you all there!

Excerpt from a letter to the city council

Overall, I have been impressed with this new addition to our city. The council has done a great job of contributing to the well-being of city residents. Though the safety class at first appeared to cover only common sense safety tips, my children and I found that we had learned quite a bit by the end of the evening. We are looking forward to the summer carnival and to the upcoming movie night. My only complaint regarding the center so far is its focus on fun over learning. Perhaps in the coming months, the center can focus a bit more on educating the city’s younger residents.

Which statement is an accurate evaluation of the use of fact and opinion in the two excerpts?

- A The idea that the recreation center provides a variety of activities for residents is supported by opinion in the first excerpt and by fact in the second excerpt.
- B The idea that the recreation center addresses the safety of citizens is supported by fact in the first excerpt and by opinion in the second excerpt.
- C The idea that the recreation center should focus less on entertainment and more on education is supported by opinion in both excerpts.
- D The idea that the recreation center is a positive addition to the city is supported by fact in both excerpts.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

(Refer to “Friar Bacon: A Man of Science”)

12 Read this excerpt and paragraph from “Friar Bacon: A Man of Science.”

Excerpt (lines 11–14)

Bacon made advances in the field of optics, known at that time as perspective, using pieces of glass ground and polished in order to magnify objects. He advanced the study of the stars as physical objects, and he estimated closely the actual distance to the nearest star—our own sun. Bacon was clearly a man ahead of his time.

Paragraph (lines 16–20)

As a teacher, Roger Bacon both amazed and terrified his students when he passed a ray of sunlight through an intricate arrangement of ground glass beads, producing a visual rainbow in his classroom. He insisted on applying a modern scientific method and demanded that his students precisely record the minutest details of their scientific observations. Bacon’s adherence to his own scientific standards marked a break from the prominent theories of the time.

Which statement accurately evaluates the use of fact and opinion in the excerpt and the paragraph?

- F** The idea that Friar Bacon’s ideas differed from those of his contemporaries is supported by opinion in the excerpt and by fact in the paragraph.
- G** The idea that Friar Bacon’s scientific experiments were impressive is supported by opinion in both the excerpt and the paragraph.
- H** The idea that Friar Bacon was a demanding scientist is supported by opinion in the excerpt and by fact in the paragraph.
- J** The idea that Friar Bacon worked in the field of astronomy is supported by fact in both the excerpt and the paragraph.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

25 Read these excerpts.**Excerpt from an advertisement**

For a quick burst of energy any time of day, try a Joltin' Juice Smoothie. Containing no stimulants such as caffeine, Joltin' Juice Smoothies provide an awesome energy surge from good nutrition. Made from a combination of yogurt, fruit juice, and our tasty high-protein nutritional booster, Joltin' Juice Smoothies are available in five delicious fruit flavors. The natural ingredients in Joltin' Juice Smoothies provide the minimum adult daily requirements of vitamins and minerals. Join the health-conscious crowd and experience the long-lasting energy boost that comes from this healthful drink.

Excerpt from an article in a consumer magazine

Fruit smoothies are increasingly popular with health-conscious consumers. The basic ingredients of a smoothie are fresh fruit, fruit juice, crushed ice, and yogurt. These ingredients lure unwary consumers into believing that a smoothie is a nutritious addition to any diet. Despite the healthful ingredients, many smoothies contain substantial amounts of sugar. Even low-fat smoothies contain up to 500 calories and disturbingly high levels of carbohydrates and sodium. Finally, some commercially produced smoothies cost more than a restaurant meal. The best advice for smoothie-loving consumers is to make your own. A homemade smoothie made from a fresh banana, low-fat yogurt, and ice is a healthful and inexpensive snack.

Which statement below is an accurate evaluation of how facts and opinions are used in the two excerpts?

- A Both excerpts use opinions to support the idea that smoothies are a popular commercial product.
- B The idea that smoothies have a pleasing taste is supported by opinion in both excerpts.
- C The idea that smoothies provide extra energy is supported by fact in both excerpts.
- D Both excerpts use facts to support nutritional claims about smoothies.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2**

(Refer to “On the Road” and “Letter to City Council”)

17 Read these excerpts.**Excerpt 1, from “On the Road” (lines 33–38)**

Even before the invention of the automobile, horse and buggies and wagons created enough traffic in some intersections that police officers were needed to direct the flow. With the invention of the car, police officer

William L. Potts of Detroit, Michigan, saw the need for another option and focused on adapting railroad signs for street use. In 1920 in Detroit, the world’s first four-way, three-color traffic lights were installed in a total of fifteen busy intersections within the year.

Excerpt 2, from “Letter to City Council” (lines 8–11)

One of the most important reasons for this change is the close proximity of the high school. A stop sign rather than a yield sign will require drivers to halt at the intersection and look closely for neighborhood students walking to school. At certain times of the year, it is either dark or just barely light outside at 7:30 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. when students are traveling to and from school.

Which statement is an accurate evaluation of how fact and opinion are used in the two excerpts?

- A The idea that pedestrian safety should be a primary concern is supported by opinion in both excerpts.
- B The idea that traffic signs and signals can improve traffic conditions is supported by fact in both excerpts.
- C The idea that motorists will be forced to obey traffic laws if signs and signals are used is supported by fact in Excerpt 1 and by opinion in Excerpt 2.
- D The idea that undirected traffic flow creates hazardous conditions for drivers and pedestrians is supported by opinion in Excerpt 1 and by fact in Excerpt 2.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

25 Read these excerpts.**Excerpt from a television commentary**

In our nation today, the most powerful enemy of democracy is our own apathy. Year after year the sad proof is poor voter turnout. In the 2004 Presidential election, only 60 percent of the voting-age population went to the polls. Worse, most eligible 18- to 20-year-olds chose to ignore this crucial election. Surely we can do better. We must encourage each other to participate in the political system designed by our founding fathers.

Excerpt from a magazine article

Young people are voting in fewer numbers, and many are not involved in the political life of the country at all. Voter apathy can be attributed to several factors. The majority of young people surveyed stated their belief that not only do politicians not listen to their constituents but also they do not keep the promises they made while campaigning. Young people also believe that only wealthy candidates from politically connected families can be elected. Young people have little interest, no engagement, and—because of frustration and disappointment—the feeling that they have no voice in government. They suffer from a lack of confidence in our democratic procedures.

Now read this statement.

Both excerpts use fact and opinion to support the idea that young people are not voting.

Does this statement correctly explain the use of fact and opinion in these excerpts?

- A** Yes, because both the commentary and the article provide evidence and express beliefs
- B** Yes, because the commentary and the article urge young people to participate in elections
- C** No, because both the commentary and the article rely only on information that can be verified
- D** No, because the commentary contains verifiable information but no judgments, while the article only uses beliefs to support ideas

DOK: 2**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3**

33 Read these excerpts.**Excerpt from a newspaper editorial**

For over 100 years, our city's community colleges have provided high-quality, affordable educational opportunities to all. Community colleges help students succeed by offering a wide variety of courses, many aimed at improving job skills. Qualified faculty focus on teaching and maintain extended office hours to accommodate nontraditional students. Students learn from each other because they are part of a diverse group differing in age, experience, and interests. Finally, community college tuition is one-third the tuition of most of the state's public universities. Offering a variety of classes, flexible schedules, and a quality education, our state's community colleges are a wise choice.

Excerpt from a radio advertisement

Emerson Community College provides a quality postsecondary education. Our primary mission is to deliver rigorous undergraduate courses that transfer to degree-granting four-year institutions. We also prepare students for immediate entry into jobs requiring highly skilled workers. Emerson offers exciting and challenging classes in the evenings and on weekends. We welcome students of any age and will work with students who need flexible schedules because of family or job responsibilities. Emerson's faculty consists of professors with impressive experience in their fields. Furthermore, tuition is reasonable and offers a way to save money for future educational goals. Register now for the fall semester.

Which statement below is an accurate evaluation of how facts and opinions are used in the two excerpts?

- A The idea that community college courses focus on workplace success is supported only by fact in both excerpts.
- B The idea that a wide variety of students attend community colleges is supported only by opinion in both excerpts.
- C The newspaper editorial uses opinion to support the idea that faculty members are skilled teachers, while the radio advertisement uses fact.
- D The newspaper editorial uses fact to support the idea that community colleges have lower tuition, while the radio advertisement uses opinion.

DOK: 2**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3**

(Refer to “Emily Dickinson: An American Poet”)

39 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from “Emily Dickinson: An American Poet” (lines 41–50)

The subjects of her poems vary as much as her technique. Many topics center on her everyday surroundings, such as her home and village, while others explore the topics of religion, immortality, and death. Several of her poems that were written during the time of the Civil War explore the idea of the loss of loved ones. Although she lived a quiet life, she found ways to express her inner thoughts, emotions, joys, and fears through her writing; and her poems are filled with emotional intensity.

Dickinson’s published poems received much praise from various newspapers and magazines. Her writing is studied in schools around the world and is loved and enjoyed by many people. She will continue to be remembered for her different way of life, her emotionally charged topics, and her unique writing style.

Excerpt from a theatrical review

This Sunday the Regency Park Theater will be performing *The Belle of Amherst*, the award-winning play based on the letters and poems of Emily Dickinson. Starring Julie Harmon in a one-woman virtuoso performance as the “Belle,” the two-act play by dramatist William Luce has been heralded as one of the best theatrical biographies of our time. Harmon unflinchingly explores a broad range of emotions as the reclusive poet, lending the play an air of realism. We are proud to sponsor this presentation during Women’s History Month and welcome the opportunity to recognize the imagination and creativity of one of the most amazing poets of the nineteenth century.

Which statement is an accurate evaluation of the use of fact and opinion in the two excerpts?

- A The idea that Dickinson wrote about a variety of topics is supported by opinion in the first excerpt and by fact in the second excerpt.
- B The idea that Dickinson is a memorable poet is supported by fact in the first excerpt and by opinion in the second excerpt.
- C The idea that Dickinson wrote emotional poetry is supported by opinion in both excerpts.
- D The idea that Dickinson was an eccentric recluse is supported by fact in both excerpts.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

2g: *The student will apply understanding of electronic text features to gain information or research a topic using electronic libraries (e.g., MAGNOLIA) to produce or present a summary of findings from multiple sources. (DOK 3)*

BASIC

Employ electronic text features to present findings.
--

PROFICIENT

Apply understanding of electronic text features to summarize findings from multiple sources.

IS (1) PT1 (2)
PT2 (4) PT3 (4)

1 Read the following research abstract:

Abstract: Michelangelo Buonarroti was a Renaissance painter, sculptor, architect, and poet who endeavored to create masterpieces that are unmatched even today. This world-renowned artist was born to a lower middle-class family in Florence, Italy, in the 15th Century. Although his father was a hard-working Florentine, Michelangelo never wanted to spend his days doing manual labor. Instead, his hands would fly in motion as he drew and sculpted tiny figures from the time he was only a child....

Now Read the following excerpt from an electronic encyclopedia entry:

Excerpt: Michelangelo Buonarroti was the archetypical artist of the Renaissance. He spoke several languages fluently, created masterpieces of art in several media, and flourished under the patronage of the Medici family in Florence, Italy. This artist was responsible for the creation of sculptures such as *David* and *The Pieta*, paintings such as The Sistine Chapel's ceiling and *Madonna with Child*, and constructions such as the dome on St. Peter's Cathedral and the tomb of Lorenzo d' Medici.

Which of the following accurately presents the findings based upon the information in both the abstract and the excerpt?

- A. Michelangelo Buonarroti was a Fifteenth Century artist who always wanted to create works of art, even when he was a child in a middle class Florentine family. His masterpieces include both sculptures and paintings, the most famous of which is chapel of The Sistine Chapel.*
- B. Michelangelo Buonarroti was a Fifteenth Century artist who produced masterpieces of art like *The Pieta* for the Medici family when he was a child in Renaissance Italy. One of his extraordinary creations is the dome on St. Peter's Cathedral, but it is not what brought him the most fame.
- C. Michelangelo Buonarroti created world-famous art such as *David* and *Madonna with Child* during his illustrious career as a Renaissance artist while supported by the Medici family of Florence, Italy.
- D. Michelangelo Buonarroti created many works of art during his career as a Renaissance artist in Italy; indeed, he used his hands to sculpt and paint masterpieces, including *David* and *The Pieta*, that still captivate viewers today. What is most amazing is that he began creating his masterpieces as a young child in Florence, Italy.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Item Specifications

8 Read the following excerpt from an electronic encyclopedia entry.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, later known as Mark Twain, was born in Florida, Missouri. When he was four, his family moved to nearby Hannibal, a port town on the Mississippi River that would serve as the background for his famous characters Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn. Here the young boy witnessed a colorful parade of humanity that the steamboats brought ashore: gamblers, singers, swindlers, plantation gentlemen,

and innumerable gradations between. These early days would prove invaluable when Clemens, writing as Mark Twain, recreated his boyhood.

Now read the following excerpt from an electronic biographical dictionary.

The first great author to be produced by the frontier was Samuel Langhorne Clemens, better known as Mark Twain. His parents were pioneers who left Virginia for Kentucky, then Tennessee, and finally Missouri. The boy was born in a village of a hundred inhabitants; but he grew up in Hannibal, a port on the Mississippi River. Gifted with uncommon powers of observation, he absorbed every secret of the region and thus laid the basis for the masterpieces of his career.

Which of the following accurately presents the findings based upon the information in both excerpts?

- F** Samuel Langhorne Clemens, later known as Mark Twain, was born in Hannibal, Missouri, and based his famous books on things that happened to him while growing up along the Mississippi River.
- G** Samuel Langhorne Clemens's boyhood days along the Mississippi River in Hannibal, Missouri, provided the setting for his books he later wrote as Mark Twain about the characters Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn.
- H** Samuel Langhorne Clemens's famous books about Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn were pioneer stories about the Mississippi River and its characters that he discovered and wrote about throughout his life as Mark Twain.
- J** Samuel Langhorne Clemens, who grew up in Missouri and later became Mark Twain, enjoyed exploring the Mississippi River, discovering the secrets that lay along its banks, and later writing about them in his masterpieces.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

28 Read this research abstract.

George Gordon, Lord Byron, enjoyed immense renown across Europe during his lifetime. In contrast, his contemporaries achieved only minor fame in England and America. He is considered by many to be one of the greatest British poets and the most typical Romantic writer. His masterpiece *Don Juan* is a neoclassic satire that mocks modern civilization. Byron's chief aim was to be recognized as the foremost Romantic poet. As a result the Byronic hero was born—a character who receives the admiration and sympathy of his contemporaries, a character who is moody, passionate, and remorse-torn but unrepentant. Often the Byronic hero is mysterious and gloomy but immensely superior in his passions to the average person, whom he deeply disdains. While many assume that Byron's characters were patterned after himself, he actually established deeper, more personal relationships than his characters ever could. In fact, his passions and his belief in freedom caused him to join the Greeks in a war for liberation from the Turks.

Now read this excerpt from an electronic entry.

George Gordon, Lord Byron, was one of the most recognized of the late Romantic poets. He was often identified with the Byronic hero, the main characters in his poems who were usually moody, rebellious, and self-reliant. His influence was felt in literature for three decades after his death, as other authors tried to recreate the hero who transcends the jurisdiction of the ordinary criteria for right and wrong. Byron's poetry could be old-fashioned and gentlemanly, such as in "Written after Swimming from Sestos to Abydos," or in the Cavalier tradition, extolling the virtues of womanhood, such as in "She Walks in Beauty." He is best known for two epics, Childe Harold's Pilgrimage and Don Juan. Byron died in a war for Greek independence.

Which of the following accurately presents the findings based upon the information in both the abstract and the excerpt?

- F** George Gordon, Lord Byron, lived as his characters did. He was as disdainful of common ideals as were the most famous of his characters, such as Don Juan. He wanted to be the ideal Byronic hero, so he fought in the war for Greek independence.
- G** The moody Byronic hero was the creation of George Gordon, Lord Byron. He was often satiric and superior to most people. Byron's poetry was well-known throughout Europe, as was Byron himself. His poetry embodies the spirit of the age, often full of passion and zest for life. Byron was an inspiration to poets of his time and for many years after his death.
- H** Considered one of the greatest British poets, George Gordon, Lord Byron, created the essential Romantic hero, often called the Byronic hero. He was aloof and disdainful of common practices, often opting instead for adventure in his pursuit of passion. Byron's best known satire is *Don Juan*, a biting mockery of modern civilization and romantic inclinations. Byron was passionate in his political leanings too. He fought alongside the Greeks in their war for independence against the Turks; he ultimately gave his life in that war and solidified his reputation.
- J** During his lifetime George Gordon, Lord Byron, was the most widely recognized of the late Romantic poets. His work was known throughout Europe, while his contemporaries had recognition only in England and America. Byron created memorable characters like Childe Harold and Don Juan who transcended popular conceptions of right and wrong. In time, Byron became associated with the Byronic heroes he created. In truth, Byron was passionate about many ideals, so much so that he gave his life in a war the Greeks fought against the Turks for independence.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1**

(Refer "Engleton City Recreation City Newsletter")

6 Read these excerpts.**Excerpt from Engleton City Recreation City Newsletter**

Young Adult *Checkmate* by Turner Paige: This is a short novel for teenagers. The main character, Jared, has just moved to a new city; and he is having a difficult time making friends. When his mother suggests that he join the school chess club to get to know his classmates, Jared discovers that he has an inborn talent for the game.

Excerpt from online book review

Turner Paige's latest young adult novel, *Checkmate*, is his best yet. Paige has developed his protagonist into a believable teenager who faces a problem many children today can understand. Paige weaves together a story to which his young readers will readily relate. Adult readers may also find the plot satisfying, as *Checkmate* is filled with witty dialogue, memorable characters, and well-crafted prose.

Based upon the two excerpts, which paragraph accurately and appropriately presents a summary of findings for research purposes?

- F** The novel *Checkmate* is Turner Paige's best novel yet. It tells the story of Jared, a student who has moved to a new city. Since Jared has been having trouble making friends, his mother encourages him to join the chess club, where he quickly becomes the star of the team. The novel is a good read for teenagers and for adults.
- G** Both teenagers and adults will enjoy Turner Paige's new novel *Checkmate*, which is reviewed as the author's best book yet. The novel contains witty dialogue, an exciting plot, and well-written prose. The novel's protagonist, Jared, is very believable; and the conflict that he faces in the novel is one to which many teenagers can relate.
- H** The book *Checkmate* by Turner Paige is a young adult novel that focuses on a boy named Jared. While Jared struggles to make friends in a new city, he joins the chess club, becomes successful at the game, and meets new people. The dialogue, plot, and believable characters in the novel make this book accessible to teenagers and adults alike.
- J** Adults should consider reading the new novel by Turner Paige titled *Checkmate*. The book, intended for young adults, centers on a teenager named Jared who has just moved to a new city. Jared's mother suggests that he join the chess club in order to make new friends. When Jared does join, he discovers that he has a talent for chess. Jared is a believable character that adults and teenagers will enjoy.

DOK: 2**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2**

(Refer to “Friar Bacon: A Man of Science”)

10 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from “Friar Bacon: A Man of Science” (lines 11–15)

Bacon made advances in the field of optics, known at that time as perspective, using pieces of glass ground and polished in order to magnify objects. He advanced the study of the stars as physical objects, and he estimated closely the actual distance to the nearest star—our own sun. Bacon was clearly a man ahead of his time. He taught that Earth was not flat some two hundred years before the Italian Christopher Columbus’s voyages would verify this theory.

Excerpt from an online article

Optics, or the study of the behavior and properties of light, dates from around 300 B.C., when Euclid wrote *Optica*, a treatise on optics and light. The science developed slowly over the next few centuries and began to truly take off in the thirteenth century A.D. During this century men such as Robert Grosseteste, Roger Bacon, and Witelo made discoveries that continue to guide our thinking about the science today.

Based upon the two excerpts, which option below accurately and appropriately presents a summary of findings for research purposes?

- F** Optics is known as the study of light and began around 300 B.C. The science advanced greatly in the thirteenth century when men such as Roger Bacon began studying it. Bacon performed optics experiments using ground, polished glass. He was also known for his work in astronomy and his teachings regarding the shape of Earth. Bacon’s work made him a scientist who was far ahead of his time.
- G** Optics, a very old science, is the study of the behavior and properties of light. Though the study of optics began long ago, the science did not fully begin developing until the thirteenth century. During this century, scientists such as Roger Bacon emerged, making discoveries that still impact science today. Roger Bacon is known for his work with the planets and particularly for his theories regarding the shape of Earth.
- H** The study of light, called optics, is a very old science that dates back to Euclid’s treatise, *Optica*. The science began to develop rapidly in the thirteenth century, however, when such men as Robert Grosseteste, Witelo, and Roger Bacon began experimenting with optics. In addition to his study of optics, Roger Bacon is known for his work in astronomy and his teachings regarding the shape of Earth, which mark him as a man ahead of his time.
- J** In 300 B.C. Euclid wrote a treatise regarding optics, or the study of the behavior of light, known as *Optica*. The science of optics grew slowly but eventually took off during the thirteenth century. The reason behind this breakthrough is the work of such men as Robert Grosseteste, Witelo, and Roger Bacon, who discovered knowledge that is still relied upon today. Bacon was also known for his work in astronomy and for his description of Earth as flat.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

18 Read these excerpts.**Excerpt from an electronic encyclopedia entry**

Scholars believe that playing cards originated in China in the 800s, possibly beginning as a form of currency. In the 1300s playing cards made their way to Europe via Egypt and began to resemble their modern form.

Excerpt from an online article

The history of playing cards is quite an interesting one. In the millennium since their first appearance, playing cards have contributed to some of the most popular games enjoyed by people of all ages.

Which of the following accurately and appropriately summarizes the two excerpts?

- F** Playing cards first appeared in China in the 800s and later in Europe during the 1300s. They have since become a popular source of entertainment.
- G** Playing cards first made their appearance over 800 years ago in Egypt. They were later brought to Europe where they became a popular source of entertainment.
- H** Playing cards have been around since the 800s when they were used as money in China. Since the 1300s they have become very popular and are often used in games.
- J** Playing cards might have begun in either China or Egypt in the 800s. They have existed for over 1,000 years and have become an important component of many popular games.

DOK: 2**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2****24 Read these excerpts.****Excerpt from an online article**

At first playing cards were hand-painted on wooden blocks; therefore, only people who were very wealthy could afford to purchase them. Hand-painted cards eventually gave way to cards decorated with stenciled designs.

Excerpt from an electronic encyclopedia entry

New methods of production decreased both the time and the money needed to make playing cards. As a result, the popularity of playing cards among the less wealthy increased considerably.

Which of the following accurately and appropriately summarizes the two excerpts?

- F** Stenciled designs were difficult to print onto wooden blocks; therefore, playing cards were hand-painted and became much cheaper and easier to produce.
- G** New production methods allowed designs to be printed more quickly and cheaply on playing cards; this innovation made cards more affordable and more popular.
- H** Unlike the process of hand-painting, the use of stencils allowed card makers to paint diverse colors and spangles on the wooden blocks; this made the cards more popular.
- J** Unlike the hand-painting process, the stencil process helped card makers produce wooden cards more quickly than hand-painted cards; therefore, cards became more popular.

DOK: 2**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2**

(Refer to “On the Road” and “Letter to the City Council”)

10 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from “On the Road” (lines 13–17)

In the beginning of the twentieth century, states had the right to make their own decisions about speed limits, which ranged from forty to eighty miles per hour. Then, in 1973, oil shortages in the United States caused President Richard Nixon to impose a national highway speed limit of fifty-five miles per hour on highways; he hoped this action would increase fuel efficiency. Any states not complying with the new federal regulation risked losing federal funding for state projects.

Excerpt from an online article

Today speed limits vary greatly throughout the United States. Limits are determined partially by road type. Interstate highways form a national system of roads that connect major areas throughout the states. These highways are divided into rural and urban sections based upon population density data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau. Urban sections are designated as having a population of five thousand or greater.

Based upon the two excerpts, which paragraph accurately and appropriately presents a summary of findings for research purposes?

- F** During the early twentieth century, states controlled their own speed limits; however, in response to an oil shortage, President Nixon imposed a national speed limit regulation. Non-complying states would risk loss of federal funding. Today speed limits in the United States vary and are partially based upon road type. Interstate highways that span the nation connect major areas and are divided into rural and urban sections based on population density.
- G** During the early twentieth century, states controlled their own speed limits, which ranged from forty to eighty miles per hour. In the 1970s, however, President Nixon responded to an oil shortage by imposing a national limit of fifty-five miles per hour. States that refused to comply with this new limit would be at risk of losing federal funding. Currently, modern speed limits vary throughout the country and are determined partially by road type.
- H** States were able to decide upon their own speed limits during the early twentieth century. This freedom changed when an oil shortage in the 1970s caused President Nixon to begin a national speed limit on highways. Nixon hoped that this new regulation would increase fuel efficiency. Today the nation is spanned with a number of interstate highways that connect major areas. Urban areas are defined as those places with a population of greater than five thousand.
- J** States were able to decide upon their own speed limits during the early twentieth century. However, when Nixon was President, an oil shortage forced the implementation of national speed limits. Now, speed limits vary from state to state throughout the country. Interstate highways, which connect important areas across the nation, are divided into rural and urban road types based upon population data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Any area with more than five thousand people is considered urban.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

34 Read the entry and the excerpt.

Electronic encyclopedia entry

Ojibwa—a Native American people from the North American plains. The Ojibwa language is part of the Algonquian group of languages. The Ojibwa lived along Lake Superior and in southern Canada through the eighteenth century. They then settled throughout the Great Lakes region and into Minnesota and North Dakota. Today the Ojibwa form one of the largest Native American tribes in North America.

Excerpt from an online article

The Mississippi River meanders over two thousand miles from Lake Itasca in Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. The Ojibwa tribe named the river the *Messipi*, which means “Big River” or “Father of Waters.”

Which of the following accurately and appropriately summarizes the two sources?

- F** The Mississippi River stretches throughout the land where the Ojibwa lived. Because they lived so close to the river, they named it *Messipi*, meaning “Big River” or “Father of Waters.”
- G** The Ojibwa tribes named the river *Messipi*, meaning “Big River” or “Father of Waters,” because they saw that the river stretched more than two thousand miles from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico.
- H** The origin of the name of the Mississippi River came from the Ojibwa, one of today’s largest Native American tribes who originally came from Canada but settled in upper regions of North America. The Ojibwa named the river *Messipi*.
- J** The Ojibwa tribe is a group of Native American people from the North American plains who have lived for about two hundred years in what is now northern Minnesota. They still live along the Mississippi River and are one of the largest Native American groups in North America today.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

(Refer to “Emily Dickinson: An American Poet”)

37 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from “Emily Dickinson: An American Poet” (lines 22–25)

Dickinson’s distinctive style of writing makes her one of the most original poets of her time. Her poems have an unusual structure characterized by varying line lengths and fragments that are punctuated with dashes, interjections, caesuras, and exclamation points. She randomly capitalizes certain words and uses irregular grammatical construction for emphasis.

Excerpt from online encyclopedia.

Walt Whitman is considered a major influence of modern American poetry. Breaking away from fixed rhymes and structured meter, Whitman used free verse to match his personality: strong and dynamic. His poetry was written to be read and reflected natural patterns of speech. In the mid-nineteenth century, he dared to write on subject matter that other writers of the time typically avoided.

Based upon the two excerpts, which paragraph accurately and appropriately presents a summary of findings for research purposes?

- A Emily Dickinson is a poet known for her irregular grammar and unusual use of punctuation. Her poems include unexpected capitalization and lines of varying length. Her use of dashes and interjections makes her one of the most unique writers of her time. Walt Whitman is similar to Dickinson in that he also rejected writing conventions of the time and wrote in his own distinctive style.
- B Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson are both examples of poets who strayed from the writing conventions of their time. Dickinson’s unique style incorporates unexpected variations in line length, punctuation, and capitalization. Whitman’s poetry is distinctive because he abandoned rhyme in favor of a natural, free verse style and because he wrote on subjects that other writers avoided.
- C Emily Dickinson and Walt Whitman were both unusual poets, known for breaking with the conventions of their time. Whitman boldly wrote about subjects that other writers refused to address. He also rejected the use of rhyme in favor of a style that more closely resembled normal speech. Dickinson differs from Whitman because she uses rhyme and varying forms of punctuation.
- D Emily Dickinson is a unique poet who used varying punctuation and grammar to create her style. Walt Whitman is an example of another poet who separated himself from the normal poetry of the time. Unlike Dickinson, however, Whitman avoided awkward rhyme schemes and tackled subjects in his poems that other writers would typically avoid.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

(Refer to “Emily Dickinson: An American Poet”)

40 Read these excerpts.

Excerpt from “Emily Dickinson: An American Poet” (lines 17–21)

During her early thirties, Dickinson became increasingly more eccentric and reclusive. She preferred to wear only white dresses, and many times she refused to leave the house or speak directly with visitors. She would hide behind the opened door when someone came to visit, or she would lower cookies down in a bucket from the second story window to waiting children. She remained secluded until her death on May 15, 1886.

Excerpt from an online article

Some literary critics today believe Emily Dickinson wrote great poetry because she was an agoraphobic, a person who fears going out in public. During her lifetime, people used terms such as “shy,” “eccentric,” and “reclusive” to describe her behavior; but psychologists today recognize that she showed the classic symptoms of agoraphobia at an early age. For example, each time she tried to attend school away from home, first at Mount Holyoke and then at Amherst, she became so physically ill that she had to withdraw from school and return home.

Based upon the two excerpts, which paragraph accurately and appropriately presents a summary of findings for research purposes?

- F** Though Emily Dickinson was referred to in her day as eccentric and shy, she is now thought to have been agoraphobic, or afraid of going into public. Evidence of this fear appeared in Dickinson’s youth. She became sick from the pressure of attending such schools as Mount Holyoke and Amherst. Dickinson remained agoraphobic until she died.
- G** During her lifetime, Emily Dickinson was considered an eccentric recluse. She remained indoors and would frequently refuse to see or speak to visitors. Modern day scholars and psychologists now recognize that Dickinson may have been agoraphobic, or afraid of going into public. This affliction may have affected Dickinson at a young age, interfering with her education.
- H** Emily Dickinson became a recluse during her thirties. She would wear only white dresses and objected to seeing or talking to visitors. Instead she would hide or use a basket to give cookies to waiting children. She remained a recluse until she died. Another example of this agoraphobic behavior is Dickinson’s inability to remain in educational institutions at Mount Holyoke and Amherst.
- J** When Emily Dickinson was in her thirties, she began wearing only white dresses and remaining indoors. She was an eccentric recluse who would refuse to see visitors, instead using a basket to lower cookies from a window. Someone exhibiting the symptoms that Dickinson experienced would now be termed by psychologists and literary critics as agoraphobic, or afraid of public places.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

Competency 3: The student will produce, analyze, and evaluate effective communication.

3a: *The student will utilize, analyze, or evaluate the composing process (e.g., planning, drafting, revising, editing, publishing). (DOK 3)*

1) Planning:

- Determine audience
- Determine purpose
- Generate ideas
- Address prompt/topic
- Organize ideas
- Compose a clearly stated thesis

2) Drafting:

- Formulate introduction, body, and conclusion
- Create paragraphs (minimally five paragraphs)
- Use various sentence structures
- Use paraphrasing for reports and documented text

3) Revising:

- Revise for clarity and coherence [consistent point of view (first person, third person), tone, transition, etc.]
- Add and delete information and details (for audience, for purpose, for unity)
- Use precise language (appropriate vocabulary, concise wording, action verbs, sensory details, colorful modifiers, etc.)
- Use available resources (reference materials, technology, etc.)

4) Editing:

- Proofread to correct errors
- Apply tools to judge quality (rubric, checklist, feedback, etc.)

5) Publishing:

- Proofread final text
- Prepare final text (PowerPoint, paper, poster, display, oral presentation, writing portfolio, personal journal, classroom wall, etc.)

Basic
Utilize, analyze, or evaluate the composing process (e.g., planning, drafting, revising, editing, publishing).

PT1 (1)	PT2 (2)
---------	---------

48 Read this draft of a paragraph about last names.

(1) Obviously, Johnson means “son of John.” (2) This type of last name is common in many languages. (3) The Slovakian form of John-son is Jovano-vich, while the Russian form is Ivan-off or Ivan-ov. (4) The Spanish language uses *-ez* or *-es* suffixes. (5) Sanchez is “son of Sancho.” (6) Rodriguez is “son of Rodrigo.” (7) The Gaelic languages of Irish and Scottish use prefixes. (8) MacDonald is “son of Donald.” (9) O’Connor is “grandson of Connor.”

For variety in sentence structure, which is an effective combination of sentences 4–9?

- F** The Spanish language uses *-ez* and *-es* suffixes. Sanchez means “son of Sancho.” Rodriguez means “son of Rodrigo.” Gaelic languages, such as Irish and Scottish, use prefixes. MacDonald means “son of Donald,” and O’Connor means “grandson of Connor.”
- G** Spanish uses *-ez* and *-es* suffixes. Sanchez means “son of Sancho,” while Rodriguez means “son of Rodrigo.” By contrast, the Gaelic languages of Irish and Scottish use prefixes. This yields MacDonald and O’Connor. These mean “son of Donald” and “grandson of Connor.”
- H** The suffixes *-ez* and *-es* are used in Spanish, with Sanchez being used for “son of Sancho” and Rodriguez being used for “son of Rodrigo.” In contrast, prefixes are used in the Gaelic languages of Irish and Scottish. MacDonald is used for “son of Donald.” O’Connor is used for “grandson of Connor.”
- J** The Spanish suffixes *-ez* and *-es* result in names such as Sanchez, meaning “son of Sancho,” and Rodriguez, meaning “son of Rodrigo.” In contrast, the Gaelic languages of Irish and Scottish use prefixes: Donald’s son becomes “MacDonald,” and Connor’s grandson becomes “O’Connor.”

DOK: 3**BASIC****Practice Test 1****52 Read this paragraph.**

(1) People think of wallpaper as mere decoration. (2) Actually, in the past wallpaper often was used for other reasons, too. (3) Wallpaper served as a kind of insulation. (4) If a wall had cracks open to the outside, a sheet of paper glued to the inside of the wall significantly reduced drafts. (5) Wallpaper also strengthened the plaster that covered the interior of most living spaces. (6) The paper and the glue tended to hold the plaster together, preventing the walls from cracking. (7) Wallpaper may look pretty, but it has a practical side as well.

The writer is considering adding the following sentence:

For this reason, even structures in warmer climates had wallpaper, often made of basic newspaper and glue, lining their interior walls.

Where is the appropriate place to add the sentence above to improve the paragraph?

- F** After sentence 1
- G** After sentence 2
- H** After sentence 4
- J** After sentence 6

DOK: 2

BASIC

Practice Test 2

56 Read this excerpt from an article.

Native trees grow naturally in an area, as opposed to having been introduced during modern settlement. Planting native trees makes a great deal of sense for many reasons. Native trees are much more likely to thrive in an area, while non-native species often will die. Also, such trees usually are preferred by the wildlife commonly found in an area. Finally, native trees are part of the heritage of an area. They help keep alive the sense of what the land looked like before modern development began.

Which of the following is an accurate paraphrase of this excerpt?

- F** Native trees grow well, local wildlife favors them, and the trees preserve the heritage of an area.
- G** Native trees always have been a part of the landscape of an area, and they always should be.
- H** Planting native trees is cheaper in the long run because native trees are likely to live a long time.
- J** Trees are planted for different reasons, but providing shelter for wildlife is an important consideration.

DOK: 2

BASIC

Practice Test 2

Proficient

Utilize, analyze, or evaluate the composing process (e.g., planning, drafting, revising, editing, publishing).

**IS (1) PT1 (9)
PT2 (4) PT3 (4)**

1 Read the following excerpt from the book *Conquering Everest*.

“...I knew that I only had another thousand yards before I attained a height no man had ever gained. My legs were numb, but I pressed on. As the last few hours of the day eclipsed, I found my footing more sure and my efforts more vigorous. I knew that I would see the top within the next hour. I realized my goal in half that time.”

Which of the following revisions improves the conciseness of the excerpt?

- A. My legs were numb, so I pressed on to reach my goal in the next half hour.
- B. I lost feeling in my legs in the last thousand yards, but I pressed on for another half hour.
- C. Although my legs were numb, I pressed on and found sure footing as I neared the top.*
- D. Since my legs were numb, I found my footing sure; and I worked harder as the top grew nearer

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Item Specifications

36 Read this draft of the introductory paragraph for a historical essay.

One of the most popular of the traveling entertainers was the “panoramist.” A panorama is a long, continuous painting depicting scenes from foreign travel or literature. A canvas painting was mounted on spindles that could be turned by a crank. As the crank turned, the panorama moved across the screen of a traveling stage. Simultaneously, the panoramist narrated the travel or adventures depicted on the canvas—it was the nineteenth-century equivalent of a movie.

Which sentence is appropriate to place at the beginning of this paragraph?

- F People in the 1800s were willing to watch any entertainment available.
- G Art in the United States has come a long way in the last two hundred years.
- H People benefit from many types of entertainment today, perhaps too many types.
- J In the 1800s entertainment had to travel to people because few people could travel to it.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

38 Read this draft of a concluding paragraph for an essay on volunteerism.

Volunteers do not have to travel far to make a difference. Dan found his own neighborhood a great place to volunteer. Although he regularly had passed Mrs. Mayer’s house on his way to school, he rarely saw Mrs. Mayer; but he always saw the overgrown yard. Eventually, Dan realized how a little bit of his effort could make a significant difference in his neighborhood. Coordinating with a few of his friends one Saturday morning, Dan knocked at Mrs. Mayer’s door. She was startled by his request but impressed with his initiative. A few hours later, Mrs. Mayer stepped out into the bright sunlight to admire the beautiful change outside her home.

Which would be the appropriate ending for this concluding paragraph?

- F Dan and his friends picked up their tools and said goodbye. They promised to come back the next time Mrs. Mayer’s yard needed attention.
- G Volunteering is easy, and everyone can do it. Give it a try and see how quickly it makes a difference. It will help you feel better about yourself, and the person you serve will feel better, too.
- H Best of all the changes were those that reached beyond her yard. Dan and his friends changed their minds about making a difference in their community. They found that volunteering is easy, and it makes a difference.
- J A surge has occurred in the number of volunteers in the past year. Organizations are

reporting enormous increases in the number of people who want to help make a difference. Despite those increases, volunteers are still needed for various community projects. Volunteers make a difference.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1****39 Which paragraph effectively utilizes a variety of sentence structures?**

- A** Having looked forward to the sequel to a favorite movie for three years, I found the film somewhat disappointing when it finally debuted. No longer new and surprising, the special effects often seemed just to repeat what the first movie had achieved so innovatively. The major characters, however, were developed believably; and the many plot twists kept me in suspense for the entire movie.
- B** I had waited three years for the sequel to a favorite movie but found it somewhat disappointing when it debuted at last. The special effects were no longer new and surprising but often just seemed to repeat what the first movie had achieved so innovatively. The major characters, though, were developed believably. The many plot twists kept me in suspense for the entire movie.
- C** I had looked forward to the sequel to a favorite movie for three years. I found the film somewhat disappointing when it debuted at last. The special effects were no longer new and surprising. They often seemed just to repeat what the first movie had achieved so innovatively. The major characters, though, were developed believably; the many plot twists likewise kept me in suspense for the entire movie.
- D** I had looked forward to the sequel to a favorite movie for three years. I found, however, the film to be somewhat disappointing when it debuted at last. The special effects being no longer new and surprising, they often seemed just to repeat what the first movie had achieved so innovatively. The major characters, on the other hand, were developed believably. The many plot twists, likewise, kept me in suspense for the entire movie.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1****44 Read the writing prompt.**

Choose a group to which you belong (town, school, team) and explain why your involvement is important to you.

Which of the following is an appropriate thesis statement for a response to this prompt?

- F** Some students complain a lot about school, but not me because I think it is important to attend each day.
- G** Being a member of the football team is valuable to me because it keeps me healthy, happy, and disciplined.
- H** Some people would not consider a city this size to be a community, but the people living here really know the value of sticking together.
- J** Even though my hometown includes all different kinds of people, we all know how to come together, put aside any differences, and have a good time.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

46 Read this thesis and outline of the body paragraphs of a student essay.

Thesis: Following a complex four-step process, paper can be made for a variety of artistic purposes.

- I. Turning plant material into fiber
- II. Mixing the plant fiber with water
- III. Dipping the screen to form the sheet
- IV. Removing the screen and drying the sheet

Which of the following conclusions is appropriate for this essay?

- F** The beauty of the finished product encourages papermakers to continue this difficult four-step process. First comes mixing the plant fiber with water, then dipping, and finally drying. This process, requiring effort and skill, is more than worth it for those looking to use the handmade paper for artistic purposes.
- G** The beauty of the finished product encourages papermakers to repeat this difficult four-step process. From the conversion of the plant material into fiber to the dipping and drying phases, the process requires effort and skill. For those who use the handmade paper for a variety of artistic projects, the effort is more than worth it.
- H** This four-step process creates beautiful handmade paper. Some people like to use this for arts and crafts, while others prefer the wide range of factory-produced paper now available. Factory papers can be found in huge variety at specialty paper stores. Websites sell mass-produced papers too, and a few even have handmade papers for sale.
- J** This four-step process creates beautiful handmade paper. First comes converting the plant material into fiber, then mixing in water, dipping, and finally drying. Some people like to use the resulting sheets for arts and crafts, while others are content to use the huge variety of factory-made paper now available. Both can be found at specialty paper stores and online, but the handmade paper is harder to find.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1**

49 Read this writing prompt.

The First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States guarantees the right of free speech. Write a narrative essay about a time when you realized the importance of this right.

Based on the task of the writing prompt, which sentence is an appropriate beginning for a narrative essay?

- A** The United States stands apart from others because it has a Constitution and because Americans possess and exercise the right to free speech.
- B** I have truly benefited from the right of free speech because I live in this country, and I know that I can always speak up for whatever I believe in without fear of retribution.
- C** Many people do not realize, as I do, the importance of our Constitution, and of the free speech rights for all of us that it guarantees, even when we are subjected to speech that we do not want to hear.
- D** As I watched my mother stand in front of the city council and confront our elected officials about the dangers in increasing the speed limit, I suddenly understood the significance of the First Amendment.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1****51 Which sentence is an appropriate and effective thesis for a persuasive essay on the topic of volunteering?**

- A** Although volunteering to help others never is required, it is encouraged.
- B** I volunteered to help my father clean the garage, and it was actually almost fun.
- C** There are many opportunities to volunteer to help those in need in our community.
- D** Volunteer work provides for rewarding experiences and plays an important role in a community.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1****58 Read this essay.**

The Greek word for *foot* (*pous, pod-*) is used often in the English language. For example, the eight armed octopus does not really have any feet (or even hands), but it received the name “eight-foot” anyway.

Centipedes, which actually boast from 28 to 354 legs, inch along on what someone described as “a hundred feet.” Meanwhile bipeds may walk along briskly on just two, or pedal swiftly past pedestrians on a bike.

While a photographer sets up a tripod and a podiatrist means a foot doctor, not every *-pod* is related to *foot*. The transportation and aerospace industries use the word *pod* to refer to “compact detachable containers” or the “streamlined casing” in the container. This usage derives from the humble pea pod. The slender pea pod may look something like a foot, but its name is most likely derived from the term *peasecod*, quite unrelated to any word for *foot*.

Interpreting the origin of words can be as misleading as it is enlightening. “Folk” etymologies are often widely believed since they fit the surface facts. However, checking a reliable source helps differentiate the accepted explanation from the merely plausible one. The search is half the fun, though, and this language offers a never-ending supply of puzzles to explore.

Which of the following is an appropriate introductory paragraph for this essay?

- F** The Greek word for *foot* exemplifies how the Greek language influenced English. Many common and uncommon words can be shown to be related to it. The origin of words can be extraordinarily interesting.
- G** Etymology is a fun and interesting pastime. Sometimes, however, it can be misleading. The Greek word for *foot*, for example, is thought to influence many English words. These words actually have another origin, so researchers must take care.
- H** The English language owes much more to the Greek language than just obscure scientific words. The Greek word for *foot*, for example, appears in a number of fairly common English words. Fascinating as the origin of words can be, however, false parallels may confuse the researcher.
- J** Greek culture has influenced our own in various ways, including language and politics. Many Greek root words, such as the Greek word for *foot*, can be seen in English words, both scientific and ordinary. Looking into the origin of words is an enjoyable way to learn more about this Greek influence.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1**

67 Read this paragraph.

(1) One would think the people writing directions would make them as plain as possible for the struggling reader. (2) Instead, they are always skipping steps and making assumptions. (3) Drawings, if present at all, may be too small for you to see critical details. (4) Other drawings may be carelessly labeled, making it hard for the reader to determine where the label belongs.

Which sentence revision makes the point of view in the paragraph consistent?

- A** (1) You would think the people writing directions would make them as plain as possible for the struggling reader.
- B** (2) Instead, they are always skipping steps and making assumptions about you.
- C** (3) Drawings, if present at all, may be too small for the reader to see critical details.

- D** (4) Other drawings may be carelessly labeled, making it hard for me to determine where the label belong

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1****60 Read this paragraph.**

(1) Many people consider gardening to be a rewarding experience, and my grandfather is one of them. (2) In fact, he says he feels most at home when he is working with the soil. (3) My grandfather grows many vegetables, but he specializes in heirloom tomatoes. (4) As recently as two hundred years ago, some people believed tomatoes were poisonous. (5) My grandfather actually cultivates his own plants from seedlings to make sure he always has tomato plants to set out in his garden.

Which sentence from the paragraph should be omitted to improve coherence?

- F** Sentence 1
- G** Sentence 2
- H** Sentence 3
- J** Sentence 4

DOK: 2**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2****71 Which is an effective and appropriate thesis for a research report on the dietary benefits of the lesser-known vitamin E?**

- A** Not too many people know about the benefits of vitamin E.
- B** One of the lesser-known vitamins, vitamin E provides a number of nutritional benefits.
- C** Research shows that vitamins, including the lesser-known vitamin E, provide extraordinary benefits.
- D** Vitamin E, whether familiar or not, has proven to be beneficial to those who have poor eating habits.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2****75 Read this paragraph.**

(1) My first day was a real nightmare. (2) I started working at my uncle's hardware store last summer immediately after the school year ended. (3) I had been in the store before, of course, but suddenly everything seemed different. (4) Customers asked me where they could find nails, hammers, and wrenches; but I had no idea of the location of these items. (5) I had thought the job would be easy and had ignored my uncle's suggestion to spend some time getting to know the store and its merchandise. (6) I learned an important lesson that day: Pay attention to the boss.

Which revision effectively creates a more coherent paragraph?

- A** Switching sentence 1 with sentence 2
- B** Switching sentence 1 with sentence 6
- C** Switching sentence 2 with sentence 5
- D** Switching sentence 3 with sentence 6

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2****77 Read these paragraphs.**

Charles Dickens was one of the most popular writers of his age, but some high school literature students encountering his works for the first time wonder why he was so successful. Students often find his novels excessively lengthy and repetitive. What some students fail to realize is that Dickens's major novels were originally written and published as serials. Chapters appeared weekly or monthly, and readers waited anxiously for each installment. These novels were thus read over many months, not experienced within a few weeks of class time.

Dickens's novels often illustrated his intense criticism of the poverty and social stratification in Victorian society. *Oliver Twist*, one of his best-known novels, was largely influential in the clearing of a real London slum. Students today may have a difficult time understanding the importance of such social commentary because they are so far removed from the time period in which it was written.

Which introductory sentence to paragraph two would provide an appropriate and accurate transition between the paragraphs?

- A Another underappreciated aspect of Dickens's writings is their fierce and insightful social commentary.
- B Nonetheless, there are other important aspects of Dickens's novels besides the fact that they were published serially.
- C Students fail to understand the importance of Dickens's work because they know so little about the Victorian era and about poverty.
- D Next, Dickens's novels should be read over a long period of time because the social commentary they contain can be difficult to understand.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2**

42 Read Sam’s draft of an introductory paragraph for a report on sharks.

In 1987 marine biologists estimated that there were 345 species of sharks. This number is lower than the number of species counted just two years earlier. “In 1985, 350 different species of sharks were counted,” said David Chaney, director of the International Institute of Shark Studies, which is housed at the University of Florida. By comparison there were 330 identified in 2005 and 315 species in 2007. “We can only speculate on the definitive cause for the decline in shark species,” Chaney reported. “There certainly are the obvious factors: pollution, global warming, climate changes, and shark hunting. Our studies are not conclusive as to one contributing factor.” Chaney added, “If we don’t do something soon, the variety of shark species will continue to dwindle.”

Sam is considering adding these sentences to the beginning of the paragraph.

Species of sharks have declined to their lowest levels in the last two decades. This decrease is probably caused by a number of factors, most of which can be traced to human interference. The scientific community has provided ample evidence of both the decline in shark species and the possible reasons behind it.

Evaluate how the inclusion of these sentences will support Sam’s purpose.

- F** The sentences clarify the topic that Sam is addressing and provide a transition to the remainder of his introductory paragraph.
- G** The sentences create a direct appeal to the audience Sam is targeting and illustrate the importance of preserving animal species.
- H** The sentences reveal Sam’s opinion on the subject of his report and outline the reasons for limiting human interaction with the environment.
- J** The sentences outline the organizational structure Sam’s report is going to follow and provide background information necessary to understanding his argument.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3****63 Read this paragraph from an article.**

Born in Senegal, Africa, 6-foot-8-inch Amadou Gallo Fall was playing basketball while he attended school in Tunisia in North Africa. A member of the Peace Corp noticed his superior play and found him a position

in the basketball program of the University of the District of Columbia. Fall used a basketball scholarship to graduate with honors with a degree in biology and then worked for the Senegalese Basketball Federation. By 1997 he had assembled a team that won the African Championship.

Which of the following is an accurate paraphrase appropriate to include in a research report?

- A** Amadou Gallo Fall of Senegal, Africa, greatly influenced the world of basketball. After graduating from the University of the District of Columbia, Fall won the African basketball championship, and joined the Senegalese Basketball Federation.
- B** Born in Senegal, Africa, and educated in Tunisia, 6-foot-8-inch Amadou Gallo Fall has earned many awards in the sport of basketball. While a student in Tunisia in North Africa, a Peace Corps member noticed Fall playing basketball. As a result of this encounter, he was awarded a scholarship to study biology. Fall and his team won the African Championship in 1997.
- C** When 6-foot-8-inch Senegal-native Amadou Gallo Fall started playing basketball, he was a student in Tunisia in North Africa. Fall went on to play basketball for the University of the District of Columbia. Eventually, he graduated with honors in biology. Later, he worked for the Senegalese Basketball Federation and played for a team that won the African Championship in basketball.
- D** Amadou Gallo Fall, a 6-foot-8-inch native of Senegal, Africa, played basketball while he was a student in a school in Tunisia. With the help of a Peace Corp member, Fall joined the basketball program at the University of the District of Columbia. His basketball scholarship enabled him to graduate with a biology degree. Fall then went to work with the Senegalese Basketball Federation and put together a team that won the African Championship in 1997.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

65 Read this paragraph from an article.

Voters should be aware they can vote only in the precincts in which their names appear on the rolls as registered voters. Voters will save time and confusion on election day by knowing their precincts. Their latest voter registration cards will have their precinct numbers printed on them. Once the precinct has been determined, a corresponding polling place can be found on lists published in the newspaper or the city website. Upon arrival at the designated site, voters should be patient with the process. New procedures are being put in place; therefore, waits and glitches are to be expected.

Which of the following is an accurate paraphrase appropriate to include in a research report?

- A** Problems arise when voters do not know their precincts or polling places on election

day. Voters should look to newspapers and city websites in order to determine both their precinct number and the corresponding polling location. Unfortunately, due to the implementation of new procedures, problems may occur even when voters are patient and informed.

- B** Voters will be allowed to vote only in the precinct in which their names appear on the roll. To save time and prevent confusion on election day, voters should check their voter registration cards for their precinct number and the newspaper or city website for the corresponding polling location. New procedures at polling sites may produce problems for voters; patience and compliance are urged.
- C** Voters need to know their precincts, which can be found on voter registration cards and on online maps. Precinct locations can be determined by searching through the newspaper or visiting the city website. The city website offers a wealth of necessary information. In addition to the precinct map and the polling place list, the website provides the dates and times when polling places will be available.
- D** To save time and confusion on election day, voters need to find out their precincts before arriving to vote. Near election day, City Hall will post a list of polling places and their corresponding precinct numbers. All voters should check this list. An informed public will reduce the glitches that clog the election process. Voters are also asked to keep in mind that there will still be problems because of the new polling places.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3**

Advanced
Justify the use of an appropriate composing process to produce, analyze, and evaluate effective communication of increased length and complexity in a determined mode for a specific audience and purpose

43 Read the paragraph from a tenth grade student's report.

1) The development

of suspense remains the key element to a successful mystery story. 2) Without suspense the reader has no reason to keep reading. 3) Writers use a variety of techniques to create suspense. 4) A mystery writer will often *write using* short sentences to increase the pace of the story *being told* while weaving together *such important* elements as setting, mood, and tone to create a suspenseful atmosphere. 5) A mystery writer should avoid predictable events and linear storytelling unless attempting to deceive the reader. 6) Experimenting with flashbacks and dream sequences creates approaches to keep the reader engaged.

Now read this revision to sentence 4.

A mystery writer will often *use* short sentences to increase the pace of the story while weaving together the elements of setting, mood, and tone to create a suspenseful atmosphere.

Justify the decision to make or not to make the proposed revision by selecting the statement below that is an accurate evaluation of the effect of the revision on the draft.

- A** The revision deletes details necessary to an understanding of the paragraph.
- B** The revision disrupts a clear transition between ideas in the paragraph.
- C** The revision provides concise wording appropriate to the paragraph.
- D** The revision clearly targets the intended audience of the paragraph.

DOK: 3**ADVANCED****Practice Test 3**

3b: *The student will compose text in the narrative mode clearly relating an event, telling explicitly what happened within a time frame defined by the event. (DOK 3)*

BASIC
<p>Use an appropriate composing process to produce text in the narrative mode clearly relating an event.</p> <p>PT1 (1) PT2 (1) PT3 (3)</p>

61 Which of the following is written in the narrative mode?

- A** To set up your new computer, first remove its protective wrapping. Then place the tower on a hard, flat surface, making sure there is sufficient room around it to allow for good air circulation. You will notice that the jacks on the back of the tower are color-coded to match the ends of the different cables that must be attached. Attach the monitor first. Place the monitor so that your eyes are level with the top of the screen.
- B** The audience yawned and fanned themselves as I walked slowly to the podium. The words of my speech stumbled hesitantly from my mouth at first; but as my neck, shoulders, and arms relaxed, the words strengthened and intensified. The audience nodded and even applauded at times. Finally, when the flow of words stopped, the audience rose to their feet and cheered.
- C** I need to hurry home after school today. My favorite uncle is coming to visit, and I am supposed to help my brother clean our room before my uncle arrives. I'm not quite sure why my mother is so concerned with how our room looks. I doubt very seriously that my uncle will even see it because he will be sleeping on the fold-out couch.
- D** Reading a mystery story is my favorite way to relax after a long day at school. I like to imagine that I'm working with the detective, following the clues to solve the crime. Sometimes I think I've solved the mystery long before the end of the book only to discover how wrong I was. Everyone should give mysteries a try.

48 Which of the following is composed in the narrative mode?

- F** Clutching the pristine pair of sneakers to my chest, I nervously picked my way through the clearance center. All around me people frantically grabbed the sale items, so I gripped my prize more tightly.
- G** Bargain hunters believe that paying full price for any item of clothing is foolish. Though these shoppers are not likely to wear the latest fashions, they are happy to have extra money in their wallets.
- H** Clearance centers and outlet stores are great places to look for bargains. Many stores move inventory through these locations very quickly, however, so shoppers need to rely on luck if they are seeking particular items.
- J** I love hunting for bargains on all kinds of products—clothes, CDs, even food. My parents think I am a little too obsessed with clipping coupons, but I do not see why anyone should spend more money than is absolutely necessary.

DOK: 2**BASIC****Practice Test 2****55 Which of the following is written in the narrative mode?**

- A** Vacations—why bother? I never have liked going on vacations. Not only do they take time away from more important matters, but also something always seems to go wrong.
- B** Everyone should take a vacation every now and then. No matter who you are or how important your job is, getting away once in a while to recharge your batteries is beneficial.
- C** When my family pulled out of the driveway, setting out on our long-delayed vacation, everyone chattered excitedly. We drove through beautiful rolling hills and counted the cows grazing in the pastures we passed.
- D** Planning a vacation is easy, even for those who never have taken one. First, determine where you would like to go, and then find a place to stay while you're there. Finally, figure out the best way to get to and from your destination.

DOK: 2**BASIC****Practice Test 3**

64 Read this paragraph.

The silver raft raced down the swiftly flowing river, carrying four enthusiastic passengers. Their hearts pounded wildly with excitement as they skillfully maneuvered their paddles through the churning water. Even Carlos, who initially had felt apprehensive about the rafting trip, forgot his fears as icy waves splashed over him and a rush of adrenaline quickened his reflexes. Suddenly, he glimpsed the sharp edges of a jagged rock looming ahead.

Which of the following sentences continues the narrative mode of the paragraph?

- F** Carlos knew that he and his friends were prepared to handle such a crisis.
- G** Carlos threw his weight to the right to avoid the rock and nearly overturned the raft.
- H** Concentrating, Carlos tried to remember the correct procedure for safely turning the raft.
- J** Meanwhile, the cold river water continued to splash into the raft and made Carlos and his friends wet.

DOK: 2**BASIC****Practice Test 3****74 Which of the following is written in the narrative mode?**

- F** Andrea preferred driving her father's car to driving her mother's. For one thing, her father's car was smaller; and she could turn it more smoothly. For another, it accelerated more slowly. As a beginning driver, Andrea felt more confident with the slower acceleration.
- G** High school basketball unites our town. In fact, every store window displays a sign supporting the home team; streets are practically deserted during games. Weddings, family reunions, and other celebrations are planned carefully so they do not interfere with Mustang basketball.
- H** The soft drink machine noisily rattled out a plastic bottle of chilled water. Shannon swilled the refreshing liquid gratefully as she rushed to dance class. With only one more week before auditions, she practiced every minute of class time. As she ran up the stairs to the studio, she heard the music for her routine.
- J** The zebras are a popular favorite with many zoo visitors. Their vivid black and white coloring and energetic behavior attract viewers of every age, background, and ethnicity. Zoo officials are completing plans for an expansion of the zebras' habitat that will include a five-acre area similar to the zebras' native African savannah. The new habitat is scheduled to open next spring.

DOK: 2**BASIC****Practice Test 3****PROFICIENT**

Use an appropriate composing process to produce or evaluate text in the narrative mode clearly relating an event, telling explicitly what happened within a time frame defined by the event.

IS (1) PT1 (2) PT2 (4) PT3 (2)

1 Read the following paragraph.

Bolting from my bed as I heard the awful clamor of the alarm clock, I quickly jumped into my clothes, stumbled down the stairs, and turned the corner into the kitchen. As I buttered my toast, I listened to the meteorologist's forecast while the thunder clapped outside. I quickly perused my list of things to do and wondered how I ever would finish without getting soaked. Stuffing the list into my pocket and grabbing my umbrella, I braced myself for the cold rain and headed out the door.

Which of the following sentences concludes the paragraph while maintaining the narrative mode and the voice already established?

- A The rain was coming down in buckets, and I looked down, seeing that I was soaked to the skin.
- B Falling to the ground, the rain continued its deluge on my neighborhood as I was standing there uncovered.
- C Sprinting to the car, I slipped on the slick surface of the driveway and fell headlong into the rose bush, not the best omen for beginning the day.
- D The meteorologist had not prepared me for the amount of precipitation that was falling to the ground, and I could see that my efforts were going to be tested by the weather.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Item Specifications

41 Read this narrative paragraph.

(1) The rope that held the canoe flapped in the wind as we rounded the last curve on our way to the river. (2) We could hardly wait to enter the launching area, leave the truck, grab the canoe, and rush to put it into the rushing water. (3) As we steadied the canoe and stepped in, the roar of the thundering rapids drowned out our voices. (4) Then, as quickly as the water splashed over our canoe and us, we settled gently into a calm current.

Which statement, if used to replace sentence 2, improves the narrative?

- A Thinking about our river trip, we pulled into the parking lot, exited the vehicle, unloaded the canoe, and ran to place it into the water.
- B Ready for anything, we skidded into the parking lot, scrambled from the jeep, freed the canoe, and raced to launch it into the rapids.
- C Anticipation came over us as we made our way to the site, stepped out of the car, unfastened the canoe, and tossed it into the water.
- D We were brimming with excitement as we found the right spot, got out of the vehicle, took down the canoe, and dropped it into the roaring water.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

56 Your teacher has given you an assignment to write a narrative essay about a time you successfully overcame an obstacle. Which of the following is the appropriate and effective introduction for a narrative essay on this topic?

- F School is the source of many of the biggest obstacles young people face. Taking tests

and writing papers are just the most obvious challenges. Even more difficult sometimes is having to deal with everyday problems, like getting along with teachers and other students.

- G** Everyone faces obstacles in life, but the true test of your character is how you respond to those obstacles. Doing your best increases your chance of success and also helps to prepare you for other challenges you are likely to meet. It is important to be ready for whatever comes your way.
- H** I have faced many obstacles in my life. One of the most difficult to overcome has been my older brother's success in school. He is extremely intelligent, and most subjects seem to come easily to him. I have had to convince myself and others that even though I have to work a little harder at it, I am just as smart as he is.
- J** The school librarian introduced me to the group of first graders, and I asked myself again why I had volunteered to read during story hour. My voice trembled nervously as I said hello, but then I looked into their bright, expectant faces. I opened the book of fairy tales and took a deep breath. Then, in a stronger voice than I thought possible, I read the first sentence.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1**

Directions: Read this essay and answer questions 49–50.

Excerpt from a tenth-grade student's narrative essay.

Shivering, I splashed into the knee-deep shallows of the river. I heard my father wade in behind me, and he let out a soft mutter about the icy temperature of the water. We probed the bed of the river with our shoe-clad feet, each finding a comfortable and safe place to stand.

When we had picked our spots, we exchanged a brief smile and fell completely silent and still. I waited, staring intently into the water, straining to catch a glimpse of a silvery fish as it swam past. When I finally saw the flash of a fish's fin, I sucked in my breath and plunged my hands sharply into the water. My fingers closed around the fish's body, and I pulled my prize out of the river with a triumphant smile. Dad grinned and offered a

congratulatory shout. By the time our fishing was complete, we had four respectable catches, one each for me, my parents, and my little brother Rob.

After diligently scraping, cleaning, and filleting the fish, Dad set them on the campfire Mom had built. Flames from the fire crackled and danced in front of me, throwing off small waves of heat and smoke. Mom, Rob, and I sat in a circle around the fire, reclining on makeshift chairs made out of stones and sticks and whatever else we could find near the camp site.

49 Read the excerpt from a tenth-grade student’s narrative essay.

The student is proposing the addition of these sentences to the second paragraph.

Dad and I had been fishing this way for years. Our trip to the river had become my favorite part of our family’s annual camping trip.

Which statement below correctly evaluates how the addition of the proposed sentences will affect the narrative excerpt?

- A The proposed sentences provide background information to improve the reader’s understanding of the narrative.
- B The proposed sentences relate a personal experience in order to establish a connection with the reader.
- C The proposed sentences emphasize the family’s feelings of relaxation and contentment.
- D The proposed sentences use vivid verbs to advance the action of the narrative.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

50 Read the excerpt from a tenth-grade student’s narrative essay.

The student is proposing the addition of these sentences to the third paragraph.

Dad hunched over the campfire, poking and prodding the flaky fish that sat sizzling in our iron skillet. When they reached the perfect color and texture, he skillfully slipped them onto plates and doled them out to his waiting family.

Which statement below correctly evaluates how the addition of the proposed sentences will affect the narrative excerpt?

- F The proposed sentences establish a shift in the narrator’s tone.
- G The proposed sentences contribute to the narrator’s characterization.
- H The proposed sentences use emphatic language to maintain the anticipatory mood of the narrative.
- J The proposed sentences use appropriate sensory detail to relate the events of the

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

70 Read this paragraph from a tenth grade student’s narrative essay.

I gave the opening speech for the Honor Society Induction Luncheon. My hands sweated and my pulse pounded as I waited for the introductory remarks to end. I knew what I wanted to say and how I wanted my delivery to be. I heard my name announced over the microphone and stood up and smiled. I looked out into the expectant eyes of parents and classmates for a very long time before I found my voice. Once I started talking, the words flowed smoothly; and I relaxed.

The student is proposing to add these sentences to the end of the paragraph.

When I had finished, I felt proud. I can hear the applause and see the standing ovation. I am happy I prepared giving the speech in front of my mother. She is more critical than most people. Despite my success, I hope I never have to give a speech again.

Which statement correctly evaluates why the proposed sentences fail to continue the narrative mode of the student’s essay?

- F** The sentences fail to present a personal account of the student’s experiences.
- G** The sentences fail to provide a clear and concise conclusion to the paragraph.
- H** The sentences fail to continue the established point of view in the paragraph.
- J** The sentences fail to remain in the time frame established by the paragraph.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

72 Read this excerpt from a tenth grade student’s narrative essay.

When I was younger, my brother and his friends dared each other to jump off the monkey bars or climb tall trees, and I cowered below them, thinking of excuses to stay on the ground. When I got older, my friends began getting their driver’s licenses, and I realized this was going to be an expectation for me as well. I faced a dilemma—on one hand, I wanted to get from point A to point B without relying on my parents or friends, but on the other—one thousand pounds of metal and moving parts going 65 miles per hour with me at the wheel? That idea seemed too frightening to comprehend.

My parents tried to encourage me. In the car, they offered to let me take the wheel, but I always declined. Soon enough, the time came when I could avoid my fears no longer.

I’ll never forget the summer I took Driver’s Education. I went diligently to my daily class and learned the rules of the road in the comfort and safety of the classroom. The written work was simple enough, but I knew what was looming on the horizon.

The dreaded moment arrived on a Saturday morning in July. My mom dropped me off at the designated spot, and Mr. Dilling, the driving instructor, pulled up to the curb in a red sub-compact. Without so much as a “Good morning,” he exited the vehicle and gestured to the driver’s seat.

I held my breath as I climbed in and fastened my seatbelt. Mr. Dilling took the passenger seat.

“Okay,” he began. “I want you to pull up to this stop sign ahead and take a right on Holloway Road.”

My heart raced and my breathing felt shallow. Surely this was all wrong? This was my very first time behind the wheel; didn’t he realize that?

After a moment, he did.

“Check your mirrors,” he said in a kinder voice than before.

“Check,” I squeaked.

“Do you need to adjust your seat?” he asked.

“No,” I replied in a tiny voice.

“Keep your foot on the brake, and put the car in drive,” he instructed.

I pressed on the brake pedal with all my might as I moved the gearshift from “P” to “D.”

Reluctantly, my foot left the brake and touched the gas pedal. And we were off! Just like that, I was driving!

The student is proposing adding these sentences to the end of the last paragraph.

I still feel nervous about driving if I don’t know exactly where I’m going and what types of traffic situations I may encounter. For example, it scares me when I have to enter or exit a major highway. This requires maintaining exactly the right speed and not getting in anyone’s way. For the most part, I feel much more confident now.

Which statement below correctly evaluates how the addition of the proposed sentences will affect the narrative?

F The sentences fail to remain in the time frame established by the student’s essay.

G The sentences fail to present a personal account of the student’s experiences.

H The sentences fail to maintain the tone of trepidation established previously.

J The sentences fail to continue in the established point of view.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

Directions: Read the following paragraph and answer questions 49–50.

Paragraph from a flyer for a summer internship

(1) Summer vacation offers interesting opportunities for students. (2) Consider an internship with XYZ Movie Theaters. (3) We provide a six-week paid training course that rotates through all facets of our theaters’ operation, including box office, concession, reel splicing and projection, customer service, and aesthetic

maintenance. (4) After completing the internship successfully, interns may be eligible for hire. (5) The right person will have a strong work ethic, a neat appearance, a friendly demeanor, and a positive attitude. (6) Applicants should provide an essay explaining why they are the perfect candidate for the position along with three written references.

49 Read the paragraph from a flyer for a summer internship.

Which sentence, when added to the paragraph, provides an appropriate and effective conclusion based upon the tone and style of the paragraph?

- A Come learn a lot about the theater business and have fun, too.
- B Only the most qualified and dependable students should apply for the position.
- C A summer internship is a valuable life experience that we believe every student should have.
- D We look forward to providing the most promising applicants with an incredible summer experience.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

50 Read the paragraph from a flyer for a summer internship.

Which option below combines sentence 1 and sentence 2 to form a more effective introduction to the paragraph?

- F In order to explore an interesting opportunity this summer vacation, students must consider an internship with XYZ Movie Theaters.
- G Summer vacation offers interesting opportunities to students who are considering an internship with XYZ Movie Theaters.
- H Students looking for an interesting opportunity this summer should consider an internship with XYZ Movie Theaters.
- J XYZ Movie Theaters offers interesting opportunities for students during their summer vacations.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

ADVANCED

Evaluate/Justify revisions of narrative writing.

PT3 (1)

47 Read this excerpt from a tenth grade student's narrative draft.

The shrill sound of the phone's ring invaded my ears, waking me and sending me leaping from the couch. My nap now rudely interrupted, I staggered blearily to the phone and picked it up. The voice on the other end belonged to my mother, who had been out running errands all day. In a no-nonsense tone, she reminded me that I had several chores to complete that day. I gulped and tried to sound awake and aware as I assured her that I had been hard at work for hours. After slamming down the phone, I sprinted into action.

The student is proposing adding these sentences to the end of the excerpt.

The chores my mother was making me do included dusting, vacuuming, and washing dishes. The dust pan and broom waited in the closet along with the vacuum, and the sink was full of dirty plates.

Justify the decision whether or not to include the proposed sentences by selecting the statement below that is an accurate evaluation of the effect of the proposed sentences on the narrative.

- A The proposed sentences continue the narrative mode appropriately by employing only vivid verbs.
- B The proposed sentences provide only informational detail and fail to continue the narrative mode.
- C The proposed sentences fail to maintain the point of view established for the narrative.
- D The proposed sentences further the narrative by providing appropriate sensory detail.

DOK: 3

ADVANCED

Practice Test 3

3c: *The student will compose responses to literature, position papers, and expository essays in the informative mode clearly expressing a main idea thoroughly developed by relevant supporting details, which are well elaborated and sufficient in number. (DOK 3)*

BASIC

Use an appropriate composing process to produce text in the informative mode (responses to literature, position papers, expository essays).

PROFICIENT

Produce or evaluate text in the informative mode (response to literature, position papers, expository essays), clearly expressing a main idea thoroughly developed by relevant supporting details, which are well-elaborated and sufficient in number.

IS (1)

1 Read the following prompt for an informative essay.

Your teacher has given you an assignment to write an informative essay. Think about the qualities that make an individual a good role model. Write about these qualities and give specific examples. Be sure to support your examples with specific details.

Which of the following would be an effective thesis statement for an essay addressing the prompt?

- A. There are many qualities a person needs to be a good role model.
- B. A role model has many characteristics, but only a few unique qualities.
- C. Several qualities that make an individual a good role model include intelligence, compassion, and optimism. *
- D. A good role model is an important person to have in everyone's life, and I think he or she should have every good quality.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Item Specifications**

3d. *The student will compose persuasive texts for different audiences using facts and opinions. (DOK 3)*

- 1) Newspaper ads
- 2) Commercials
- 3) Billboards
- 4) Catalog descriptions
- 5) Editorials

BASIC
Use an appropriate composing process to produce text in the persuasive mode.
PT1 (1) PT3 (3)

57 Which is an appropriate and effective persuasive catalog description?

- A** Bildit Backpacks might seem strange at first. After all, who wants to build a backpack? Anyone who wants to is in luck now with Bildit Backpacks. With Bildit Backpacks, people can order any kind of backpack in any color.
- B** Imagine you could have a backpack just the way you wanted it. Think what it would look like. Now imagine you could have that backpack. You can have it today with Bildit Backpacks. Simply fill out the questionnaire for a great backpack.
- C** Who wants an “off-the-rack backpack”? Not me! Now I can get any kind of backpack I want with Bildit Backpacks, a process by which I can order any kind of backpack just by answering a few questions so that I can build my own backpack just the way I want.
- D** Bildit Backpacks has the backpack that is perfect for you. Simply fill out the questionnaire and have your backpack custom built. Want zipper pockets? Done! Want polka dots? No problem. Why buy a plain old backpack, no different from the rest? Stand out with a backpack built just for you by Bildit Backpacks.

DOK: 2

BASIC

Practice Test 1

46 Read this script for a television advertisement.

(1) Do you find yourself squinting when you look through your windows? (2) You don't need glasses—you need Windowrific. (3) New Windowrific is truly a revolution in window-cleaning technology. (4) This

space-age product is made from biodegradable nontoxic ingredients that work hard to clean your windows. (5) To see what you've been missing, try Windowrific. (6) Windowrific will make your windows sparkle like new.

For an appropriate and effective conclusion, which sentence should be moved to the end of this script?

- F Sentence 2
- G Sentence 3
- H Sentence 4
- J Sentence 5

DOK: 2**BASIC****Practice Test 3**

57 Which of the following commercial slogans is composed for an audience concerned about the environment?

- A Great first impressions begin with Pierpoint Paper Products.
- B Pierpoint Paper Products—Really Good, Really Recycled.
- C Super Strong, Super Cheap, Pierpoint Paper Products.
- D Think Quality—Think Pierpoint Paper Products.

DOK: 2**BASIC****Practice Test 3**

62 Read this description from an online catalog.

Winner of a prestigious national book award, Angelica Auston's thoughtful novel is a gold mine for historical fiction buffs. The scenes, characters, and tumultuous events of eighteenth-century Paris come alive through the first-person narration of Eliza Walsh, an immigrant from London who aspires to greatness.

Which of the following is an effective and appropriate persuasive conclusion for the description?

- F This book will allow you to enter the world of eighteenth-century Paris.
- G This book will make you want to learn more about the rich history of Paris.
- H Angelica Auston's novel *Along the Seine* is the must-read book of the season.
- J If you do not read *Along the Seine*, you will never learn what happens to Eliza.

DOK: 2**BASIC****Practice Test 3**

PROFICIENT
Produce or evaluate text in the persuasive mode using facts and opinions.
IS (1) PT1 (4) PT2 (5) PT3 (3)

1 Read this script for a television ad:

Announcer: If you're looking for an educational yet exciting way to develop technological skill, then look no further than Horizon Technical Institute.

Student A: I earned my computer technology specification degree in six months. Thank you, Horizon.

Student B: I was able to work nights and still get my degree. Thank you, Horizon.

Announcer: The Horizon Technical Institute provides a pleasing atmosphere with trained professional staff, ready to address your specific learning needs. We are able to create a custom learning environment with flexible classes that meet your individual schedule. Call today for more information about our exciting programs to put you on the track to financial independence.

Student C: Thank you, Horizon.

Now read this editorial from a local newspaper:

Over the last decade, Horizon Technical Institute has proved to be a worthwhile contributor to our community. Its professional staff is trained to meet the needs of those who seek to acquire degrees in highly technological fields. Many local companies have employed its graduates and have found them to be well-trained and conscientious employees.

Which audience do both selections target?

- A. Highly trained workers who are looking for a new position in the local job market
- B. Recent graduates of universities who need a job in the technology industry
- C. People who find their skills inadequate for the current job market *
- D. Employers of technologically-deficient people who need more training

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Item Specifications

45 Read this script for a television advertisement.

How can you combine mouth-watering outdoor barbecue with the convenience of to-go pizza? Call Pizza Pizzazzio! Choose Chicken Chunk, or bite into our spicy Bold Beef.

Which sentence is an effective persuasive conclusion for this script?

- A Pizza Pizzazzio beats your boring dinner plans.
- B Why are you still waiting for good weather and charcoal?
- C Great-tasting pizza for barbecue lovers is just one simple phone call away.
- D Whenever barbecue is too much trouble, Pizza Pizzazzio will be more convenient.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

52 Read this television script.

In all of history, no table is as celebrated as King Arthur’s round table in the halls of Camelot. There, King Arthur, Queen Guinevere, and Sir Lancelot sat with the other knights of the round table to break bread together. Join with them today by choosing Camelot Bread on your next quest to the grocery store. With a lightly toasted crust and a soft interior, whole-wheat bread has finally come of age.

Which sentence is an appropriate and effective conclusion for this television script?

- F** Camelot Bread is good quality bread with a fancy name.
- G** Try Camelot Bread today, and you will not be disappointed by its flavor.
- H** Even if you are not familiar with this legend, you will like Camelot Bread.
- J** Full of vitamins and minerals, Camelot Bread gives today’s lords and ladies the nourishment they need.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1****55 Read this script for a television advertisement.**

Are you tired of asking your parents to drive you around town? Take City Bus instead! For just \$20 you can get a boarding pass that’s good all month long. Bus stops are conveniently located around town, and our new air-conditioned buses let you ride in cool comfort. Best of all, buses run from 4 a.m. until midnight, seven days a week.

Which sentence would be an effective and appropriate conclusion for this script?

- A** City Bus is always ready to take you where you need to go.
- B** City Bus will give you an enjoyable commute.
- C** City Bus helps protect the environment, too.
- D** City Bus makes riding the bus fun again.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1****63 Read this script for a television advertisement.**

Need to hang up a poster, but you are afraid to ruin the wall with conventional tacks? Reach for Tacky-Tacks instead! This revolutionary type of tack may look like a regular tack, but just look at the back. There’s no pin to stick in the wall; instead, Tacky-Tacks have an adhesive backing that will stick on the wall and hold the heaviest poster. Decide you want the poster on a different wall? No problem! Just lift the Tacky-Tack and reposition it wherever you want it.

Which sentence is an effective persuasive conclusion for this script?

- A** Other products make promises, but Tacky-Tacks sticks to its word.
- B** Try Tacky-Tacks; you’ll never have to fix a ruined wall again.
- C** Hanging posters with Tacky-Tacks is easy.
- D** Tacky-Tacks are not your regular tacks.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1****47 Read this excerpt from a commercial.**

Hurry down to Manny's Mattress Mart to take advantage of our special spring savings. We are selling all remaining inventory to make room for a new summer shipment, and we are selling all of our mattresses for \$99. That's right, only \$99 for any twin, full, queen, or even king-size mattress. All remaining inventory must be sold by the end of the month.

The author is proposing adding the following conclusion.

This special sale price does not include sales tax or delivery charges. This offer is valid only at Manny's Mattress Mart located on Highway 47 and does not apply to Manny's Warehouse.

How does this conclusion support the persuasive text of the commercial?

- A By differentiating the sale from offers made by a competitor
- B By clarifying the details of the sale through the use of a disclaimer
- C By informing customers that other options are available at Manny's Warehouse
- D By demonstrating how Manny's Mattress Mart offers better savings than Manny's Warehouse

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

Directions: Read the following advertisement and answer questions 62 and 63.

Read this advertisement from a department store's catalogue.

No one likes to be bitten by mosquitoes, and the Bug Sensor Zapper eliminates this concern. The unique technology of this device allows it to emit a vibration that attracts mosquitoes and disables their sensors. Without their sensors, mosquitoes no longer have the ability to attack. Although designed with mosquitoes in mind, the Bug Sensor Zapper also works on a variety of pesky insects. This product, which is safe for the environment and portable, operates with a lithium battery for hours of uninterrupted use.

62 Reread sentence 2 of the advertisement.

The unique technology of this device allows it to emit a vibration that attracts mosquitoes and disables their sensors.

How does this sentence support the persuasive text of the draft?

- F By emphasizing the harmful effects of mosquitoes
- G By distinguishing the Bug Sensor Zapper from other products
- H By presenting factual evidence of the efficiency of the product
- J By providing sensory details to clarify the appearance of the Bug Sensor Zapper

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

67 Which of the following catalog descriptions is composed for a family audience?

- A** FunnyQuestions is the new game craze that’s sweeping the nation! Everyone you know will soon be playing this game, so you’ll want to get a head start. No one wants to be left out of the next big thing, and the next big thing in board games is FunnyQuestions. Sure, your whole family can play it, but be sure to save the funniest questions for your friends.
- B** FunnyQuestions, named best new trivia game by *Fun-n-Games Magazine*, is finally available. Its makers guarantee hours of family question-and-answer fun or your money back. Special sets of easier questions let even the youngest family members enjoy the game, and parents and teens will appreciate the clever higher-level wordplay.
- C** Anyone who loves to play board games will fall in love all over again with FunnyQuestions, a brand-new take on traditional trivia games. You’ve never heard questions as funny as these, but the pressure’s on you to make your answers funny, too.
- D** Do you like asking and answering questions? Then you’ll love FunnyQuestions, the best trivia board game EVER. Its beautifully designed board sets it apart from other games, and its questions are, as the game’s name suggests, pretty funny.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2**

Directions: Read this draft and answer question 74.

Read Jamie’s draft.

(1) The construction that has taken over our campus is maddening. (2) We are constantly bombarded with the sounds of jackhammers and wrecking balls preparing the campus for our new basketball gym. (3) I am eager to see how our Mavericks will play in the new state-of-the-art arena, but this chaos is too much. (4) The noise is affecting our learning, and we are circulating a petition to have construction rescheduled for evening hours when students are not on campus.

74 Jamie is considering adding this sentence to the end of the draft.

Please visit our table in the cafeteria during lunch and sign the petition so that we can eliminate this distraction and improve our educational experience.

How does the sentence support the persuasive text of Jamie’s draft?

- F** By restating the main argument of the draft clearly and concisely
- G** By providing additional details regarding the content of the petition
- H** By presenting facts that demonstrate the effectiveness of signing the petition
- J** By using opinion to emphasize the extent to which the construction disrupts classes

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2**

76 Read this paragraph from an article in a school newspaper.

In the 1990s people became very interested in saving the planet and “going green.” Recycling bins appeared next to trash cans; and activists encouraged us to reduce, reuse, and recycle. We began to worry about the rain forests, the ozone layer, and carbon emissions. These days we do not hear as much about being “earth friendly.” Was concern for the environment just a trend? Many homes and businesses do not have access to recycling facilities. Grocery store employees no longer ask customers if they want paper or plastic bags; everyone receives plastic. Individuals feel they cannot make a difference, and many give up their environmental efforts.

The author is proposing the addition of this conclusion.

Reduce the amount of trash in the landfills by purchasing a reusable water bottle instead of buying bottled water. Ask coffee shops to refill a travel mug rather than serve coffee in paper cups that will become trash. Consider purchasing reusable grocery bags. Perhaps one person cannot save the world, but one person can choose to be a part of the solution rather than a part of the problem.

How will this conclusion support the author's purpose?

- F** By demonstrating the effectiveness of reducing waste to help the environment
- G** By identifying simple lifestyle changes one can make to protect the environment
- H** By emphasizing the importance of cooperation in the protection of the environment
- J** By providing incentive for individuals to become interested in helping the environment

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2**

72 Read this editorial from a school newspaper.

Four times every school day, one thousand students flood the hallways to change classes. Limited by the mere four minutes we are given to travel from one class to the next, we rush through the hallways, often oblivious to those around us. Students are frequently pushed and shoved by their distracted classmates. I know my toes have been stepped on more than once. The problem is only going to intensify. Our school is growing exponentially. With new students and teachers being added every year, the difficulty of traversing the school's hallways will increase accordingly.

We welcome these new additions to our student body and our faculty, but we must also recognize that this issue is not going to disappear. Fortunately, the solution is more than simple. By lengthening the school day by a mere twelve minutes, we can almost double the time that we are allotted between classes.

The author is proposing the addition of the following paragraph as an introduction.

Our school has a problem that we need to address. This issue is one with which we are all familiar but one that we take for granted as a necessary inconvenience. I believe that with open-mindedness and cooperation, students and teachers together can change the situation.

How does the introduction support the persuasive text of the editorial?

- F** By establishing an objective tone for the editorial in order to contribute to the credibility of the author
- G** By pinpointing an important issue and identifying the organizational structure that the editorial will employ
- H** By clarifying the central argument of the editorial and providing a potential solution to the problem at hand
- J** By identifying the scope of the issue under discussion and the audience to which the editorial is addressed

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3****75 Read this excerpt from a television commercial.**

Ready to cool off this summer? Visit Wacky's Water Park and enjoy more than twenty thousand feet of wild twists and turns on our exciting new water rides. After you dry off, challenge your friends to a round of miniature golf or a lap around our thrilling go-cart track. Then stop by one of our many Wacky's Snack Shacks for tasty treats and ice-cold lemonade.

The author of the commercial is proposing the addition of the following sentence.

See Wacky the dolphin at the only water park in the state that offers a daily dolphin show.

How will this sentence support the persuasive text of the commercial?

- A** The sentence uses opinion to accentuate the park's most popular activity.
- B** The sentence uses fact to distinguish Wacky's Water Park from competitors.
- C** The sentence uses opinion to emphasize the park's commitment to animal care.
- D** The sentence uses fact to illustrate how a trip to Wacky's Water Park can be educational.

DOK: 2**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3****76 Read this excerpt from a commercial.**

This elegant light fixture is designed to complement any home. Modeled after the chandeliers at Versailles, the famed French palace, the fixture will add sparkle and pizzazz to any room. Jazz up a drab dining room or create an elegant entry way to welcome guests. Despite the fixture's ornate appearance, it is entirely affordable for any of our customers. We here at Light Design are committed to providing our customers with high-quality decorations at low, low prices.

The author is considering adding this conclusion to the commercial.

Pick up the phone now, and we will add on professional installation free of charge. We have local dealers in most areas of the state who will be happy to come to your home and hang your brand new Light Design product.

How will adding this conclusion support the persuasive nature of the text?

- F** By demonstrating the convenience of installing the light fixture
- G** By clarifying the procedure for ordering the light fixture
- H** By providing additional description of the light fixture
- J** By illustrating the affordability of the light fixture

DOK: 2 **PROFICIENT** **Practice Test 3**

ADVANCED
Evaluate/Justify a proposed revision to a writing sample.
PT2 (1)

63 The author of the advertisement is proposing adding this conclusion to the paragraph.

The Bug Sensor Zapper improves the summer by offering bug-free afternoons of lounging on the porch and entertaining guests around the grill.

Justify the decision whether or not to include the proposed sentence by selecting the statement below that is an accurate evaluation of the effect of the proposed sentence on the advertisement.

- A** The conclusion emphasizes the innovative solution provided by the product.
- B** The conclusion fails to offer the reader an incentive to purchase the product.
- C** The conclusion fails to provide information about the function of the product.
- D** The conclusion creates a pleasant image for the reader to associate with the product.

DOK: 3 **ADVANCED** **Practice Test 2**

3e: The student will research a topic comparing and/or contrasting information from a variety of sources to present findings. (**DOK 4**)

BASIC

Use an appropriate composing process to produce findings from research from a variety of sources.

PROFICIENT

Produce or evaluate texts presenting findings that compare and/or contrast information from a variety of sources.

IS (1) PT1 (6)
PT2 (10) PT3(11)

1 Read the following research abstract:

<p>Abstract: Michelangelo Buonarroti was a Renaissance painter, sculptor, architect, and poet who endeavored to create masterpieces that are unmatched even today. This world-renowned artist was born to a lower middle-class family in Florence, Italy, in the 15th Century. Although his father was a hardworking Florentine, Michelangelo never wanted to spend his days doing manual labor. Instead, his hands would fly in motion as he drew and sculpted tiny figures paper from the time he was only a child.</p>

Now read the following excerpt from an electronic encyclopedia entry:

<p>Excerpt: Michelangelo Buonarroti was the archetypical artist of the Renaissance. He spoke several languages fluently, created masterpieces of art in several media, and flourished under the patronage of the Medici family in Florence, Italy. This artist was responsible for the creation of sculptures such as <i>David</i> and <i>The Pieta</i>, paintings such as The Sistine Chapel's ceiling and <i>Madonna with Child</i>, and constructions such as the dome on St. Peter's Cathedral and the tomb of Lorenzo d' Medici.</p>
--

By comparing and contrasting the information from both sources, select the statement below that is an accurate evaluation of the two sources.

- A. Neither source provides enough information about Michelangelo to produce relevant notes for a paper on his career.
- B. Both sources provide an equivalent amount of information about Michelangelo and will produce relevant notes for a paper on his career.
- C. The abstract contains the foundation of information that can be considered useful and appropriate for notes to begin a paper on Michelangelo's career.
- D. The excerpt contains details that are relevant to Michelangelo's career and provides the kind of information appropriate for notes to produce a paper on his career. *

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Item Specifications

37 Read the research information from these two sources.

Excerpt 1: By formulating a fictional county in which to set his stories, William Faulkner followed in a long tradition of creating an imaginary place that is at once very real. The world he created resembled our

own, but it was not our own. Faulkner freed himself from the bonds of absolute literalism. No one could say “It wasn’t like that” because it was, after all, a fictitious place.

Excerpt 2: Faulkner often used real events and real people in his fiction. While he changed names and dates, factual information influenced his work. Actual events and real people provided the grit of sand that produced the pearl.

Which statement accurately compares the information in both excerpts?

- A Faulkner offended many people in his hometown by using them in his literary works.
- B Faulkner acknowledged that the world he created had to be an entirely imaginative realm.
- C Although Faulkner created a fictional setting for his stories, he based it on real people and real events.
- D Because he understood the importance of imagination, Faulkner used real events and people in his fictional works.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

47 Read the research information from these two sources.

Source 1

Grades of Aluminum

3000 – Used for welding and soldering, for food service tables, heating hoods, bins, roofing, and lawn furniture

5000 – Used for ships, shipping containers, structural elements, incinerators, truck cabs, and train engine components

7000 – Used for architectural and aircraft components

Source 2

Aluminum alloys are available in different grades for different jobs, with the higher numbered grades providing greater thickness and strength. Aluminum is sold by the pound, with virtually any shape, from sheets to pipes to squares, available.

In comparing these two sources, which of the following strategies effectively organizes and presents the information in a research paper?

- A Use Source 2 to provide a definition and use Source 1 to provide examples
- B Use Source 1 to help describe a process and use Source 2 to illustrate a result
- C Determine the main idea presented in both sources and compare and contrast the information
- D Extract the examples provided in both sources and classify the examples into appropriate categories

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

53 Read the research information from these two sources.

Source 1

G-102 Hybrid Seed Corn

Germination rate: 95%

Estimated Yield: 160 bushels/acre

Cost per 50 pounds: \$85.00

Source 2

Open Pollinated Seed Corn

Germination rate: 85%

Estimated Yield: variable

Cost per 50 pounds: \$25.00

Based on these two sources, which of the following is an accurate contrast?

- A Open pollinated seed corn costs less but produces lower yields than hybrid seed corn.
- B Hybrid seed corn germinates at a higher rate but costs more than open pollinated seed corn.
- C Open pollinated seed corn produces unknown yields and germinates better than hybrid seed corn.
- D Higher germination rates make hybrid seed corn more cost-effective than open pollinated seed corn.

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

59 Read this letter and the response from a fitness magazine.

Letter:

Don, a personal trainer at the gym where I work out, is always telling me to drink more water during my workout. He says that by the time I start to feel thirsty, my body is already starting to suffer from the effects of dehydration. If I am severely dehydrated, I can become disoriented and pass out, which is particularly dangerous when I'm working with heavy weights and complicated machinery. I try to keep a water bottle with me at all times in the gym, though it is hard sometimes to remember to drink as often as Don says I should.

Response:

Doctors and other medical professionals have observed a troubling trend among people who exercise regularly: In their attempts to stay well hydrated, these people are drinking too much water, which in rare cases can lead to dangerous health conditions. One such condition is hyponatremia, an extremely low level of sodium in the blood. While elite athletes may need larger amounts of water if they are to remain hydrated, people who engage in moderate workouts at the local gym should limit their water intake, perhaps waiting until after they finish exercising to enjoy that refreshing drink.

Based on the letter and the response, which of the following is an accurate contrast to present in a research paper?

- A** Personal trainers are not qualified to advise their clients about water intake, but medical professionals are.
- B** Even though personal trainers routinely give their clients erroneous medical advice, medical professionals are reluctant to challenge them publicly.
- C** Personal trainers are primarily concerned with helping their clients achieve their fitness goals, while medical professionals must consider their patients' overall health.
- D** Though personal trainers may promote the benefits of drinking water while exercising, medical professionals say that drinking too much water during workouts may lead to health problems.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1**

60 Read the information from these two sources.**Source 1**

mu-sic [noun] Our English word *music* derives from the Old French word *musique*, the Latin word *musica*, and ultimately from the Greek word *mousike*.

Source 2

The Greek word *mousike* referred to any artistic production such as visual art, poetry, or singing that was governed by the muses. The muses were deities that inspired artists within the different categories of art. In the Greek mind, they were all gathered together under the general heading of *mousike*.

In comparing or contrasting the information from these two sources, which of the following is an accurate analysis?

- F** Both sources show that the Greek and Latin languages are highly similar.
- G** Both sources describe how the word *music* is rooted in the more general concept of art.
- H** Source 1 describes how an English word is used; Source 2 reveals how that usage is inaccurate.
- J** Source 1 provides the general derivation of an English word; Source 2 explains the specific origin for the meaning of that word.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1****66 Read the research information from these two sources.****Source 1**

Bar-bar-i-an Noun. An uncivilized person. The English word *barbarian* derives from the Latin word *barbarus*, of the same meaning.

Source 2

The Latin word *barbarus* derives from the Greek word *barbaros*, meaning an uncivilized person. The word originates from the Sanskrit word *barbara*. The Sanskrit word is an onomatopoeic word that referred to a person who was unable to speak Sanskrit. Thus, one whose speech is barbarous is an uncivilized person.

In comparing or contrasting the information from these two sources, which of the following is an accurate analysis?

- F** Both sources focus on the complex meaning of an English word.
- G** Both sources reveal that the word *barbarian* is rooted in the more general concept of language.
- H** Source 1 provides the most recent derivation for an English word; Source 2 traces that word and its meaning back to its origin.
- J** Source 1 shows that the English and Latin meanings for a word are identical; Source 2 shows there is little relation between the English and Greek meanings for that word.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1****41 Read these charts.**

Nature's Way Instant Cereal Serving size: 1 cup	Health Nut Instant Cereal Serving size: 1 cup
---	---

Servings per container: 2	Servings per container: 1
<u>Amounts per serving:</u>	<u>Amounts per serving:</u>
Calories: 64	Calories: 56
Fat: 0 grams	Fat: 0 grams
Cholesterol: 0 grams	Cholesterol: 0 grams
Sodium: 0 grams	Sodium: 0 grams
Carbohydrates: 10 grams	Carbohydrates: 10 grams
Protein: 6 grams	Protein: 4 grams
Totals do not include milk (if milk is added instead of water).	

In comparing or contrasting these two sources, which of the following is an accurate analysis?

- A** Nature's Way can be mixed with milk, but Health Nut can only be mixed with water.
- B** Nature's Way and Health Nut have equal amounts of both carbohydrates and proteins.
- C** Nature's Way contains more servings per container than Health Nut, but Health Nut has a larger serving size.
- D** Nature's Way and Health Nut contain equal amounts of both fat and cholesterol, but Health Nut has fewer calories per serving.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

42 Read the research information from these two sources.

Source 1: The Transcontinental Railroad was completed in 1869, with the first train heading west on May 15 of that year. For America, the Transcontinental Railroad represented a new era, a coming of age in which the young country for the first time demonstrated its ability to tackle a truly national construction project.

Source 2: Trains departing from the East on the Transcontinental Railroad took with them both people and products, but they returned with something important as well—images. Among those first passengers were artists, magazine illustrators, and photographers, who recorded in their various media all that they saw on their trips.

In comparing or contrasting the information from these two sources, which of the following is an accurate analysis?

- F** Source 1 emphasizes the monumental task of the Transcontinental Railroad’s construction; Source 2 emphasizes the benefits that the completed railroad provided.
- G** Source 1 shows that most of America supported the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad; Source 2 shows that only certain groups actually used that railroad.
- H** Both sources refer to the practical purpose that the Transcontinental Railroad served.
- J** Only Source 1 refers to the location from which the first train departed.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2****53 Harriet has reviewed research information from these two sources.**

Source 1: Sea turtles are large water-dwelling reptiles, recognizable for their hard outer shells. Many distinct species of sea turtles live in tropical and sub-tropical seas throughout the world. Although they spend most of their lives in the water, sea turtles breathe air. In fact, all sea turtles begin their lives on land. Female sea turtles come ashore to lay their eggs, and the tiny baby turtles emerge from the sand and make their way to the sea.

Source 2: At one time, sea turtles were numerous. In recent history, however, jewelry and other decorative items made of turtle shell became fashionable. Sea turtles’ meat and eggs were also in high demand. The sea turtle population continues to decline due to pollution of the oceans and destruction of the turtles’ feeding and nesting habitats. Some species of sea turtles have already become extinct. Various conservation groups have become involved in spreading awareness of the endangerment of the sea turtle.

Which statement accurately presents Harriet’s findings based upon the information in the two sources?

- A** Both sources discuss the reproduction and habitats of the various sea turtle species.
- B** Both sources discuss conservation efforts concerning the decline of sea turtles throughout the world.
- C** Source 1 discusses the mating habits of the sea turtle, while Source 2 discusses human efforts to protect sea turtle habitats.
- D** Source 1 discusses the biology of the sea turtle, while Source 2 discusses various factors that endanger sea turtle populations.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2**

55 Read the research information from these two sources.**Source 1 (Excerpt from an article)**

Many people are discovering the value of planting native grasses on their property, even on their lawns. To be considered truly native, a grass must have been growing in North America prior to 1492. There are generally two reasons for the appeal of such grasses. Some property owners like the idea of preserving a “living history” on their property, while others appreciate the practicality of these hardy grasses. For most, the appeal probably lies in the combination of both factors.

Source 2 (Entry from a scientific dictionary)

Buffalo Grass (*Buchloë dactyloides*)

Buffalo Grass is native to Texas and the lower Great Plains and remains most suited for those areas. This grass grows to be about knee high and can spread both by its seeds and by sending low shoots out in all directions that can then root. Buffalo Grass needs little rain, so it should not be planted in areas of high moisture outside of its native area. The preferred method for introducing buffalo grass into an area is by sprigging, loosening the soil with a rake and then dropping pieces of the grass into the loosened soil where they will root easily.

In comparing or contrasting the information from these two sources, which of the following is an accurate analysis?

- A Both sources refer to geographic areas where specific native grasses are found.
- B Both sources weigh the pros and cons of planting native versus non-native grasses.
- C Source 1 outlines a process for planting native grasses; Source 2 provides the details of that process.
- D Source 1 describes a recent trend in landscaping; Source 2 provides factual information that is related to that trend.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2**

58 Samuel has reviewed research information from these two sources.**Source 1**

Italy is a country with a fascinating but volatile history. The first Roman republic, founded in 509 B.C., became one of the largest empires in the world. The western portion of the Roman Empire was devastated by plague, famine, and invaders; but the eastern half of Rome prospered until it was defeated by the Turks. During the Dark Ages, the peninsula that would become Italy suffered repeated invasions by barbarians.

Source 2

The Renaissance, which means “rebirth” in French, lasted from approximately 1400–1600 A.D. This was a period of significant cultural change and served as a transition between medieval and modern Europe. The Renaissance began when scholars in Italy became interested in ancient Greek culture, leading to an abundance of new ideas, poetry, and literature. The rise of cities in Italy allowed architects, painters, and sculptors to create magnificent works of art. Music and theater likewise flourished.

Which statement accurately presents Samuel’s findings based upon the information in the two sources?

- F** Both sources discuss the influence of Italy’s early history on modern Italian culture.
- G** Both sources discuss how culture and information spread from Italy to other parts of the world.
- H** Source 1 discusses the vulnerability of Italy, while source 2 discusses the evolution of Italy’s culture over a period of time.
- J** Source 1 discusses the turmoil of Italy’s early history, while source 2 discusses cultural aspects of a key period in Italy’s history.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2**

61 Read the information from these two research sources.**Source 1**

Astronomers predict 224 solar eclipses will occur in the twenty-first century, including eighty partial eclipses. One type of partial eclipse is called “annular,” which means “ring-like.” This type of eclipse is the result of an interesting occurrence. From Earth, the sun and moon usually appear roughly the same size. At certain times, however, the moon appears somewhat smaller. When an eclipse occurs at these times, the moon does not totally cover the sun but leaves a thin outer rim or “ring” visible from Earth.

Source 2

Four total solar eclipses (2001, 2002, 2003, 2006) and four annular eclipses (2001, 2002, 2003, 2005) have occurred so far in the twenty-first century. Total solar eclipses are spectacular, but they are a rare occurrence in any one place. A single solar eclipse can be seen only from very limited places on Earth, along a “path of totality” that is never wider than 170 miles or so and less than the distance between Jackson, Mississippi, and Memphis, Tennessee. Also, total solar eclipses are very brief. The sun is typically darkened for about two-and-a-half minutes to about seven-and-a-half minutes.

In comparing or contrasting these two sources, which of the following is an accurate analysis?

- A** Source 1 relates scientific information; Source 2 relates tips for sighting an eclipse.
- B** Source 1 focuses on partial eclipses; Source 2 focuses on total eclipses.
- C** Both sources discuss the ring-like visual effects of eclipses.
- D** Only Source 1 refers to an annular eclipse.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2**

64 Harley has reviewed research information from these two sources.**Source 1: Excerpt from a newsmagazine**

The U.S. Electoral College is composed of fifty-one electors (the fifty states and the District of Columbia) who cast their votes for the national election. Typically, the state electors vote for the winning candidate of the popular vote, which is the result of the votes cast by individuals in each state. When state electors' votes do not reflect the popular vote, the possibility exists for a candidate to win an election for which he or she had been predicted to lose. When this situation occurs, individual voters may feel as though their votes do not count; however, the popular vote is important because it alerts the state electors to the political values of the individual voter.

Source 2: Excerpt from a nonfiction book

The Twelfth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution stipulates that each state elector may cast two votes in the national election: one for the President and the other for the Vice President. This designation of each vote prevents confusion and clarifies for which office each vote is intended. When the votes from the U.S. Electoral College are counted, the candidate with the majority of the votes, considered to be two-thirds, is declared the President; and the runner-up is declared the Vice President. If no clear majority exists or a tie occurs, the House of Representatives determines the President and the Senate determines the Vice President by allowing each Congressperson one vote for each office.

Which statement accurately presents Harley's findings based upon the information in the two sources?

- F** Both sources discuss the procedures governing national elections.
- G** Both sources discuss the voting rights of individuals in state elections.
- H** Source 1 discusses the alignment of the voting process, while Source 2 discusses the legal guidelines for voting outcomes.
- J** Source 1 discusses the composition of the U.S. Electoral College, while Source 2 discusses checks and balances in the U.S. Congress.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2**

65 Read the research information from these two sources.**Source 1**

The Kennedy-Nixon debates of 1960 were a watershed of American political theater. In terms of physical appearance, Kennedy looked much better than Nixon did to the television audience. Unlike Nixon, he allowed the makeup artist to powder his face for the bright lights of the cameras. During the debate, their actual political differences were equally “cosmetic,” with both Kennedy and Nixon striving to be seen as anti-communist hawks. Generally speaking, those who watched the debate on television considered Kennedy to be the winner; however, many who only listened to the debate considered Nixon to be the winner. Whatever the case, Kennedy went on to win the presidency.

Source 2

During the Nixon presidency, NASA funding continued in order to achieve the monumental goal that had been proclaimed years earlier by President Kennedy—putting astronauts on the moon. Nixon saw the landing of the first Apollo mission on the moon as the apex of his presidency. It was a worthy goal that united the country during the otherwise turbulent times of the late 1960s.

Which statement accurately compares the information from these two sources?

- A** Both sources acknowledge the sense of conflict in American society during the 1960s.
- B** Both sources acknowledge the importance of appearances to Kennedy and Nixon.
- C** Both sources reveal that Kennedy and Nixon shared at least one goal.
- D** Both sources reveal the role of the media in American politics.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2**

68 Read the research information from these two sources.**Excerpt 1**

Air pollution, as anyone who lives in Brooktown can tell you, continues to be a problem here. Though we, as city council members, have made great strides in reducing the amount of smog our residents breathe, the fact that bringing about real improvement has taken years shows that this is a problem with no easy solution. Trying different approaches to the problem is fine, but we always should maintain our focus on what will create the best air quality for residents, both now and in the future.

Excerpt 2

The pollution level in the waterways around Brooktown has reached troubling levels. Despite years of warnings from concerned citizens about declining water quality, several industries have continued to let their waste products flow into our lakes and rivers. Someday soon, the reservoirs from which we obtain our drinking water will be affected. Maybe that will be enough to convince the city council to address the problem.

Which of the following statements is an accurate comparison of the information presented in both excerpts?

- F** Both writers agree that taking action to combat air and water pollution in Brooktown is the city council's responsibility.
- G** Both writers agree that taking action to combat air and water pollution in Brooktown is necessary but not that the task is the city council's responsibility.
- H** Although both writers agree that taking action to combat air and water pollution in Brooktown is crucial, they differ in defining the city council's responsibility.
- J** While both writers agree that taking action to combat air and water pollution in Brooktown is the city council's responsibility, they disagree on the action needed.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2**

73 Read these entries in an electronic library.**Source 1**

Entry for “The Great Debate”

Modern Research Vol. 14, No. 3, March 3, 2006. Research4U

Summary: The author examines all sides of the moral issues presented by human cloning. She then provides recommendations for a government response.

Source 2

Entry for “Remembering Dolly”

Under the Microscope Vol. 36, No. 1, Spring 2007. Research4U

Summary: The author reviews the initial reports of Dolly, the first cloned sheep. A detailed timeline summarizes the events of a life that revolutionized the world of science and raised multiple questions about the validity of cloning.

Source 3

Entry for “Is Human Cloning Ethical?”

Today’s Doctor Vol. 21, No. 6, June 14, 2006

Summary: Three renowned doctors candidly discuss the moral complications of human cloning. One doctor is a proponent of cloning; one is a critic. The third, undecided, raises crucial questions for consideration.

Source 4

Entry for “The Laws of the Land”

Legal Front Vol. 19, No. 8, August 20, 2006

Summary: A lawyer examines the legal issues raised by cloning, summarizing recent court cases and speculating on the uncertain future.

In comparing and contrasting the summaries for the sources above, which of the following would be an appropriate thesis to present in a research paper?

- A** Because human and animal cloning is a complicated legislative issue that involves both ethical and legal considerations, the questions that come from these considerations will make legislative progress very difficult.
- B** Since ethical and legal concerns always will remain a part of the cloning issue, this topic will bring about wave after wave of questions in the medical field, keeping the issue on the forefront of the legislature.
- C** The fact that human and animal cloning is a controversial legal and ethical issue is obvious to those in the medical field.
- D** The complications of cloning continue to raise many ethical and legal issues that are likely to impact future legislation.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2**

45 Read the research information from these two sources.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS		
NAME	HEIGHT	CULTURE
California lilac (<i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i>)	3 to 6 feet	Sun
Description: Fine-textured leaves, easy to prune, drought tolerant, plant in early winter		
Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron yakushimanum</i>)	2 to 4 feet	Shade, some sun
Description: Never needs pruning, best with regular moisture, plant in fall		

SMALL TREES		
NAME	HEIGHT	PLANTING SEASON
Persian parrotia tree (<i>Parrotia persica</i>)	20 to 30 feet	Fall
Description: Tiny flowers and fruit, broad trunk, vibrant fall color		
Sargent crabapple (<i>Malus sargentii</i>)	6 to 12 feet	Early winter
Description: Fragrant flowers, small fruit, vibrant fall color, grows in sun or shade		

Which of the following presents the most specific contrast between the sizes of shrubs and small trees?

- A Persian parrotia trees and Sargent crabapples are smaller-sized trees, while California lilacs and rhododendrons are evergreen shrubs.
- B Persian parrotia trees, California lilacs, rhododendrons, and Sargent crabapples vary in size from two feet to thirty feet.
- C Persian parrotia trees vary more in size than California lilacs, rhododendrons, and Sargent crabapples do.
- D Persian parrotia trees grow taller than California lilacs, rhododendrons, or Sargent crabapples do.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3**

51 Read the information from these two sources.**Source 1***mi-cro-tu-bule*

Noun. The protein-based interior structure of a cell. Microtubules support the physical structure of cells. They also assist with cellular functions such as transporting chemicals or allowing movement.

Source 2

Why shouldn't an engineer learn about support structures that are also able to serve other functions, such as movement? It is conceivable that microscopic structures could influence the design of the next generation of buildings.

Based upon these two sources, which statement is appropriate for a research presentation?

- A Building construction someday may be similar to microtubule construction.
- B Microtubule structures allow significant movement in the engineering field.
- C Protein structures are influencing the next generation of building engineers.
- D Cellular construction someday will assist in the transportation of chemicals.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3****53 Read the research information from these two sources.****Source 1**

Antibodies are substances produced in animal cells for the purpose of fighting infection. Antibodies work by recognizing the proteins of the body in which the antibody was created. If a protein is unfamiliar to an antibody, the antibody will attach to that protein. Antibodies will attack both viral and bacterial proteins. Once antibodies attack an infection, the body builds up immunity to that infection.

Source 2

Antibiotics are produced in a variety of ways outside a person's body and are then introduced into it through shots, liquids, or tablets. Antibiotics help people overcome bacterial diseases, not viruses. They do not target specific bacteria but rather all bacteria good or bad. They do not create immunity in the individual. Bacteria can become resistant to antibiotics.

Based upon these two sources, which statement is an accurate contrast to present in a research paper?

- A Antibiotics occur naturally, while antibodies are created by humans.
- B Antibodies provide complete immunity to illnesses; antibiotics treat only the symptoms.
- C Antibodies are produced inside the body, while antibiotics are produced outside the body.
- D Antibiotics fight both viral and bacterial infections; antibodies fight only bacterial infections.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3**

56 Read the excerpts from these two sources.**Source 1**

With little fanfare, the state of Maine began a radical process in 2005. The state began removing dams on several of its wildest rivers. State officials hope that the benefits of removing the dams will outweigh the costs. The issue is whether native freshwater salmon, gone for many years on most of Maine's rivers, will return when these barriers are removed. It will be years before scientists accurately can evaluate the success of the project. In the meantime, however, canoeists, kayakers, and fly-fishermen are thrilled about these newly restored wild waters.

Source 2

The construction of the Hoover Dam on the Colorado River marked a beginning and an ending. Built during the Great Depression, it meant the end of unemployment for thousands. For those living downstream, the dam meant an end to the flooding that had plagued the area for centuries. It meant the creation of a massive lake for recreational use. It meant cheap electricity for tens of thousands of homes each year, and it meant the creation of a world-renowned structure. At the same time, the construction of the dam signaled the end to many fish species populating the river. It spelled an end to the livelihoods of those who worked in the flooded area. Most of all, the rising waters covered the magnificent Black Canyon, and it never would be seen again. These losses were permanent although the dam will not, in all likelihood, outlive the present century.

In comparing or contrasting the information from these two sources, which of the following presents an accurate analysis of the findings?

- F** Both sources refer to the relationship between a dam and electricity.
- G** Both sources suggest that a river's primary value lies in recreational activities.
- H** Only Source 1 indicates that fish populations are crucial to the economy of a region.
- J** Only Source 2 places equal emphasis on both the positive and negative aspects of a dam.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3**

58 Study these two charts.**Cover-All Paint**

Pastel Base (must be tinted before use)

Finish: flat

Uses: Previously painted or primed interior walls, ceilings, and trim

Preparation: Remove loose paint; sand glossy surfaces and remove sanding dust with damp cloth.

Dry time: Dries to touch in two hours at 77°F (longer in humid or cooler conditions); re-coat after four hours

Washability: After two weeks, can clean with mild non-abrasive liquid detergent

Superior Paint

Bright White (no tinting required)

Finish: semi-gloss

Uses: Previously painted or primed interior trim

Preparation: Remove loose paint; sand glossy surfaces and remove sanding dust with damp cloth.

Dry time: Dries to touch in 90 minutes at 70°F (longer in humid weather); re-coat after five hours

Washability: After two weeks, can clean with non-abrasive liquid detergent

Which statement accurately compares or contrasts the information in these two charts to present findings?

- F** A coat of Superior Paint takes longer to dry in humid weather than a coat of Cover-All Paint does.
- G** Both Cover-All Paint and Superior Paint can safely be used on the interior and exterior of any home.
- H** Superior Paint can only be applied to glossy surfaces, while Cover-All Paint can be used on any previously painted surface.
- J** A detergent that is safe to use on surfaces painted with Cover-All Paint is also safe to use on surfaces painted with Superior Paint.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3**

60 Read the research information from these two sources.**Source 1**

Crossing the Cooper River in Charleston, South Carolina, the Ravenel Bridge is the longest bridge in North America that uses cables as supports. The 1,546-foot length of the Ravenel Bridge is supported by two large towers with cables radiating downward. The bridge's distinctive architecture is part of the seal of the city of Charleston and is used by many organizations as an example of civic pride.

Source 2

The destruction of Charleston's Grace Memorial Bridge surely counts as an act of historical desecration. The "Old Roller Coaster," as it was affectionately known for its sharp rises and dips, was destroyed to make way for the Ravenel Bridge. The new bridge may be more level, but it will never excite the imagination the way the "Old Roller Coaster" did.

In comparing or contrasting the information in these two sources, which of the following presents an accurate analysis of the findings?

- F** Source 1 addresses the future of Charleston; Source 2 addresses the history of Charleston.
- G** Source 1 reveals why citizens are proud of Charleston; Source 2 reveals why the old bridge was replaced.
- H** Source 1 describes the architecture of both bridges; Source 2 describes the architecture of the Ravenel Bridge.
- J** Source 1 comments favorably on the Ravenel Bridge; Source 2 comments favorably on the Grace Memorial Bridge.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3**

68 Read the research information from these two sources.**Excerpt 1**

School newspapers play an important role in education. Students who are considering careers in journalism can try out reporting, editing, and sometimes even photography to see if the field is really for them. All these activities involve significant responsibilities; therefore, they look good on college applications. Even aside from the benefits to the students who work on the paper, having access to a forum for news and opinions about issues that affect the student body is useful to everyone at school.

Excerpt 2

While school newspapers can be enjoyable for their writers and readers, they are ultimately not worth the time and expense taken to produce them. Students who might find writing for a newspaper interesting already spend plenty of time writing in their classes. Nothing is stopping them from talking to people who work for a local newspaper, or even getting a job there themselves, if they want to learn about journalism as a profession.

Which of the following emphasizes the contrasting viewpoints in these two sources to present findings?

- F** Students who work on a school newspaper obtain experience that can be gained by working other jobs.
- G** Working for a school newspaper can provide students with the same valuable training as working in a different job.
- H** Students who work for their local newspaper can gain the same experience by working for their school newspaper.
- J** Working on a school newspaper often provides students with valuable experience, but students can gain similar training in other ways.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3**

69 Reagan has reviewed research information from these two sources.**Source 1**

Seat belts did not begin appearing in automobiles until the 1930s. Doctors worked to introduce the use of seat belts by installing them in their own vehicles. Most car manufacturers did not perceive the need to include seat belts as a safety feature until the 1960s, and even then seat belts only came standard in the front seats. Almost two decades later, laws were passed requiring the use of seat belts in the front and back seats. These safety devices are now used in many places, from cars and airplanes to roller coasters.

Source 2

Physicist Sir Isaac Newton established three laws of motion. The first law applies to car collisions. An object in motion stays in motion until stopped by an external force. When a car is in motion, the driver and passengers in the car are also in motion even if sitting completely still. When a car comes to a stop because of an impact with another car or object, the car stops but the people in it continue to move until they make contact with another object. The seat belt provides a force to push the driver and passengers back into their seats. Although seat belts are touted as life-saving devices, their real function is to stabilize the body and minimize injury in the event of a collision.

Which statement accurately presents Reagan’s findings based upon the information in the two sources?

- A Both sources discuss the history of seat belt use in automobiles.
- B Both sources discuss the benefits of seat belt use in automobiles.
- C Source 1 discusses the history of seat belt use in cars, while Source 2 discusses the mechanics of seat belt use.
- D Source 1 discusses the manufacturing aspects of seat belts, while Source 2 discusses the safety features of seat belts.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3**

71 Read the research information from these two sources.**Source 1**

It was not so long ago that many grocery stores offered few vegetables in their produce section beyond the old standbys: potatoes, onions, and carrots. Today, however, one finds produce from all over the country, often from all over the world. This is part of the growing trend of consumer preferences both for fresh fruits and vegetables and for foods that used to be thought of as exotic, such as jicama, taro root, or even avocados.

Source 2

At Grow a Grocery, we specialize in thinking outside of the box. While we do package some items in boxes, we don't sell the typical box of cereal, powdered milk, or macaroni and cheese. Instead, we have foods straight from the garden—fresh, healthful, and without pesticides or preservatives. In fact, we actually have an herb and salad garden right outside our grocery. Customers can even pick their vegetables themselves if they want. Now *that* is thinking outside of the box!

In comparing and contrasting the information from these two sources, which of the following is an accurate analysis to present findings?

- A** Source 1 describes a problem that food producers face; Source 2 highlights one solution to that problem.
- B** Source 1 describes food that is produced internationally; Source 2 focuses on food that is produced locally.
- C** Source 1 explains health problems associated with a poor diet; Source 2 features recommendations for a more healthful diet.
- D** Source 1 reveals consumers' desire to obtain fresh vegetables; Source 2 reveals a business's attempt to meet consumers' demands.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3**

73 Read this information about two movies.

Movie #1	Movie #2
Statistics in Millions	Statistics in Millions
Budget: 14	Budget: 60
Worldwide Gross Ticket Sales: 202	Worldwide Gross Ticket Sales: 219
First-Weekend Ticket Sales: 26	First-Weekend Ticket Sales: 19
U.S. Ticket Sales: 135	U.S. Ticket Sales: 78
International Ticket Sales: 67	International Ticket Sales: 141

Which statement accurately contrasts the data on the two movies?

- A** Movie #1 had a lower budget, and Movie #2 had lower international ticket sales.
- B** Movie #1 had higher U.S. ticket sales, but Movie #2 had a higher budget and higher first-weekend ticket sales.
- C** Movie #1 had a lower budget and higher first-weekend ticket sales, and Movie #2 had higher worldwide ticket sales.
- D** Movie #1 had lower international ticket sales and lower worldwide ticket sales, but Movie #2 had a higher budget and higher U.S. ticket sales.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3****78 Read the research information from these two sources.****Source 1**

In May 1885 crates began arriving on a small island in New York Harbor. The island may have been small, but the crates were not. One crate held a huge hand; another held a torch as large as a house. These were the pieces of the future Statue of Liberty. Frederic Auguste Bartholdi planned his statue to be packed in eighty-five wooden crates. Once the pieces were unloaded, the workers simply bolted them together from the bottom up. In one sense, Bartholdi's great Lady Liberty was a jigsaw puzzle.

Source 2

Until the 1880s most large commercial buildings were built with exterior supporting walls. That is, the exterior walls themselves supported the weight of the building. A building could go only so high before the pressure would force the walls of the building outward. With the advent of structural steel, however, that process changed. The first skyscrapers were built in the 1880s by utilizing a steel "cage" structure. First, the entire steel framework was erected. After that, workers could work on any floor they wanted—starting at the top, the middle, or the bottom—because the steel cage was built to support the entire building. Frequently, the exterior walls, which did not support anything and were now merely "facing," were constructed last.

In comparing or contrasting the information from these two sources, which of the following is an accurate analysis to present findings?

- F** Both the Statue of Liberty and steel "cage" structures can be considered skyscrapers.
- G** Both the Statue of Liberty and steel "cage" structures rely on the strength of their exterior walls.
- H** The Statue of Liberty was erected from the base up; a steel "cage" structure is erected by constructing an outward shell and then completing the interior.
- J** The Statue of Liberty consists of large pieces that are bolted together; a steel "cage" structure consists of a complex frame that supports the entire building.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3**

Analyze text to determine the appropriate use of advanced grammar:

- 1) perfect and emphatic tenses
- 2) active and passive voice
- 3) ambiguous pronoun reference
- 4) objective complements
- 5) subject-verb agreement (in sentences containing collective nouns, indefinite pronouns, compound subjects, and prepositional phrases separating subject and verb)

IS (1) **PT1 (1)**
PT2 (3) **PT3 (2)**

1 Read the following sentences.

Sentence 1: Marissa called Yolanda while she was at the library last weekend.

Sentence 2: Marissa called Yolanda last weekend while she was at the library.

Sentence 3: While Marissa was at the library last weekend, she called Yolanda.

Sentence 4: Since she was at the library, Marissa called Yolanda last weekend.

Which of the sentences above avoids pronoun ambiguity?

- F** Sentence 1 because the pronoun is closer to the antecedent
- G** Sentence 2 because the pronoun is separated from the antecedent
- H** Sentence 3 because the arrangement provides a clear reference between the pronoun and the antecedent
- J** Sentence 4 because the arrangement provides two clear references to the antecedent

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Item Specifications

40 Which sentence uses passive voice appropriately?

- F** Since I listened to that song constantly last summer, I am reminded of the fun I had by hearing it now.
- G** By graduation it is intended by the superintendent that all seniors complete a community service project.
- H** When an announcement was being made by the principal, the teacher lowered the volume on the documentary.
- J** Nobody knows anything about where we are staying, but we have been told that arrangements have been made for us.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

43 Read these sentences.

1. *The book reports were handed back* while the class nervously waited.
2. *The novel was listed* at the top of the bestseller list for five weeks in a row.
3. At least *two yards of fabric are needed* to make each curtain.

4. Many *people were shocked* by the startling announcement on the news.

Which sentence contains an italicized section that would be more effective if written in active voice?

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

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

54 Read these statements.

Statement 1

By the time the rain stopped, darkness fell; and the boys could not go out to play.

Statement 2

Marianne had wanted to visit Chicago for many years; and after all this time, she was finally going.

Statement 3

The workers had finished building the house by next Saturday, and my family will be excited to see it.

Statement 4

Riley has watched all of the movies in her collection several times, and she loves all of them.

Which statement corrects an error in the use of a perfect tense?

- F By the time the rain stopped, darkness had fallen; and the boys could not go out to play.
- G Marianne wanted to visit Chicago for many years; and after all this time, she was finally going.
- H The workers will have finished building the house by next Saturday, and my family will be excited to see it.
- J Riley had watched all of the movies in her collection several times, and she has loved all of them.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

59 Read Jason's draft.

I looked out my bedroom window at the huge oak tree that occupied most of our backyard. Its branches stretched out to the sky like long, reaching arms. The tree stood there for the last ten years silently witnessing my family's daily lives. I loved to sit on the edge of my bed and peer out the window at the tree. My mind often wandered back to my favorite childhood memories as I looked at the leafy oak. I thought about days spent leaning against the tree's trunk or attempting to climb its branches. I remembered staring up at the sky past the tree's leaves and watching a flock of birds fly past with their loud shrill calls.

Now read this grading rubric.

A = no error

B = one ambiguous pronoun error

C = one verb tense error

D = one subject-verb agreement error

Alice, Sandra, and Lillian have reviewed Jason's draft. Alice believes that Jason will earn a B. Sandra believes that Jason will earn a C. Lillian believes that Jason will earn a D.

Who is correct?

A No one, because the draft contains no errors

B Alice, because the draft contains an ambiguous pronoun error

C Sandra, because the draft contains a verb tense error

D Lillian, because the draft contains a subject-verb agreement error

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

44 Read these statements.**Statement 1**

Next Friday afternoon Milton is going with Max to view an art exhibit that he loves.

Statement 2

Chantal expected to meet her sister outside the main entrance of the mall as she had promised earlier.

Statement 3

Maurice placed his textbook in his backpack, but he could not find it the next morning.

Statement 4

Marion asked Rachel how the math test had gone, and Rachel told her that it went well.

Which statement avoids an ambiguous pronoun?

F Statement 1

G Statement 2

H Statement 3

J Statement 4

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

48 Read these statements.**Statement 1**

Denise visited with Katie at the reception after her kickboxing competition.

Statement 2

Justin sold Adam a graphing calculator that he used all the time for science class.

Statement 3

When Roger and Scott arrived late to practice, Roger told him to inform the coach.

Statement 4

Libby told Amanda about the free concert, but she paid a fee for admission at the ticket counter.

Which statement avoids ambiguous pronoun use?

- F** Statement 1
- G** Statement 2
- H** Statement 3
- J** Statement 4

DOK: 2**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3**

Advanced
Analyze text to justify Standard English grammar
4) (objective complements) used to achieve a purpose.

4b: *The student will analyze text to determine the appropriate use of advanced mechanics in composing or editing. (DOK 1)*

- 1) Capitalize regions of countries
- 2) Semicolons to separate items in a series when items include commas
- 3) Commas to avoid misreading
- 4) Coordinate adjectives
- 5) Single quotation marks to identify quotes-within-quotes

BASIC
Recognize the use of advanced mechanics to compose or edit:
1) capitalizing regions of countries
2) inserting semicolons to separate items in a series when items include commas

- 3) using commas to avoid misreading
- 4) using commas with coordinate adjectives
- 5) using single quotation marks to identify quotes-within quotes

PROFICIENT

Analyze text to determine the appropriate use of advanced mechanics to compose or edit:

- 1) capitalizing regions of countries
- 2) inserting semicolons to separate items in a series when items include commas
- 3) using commas to avoid misreading
- 4) using commas with coordinate adjectives
- 5) using single quotation marks to identify quotes-within quotes

PT1 (3) PT2 (3) PT3 (4)

62 Which sentence requires a comma to improve clarity?

- F** Around the spotlight the nocturnal moths circled endlessly.
- G** On the table were the cups and plates for the casual afternoon reception.
- H** He hoped that after eating the people at the table would move to the veranda.
- J** Students poured the chemical into the glass tube and held the tube over the blue flame.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

68 Which sentence contains an error in comma usage?

- F** The dawn redwood, native to China, was once thought extinct.
- G** Andrew Jackson, served as a general, before becoming President.
- H** Coffee, America's favorite beverage, is harvested from shrubby trees.
- J** Davy Crockett, possessing an adventurous spirit, went west to Texas.

DOK: 1

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

70 Which sentence uses commas incorrectly?

- F** Most dogs, unlike most cats, are quite willing to perform tricks on command.
- G** Several people, including my father, told me that I had made the right decision.
- H** Most students complete their homework faster without distractions, such as, music.
- J** Many people continue to turn to television, not the Internet, for news and entertainment.

DOK: 1

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

46 Read these statements.**Statement 1**

After dark fireflies fill the night sky with their brilliant, twinkling lights.

Statement 2

Outside the yard was covered with new-fallen leaves, which signaled the beginning of autumn.

Statement 3

More and more advertising overseas is becoming an essential tool to marketing a product.

Statement 4

Mark waved to his friends and ran to join them on the field behind the school.

Which statement does NOT require a comma to avoid misreading?

- F** Statement 1
- G** Statement 2
- H** Statement 3
- J** Statement 4

DOK: 2**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2****51 Read this excerpt from a short story.**

“This history test is going to be difficult,” said Marcia. “Did you study all of the important people from the American Revolution?”

“Who said ‘Give me liberty or give me death?’” asked Jonathan. “I can never remember if it was Patrick Henry or Nathan Hale.”

“Patrick Henry said that,” Marcia replied. “It was during a speech attempting to convince the legislature to send troops to block British forces. When he was finished speaking, the crowd yelled, ‘To arms, to arms’!”

“What about Nathan Hale?” asked Jonathan.

“Nathan Hale’s most famous quote,” Marcia replied, “was ‘I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country’.”

Which revision corrects an error in quotation mark usage?

- A** “This history test is going to be difficult, said Marcia. Did you study all of the important people from the American Revolution?”
- B** “Who said ‘Give me liberty or give me death?’” asked Jonathan. “I can never remember if it was Patrick Henry or Nathan Hale.”
- C** “It was during a speech attempting to convince the legislature to send troops to block British forces. When he was finished speaking, the crowd yelled, “To arms, to arms”!”

D “Nathan Hale’s most famous quote,” Marcia replied, “was I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.”

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

78 Read these sentences.

Sentence 1

All of my aunts, uncles, and cousins live west of the Mississippi River, hundreds of miles away.

Sentence 2

For vacation my family and I are driving toward the eastern coast to go fishing.

Sentence 3

A strong wind blew through the Northern states, rattling window panes and making the trees dance.

Sentence 4

My friend Stephanie moved here from the South, and she is still adjusting to the dialect of her new area.

Which revision corrects an error in capitalization?

- F** All of my aunts, uncles, and cousins live West of the Mississippi River, hundreds of miles away.
- G** For vacation my family and I are driving toward the Eastern coast to go fishing.
- H** A strong wind blew through the northern states, rattling window panes and making the trees dance.
- J** My friend Stephanie moved here from the south, and she is still adjusting to the dialect of her new area.

DOK: 1

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

52 Read this excerpt from Sydney’s draft.

I looked up into the tree to see my friend Coby perched in a well-built treehouse.

“What are you doing up there?” I called. “I’ve never seen this place before.”

Coby gestured for me to climb up. “This treehouse is where I come for some peace and quiet,” he answered when I had finished my climb up the ladder. “I like to come up here to read comics, listen to music, and draw cartoons.” Coby grabbed a box and tossed it into my lap.

I flipped through his catalogued comics, my eyes widening. He had many valuable comics in his collection. “Wow! These comics are great. Where did you find them?”

Coby grinned. “My Uncle Dennis started this collection when I was born. When I turned thirteen, he gave them to me. He told me to ‘use them wisely.’ These comics are still the best birthday gift I have ever received.”

“I pulled out one of the comics, studied the glossy cover, and asked with curiosity, ‘Is this the same *Return of the Sphinx* as the movie?’”

“One and the same! In fact, the movie is based on the comic rather than vice versa.”

Which revision to the draft corrects an error in quotation mark usage?

- F** “What are you doing up there? I called.” “I’ve never seen this place before.”
- G** “I like to come up here to read comics, listen to music, and draw cartoons. Coby grabbed a box and tossed it in my lap.”
- H** “My Uncle Dennis started this collection when I was born. When I turned thirteen he gave them to me. He told me to “use them wisely.” These comics are still the best birthday gift I ever received.”
- J** I pulled out one of the comics, studied the glossy cover, and asked with curiosity, “Is this the same *Return of the Sphinx* as the movie?”

DOK: 1**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3**

61 Read these statements.**Statement 1**

Roger looked out the window at the swaying branches of the large, oak tree.

Statement 2

After the football game, Jonas and his friends went out for a delicious, filling meal.

Statement 3

As the sun began to set, Marcos sat on the front porch sipping tea from a hot steaming mug.

Statement 4

Carmen gazed happily in the mirror admiring her favorite, red sweater.

Which of these sentences that use coordinating adjectives is written correctly?

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

DOK: 1**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3****66 Read this excerpt from a short story.**

One really miserably cold day in late December, the weather reminded George of a spoiled child by beginning a weather tantrum without giving anyone warning. The howling blustery wind whistling in from north to south blew so vigorously that it caused the flag on the back porch to clank against its pole as the flag seemingly fought the strong wind pushing it around. George slowly made his way down the steps of the back porch to avoid slipping on the frozen slick top layer that coated each one. As he watched, the light bulb on the garage began to flicker as it was heaved back and forth by the powerful gusts. George never wavered and kept to his plan as he moved farther and farther away from his house. George deliberately moved his thoughts away from the weather so that he could concentrate on his plan. He mentally ran through the list of things in his backpack: toothbrush, comb, shampoo, a change of clothes, and food for snacks and two meals. Following a trail south that he had spent weeks planning, he felt the excitement begin as he faced his first winter camping trip alone.

Which sentence below corrects a punctuation error in the excerpt?

- F One really miserably, cold day in late December, the weather reminded George of a spoiled child by beginning a weather tantrum without giving anyone warning.
- G The howling, blustery wind straight from the north blew so vigorously that it caused the flag on the back porch to clank against its pole as the flag seemingly fought the strong wind pushing it around.
- H As he watched the light bulb on the garage began to flicker as it was heaved back and forth by the powerful gusts.
- J He mentally ran through the list of things in his backpack: toothbrush; comb; shampoo; a change of clothes; and food for snacks and two meals.

DOK: 1**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 3****77 Read Sage's draft.**

When I compose music, I sit alone in my room. My digital keyboard beckons me to find the right combination of notes to produce an airy, tranquil quality reminiscent of chamber music from centuries ago. My dexterous, agile fingers move with learned precision back and forth across the black and white row of keys. Then they scribble in the worn staff-lined notebook symbols that capture the discovery of that individual moment. I sustain concentration for many long stretches because my best work takes effort;

however, I am oblivious to the passage of time. I know that if I keep searching, the harmony I hear in my thoughts will fill the air.

Which revision to the paragraph corrects an error in comma usage with coordinate adjectives?

- A** My digital keyboard beckons me to find the right combination of notes to produce an airy tranquil quality reminiscent of chamber music from centuries ago.
- B** My dexterous agile fingers move with learned precision back and forth across the black and white row of keys.
- C** Then they scribble in the worn, staff-lined notebook symbols that capture the discovery of that individual moment.
- D** I sustain concentration for many, long stretches because my best work takes effort; however, I am oblivious to the passage of time.

DOK: 1

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

ADVANCED

Analyze text to justify the purposeful use of advanced mechanics.

IS (1)

1 Read the following sentences.

Sentence 1: In the forest trees are being cut down too frequently by the paper industry.

Sentence 2: The reason that I believe is the argument based on Jack's speech.

Sentence 3: After the final game of the night is over will be time for the celebration.

Sentence 4: To aim for your dreams is the saying that keeps me focused.

Which of the following correctly states which sentence above needs a comma to be correct?

- A. Sentence 1 to avoid misreading*
- B. Sentence 2 to set off a sentence interrupter
- C. Sentence 3 after an introductory prepositional phrase
- D. Sentence 4 to set off an introductory infinitive phrase

DOK: 2

ADVANCED

Item Specifications

4c: The student will manipulate sentence structure to achieve a purpose such as clarification, definition, or emphasis in composing or editing. (**DOK 2**)

- 1) Parallel structure of sentences
 - i. Using participial and infinitive phrases and adverb and adjective clauses as modifiers; noun clauses as subjects, direct and indirect objects, predicate nominatives, or objects of the preposition;
 - ii. Presenting items in compound subjects and verbs, items in a series, and items juxtaposed for emphasis.
- 2) Avoiding misplaced modifiers to ensure clarity
- 3) Using subordination to express the relationship between two unequal ideas within a single sentence.

BASIC
Recognize problems with parallelism, misplaced modifiers, and subordination.
PT3 (2)

59 Which of the following contains an error in sentence structure?

- A To qualify as a leader and inspire others, one must have confidence.
- B Great leaders, as well as good team members, work to inspire others.
- C Leaders inspire confidence, teamwork, and prepare others to be leaders.
- D To become a good team leader, be confident, inspirational, and available.

DOK: 1

BASIC

Practice Test 3

67 Read these statements.

Statement 1

Marlo watched a hilarious comedy show.

Statement 2

Marlo could barely hold back his laughter.

Which sentence combination avoids a misplaced modifier?

- A Watching the hilarious comedy show, Marlo could barely hold back his laughter.
- B Watching the hilarious comedy show, Marlo's laughter could barely be held back.
- C Marlo's laughter could barely be held back watching the hilarious comedy show.
- D Marlo watched a hilarious comedy show barely holding back his laughter.

DOK: 1

BASIC

Practice Test 3

PROFICIENT

Manipulate sentence structure (problems with parallelism, misplaced modifiers, and subordination) to clarify, define, or emphasize.

IS (1) PT1 (4)
PT2 (3) PT3 (2)

1 Read the following paragraph.

(1) Michelangelo Buonarotti was a Renaissance painter, sculptor, architect, and poet who endeavored to create masterpieces that are unmatched even today. (2) This world-renowned artist was born to a lower middle-class family in Florence, Italy, in the 15th Century. (3) Even though his father was a hard-working Florentine, Michelangelo never wanted to spend his days doing manual labor. (4) Instead, his hands would fly in motion as he drew and sculpted tiny figures from the time he was only a child.

Which of the following revisions for sentence 3 correctly uses subordination to emphasize information about Michelangelo’s father?

- A. Michelangelo never wanted to spend his days doing manual labor since his father was a hard-working Florentine.
- B. Michelangelo never wanted to spend his days doing manual labor because his father was a hard-working Florentine.
- C. Because Michelangelo never wanted to spend his days doing manual labor, his father was a hard-working Florentine.
- D. Although Michelangelo never wanted to spend his days doing manual labor, his father was a hard-working Florentine. *

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Item Specifications

42 Read these two statements.

Statement 1: The name Rosalind may appear to be from the Spanish words *rosa linda*, meaning “pretty rose.”

Statement 2: The name Rosalind is actually derived from the German words *hros lindi*, suggesting “strong as a horse, clever as a snake.”

Which sentence emphasizes the idea from Statement 2?

- F** The name Rosalind is actually derived from the German words *hros lindi* and the Spanish words *rosa linda*, suggesting either “strong as a horse, clever as a snake,” or “pretty rose.”
- G** Although the name Rosalind appears to be from the Spanish words *rosa linda*, meaning “pretty rose,” it is actually derived from the German words *hros lindi*, suggesting “strong as a horse, clever as a snake.”
- H** Although actually derived from the German words *hros lindi*, suggesting “strong as a horse, clever as a snake,” the name Rosalind may appear to be from the Spanish words *rosa linda*, meaning “pretty rose.”
- J** Suggesting “strong as a horse, clever as a snake,” the name Rosalind may appear to be from the Spanish words *rosa linda*, meaning “pretty rose,” although it actually derives from the German words *hros lindi*.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

50 Read these two statements.

Statement 1: My brother never can figure out how to use the remote control for our television center.

Statement 2: He asks me for help.

Which sentence correctly and appropriately combines these two statements and emphasizes Statement 2?

- F** Since my brother never can figure out how to use the remote control for our television center, he asks me for help.
- G** My brother never can figure out how to use the remote control for our television center when he asks me for help.
- H** While he asks me for help, my brother never can figure out how to use the remote control for our television center.
- J** He asks me for help, but my brother never can figure out how to use the remote control for our television center.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 1

64 Read this paragraph from a student essay.

(1) During my trip across the country this summer, I saw some incredible sights that have left a lasting impression on me. (2) In Kentucky the damp darkness of Mammoth Cave chilled me and left me appreciative of the light of day. (3) In Wyoming the craggy peaks of the Grand Tetons inspired me and left me with a desire to return to climb them one day. (4) The bizarre and puzzling rock formations of Arches National Park in Utah proved to me that nature could be quirky and creative. (5) In California the ancient trees of Redwood National Park humbled me and convinced me that nature is worth protecting. (6) The *most* meaningful experience, however, came unexpectedly as we made our way back home.

Which sentence revision improves the parallel structure of this paragraph by maintaining a consistent emphasis?

- F** (1) I saw some incredible sights that left a lasting impression on me during my trip this summer.
- G** (2) The damp, chilly darkness of Mammoth Cave in Kentucky made me appreciative of the light of day.
- H** (3) In Wyoming after I saw the craggy peaks of the Grand Tetons, I left with a desire to return and climb them one day.
- J** (4) In Utah the bizarre rock formations of Arches National Park puzzled me and proved to me that nature could be quirky and creative.

DOK: 3**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1****69 Read these two statements.**

Statement 1: Students interested in joining the team can pick up application forms in the office.

Statement 2: Alternatively, they can download the forms from the school's website.

Which sentence combination equally emphasizes both statements?

- A** Students interested in joining the team can pick up application forms either in the office or download them from the school's website.
- B** Either students interested in joining the team can pick up application forms in the office or download them from the school's website.
- C** Students interested in joining the team can either pick up application forms in the office or download them from the school's website.
- D** Students interested in joining the team can either pick up or download application forms in the office or from the school's website.

DOK: 2**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 1****44 Read these two statements.**

Statement 1

Park visitors may return their unused tickets for a refund at the end of the day.

Statement 2

Alternatively, they may save the tickets for their next visit.

Which sentence combination equally emphasizes both statements?

- F** Park visitors may return their unused tickets for a refund either at the end of the day or save the tickets for their next visit.
- G** Park visitors may return their unused tickets for either a refund at the end of the day or save the tickets for their next visit.
- H** Park visitors may return either their unused tickets for a refund at the end of the day or save the tickets for their next visit.
- J** Park visitors either may return their unused tickets for a refund at the end of the day or may save the tickets for their next visit.

DOK: 2**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2****45 Read these statements.****Statement 1**

The large mug, filled to the rim and steaming with fresh tea, sat upon the coffee table.

Statement 2

This morning I sat on the front porch watching the wind blow through the trees in my pajamas.

Statement 3

Dewdrops tickled the soles of my feet as I sat in the damp grass.

Statement 4

Five hundred pages long, the book sat upon the highest bookshelf in the house.

Which revision corrects a misplaced modifier?

- A** The large mug, filled to the rim, sat upon the coffee table steaming with fresh tea.
- B** Watching the wind blow through the trees, I sat on the front porch in my pajamas this morning.
- C** Sitting in the damp grass, dewdrops tickled the soles of my feet.
- D** The book, which was five hundred pages long, sat upon the highest bookshelf in the house.

DOK: 2**PROFICIENT****Practice Test 2****69 Read Alexandra's draft.**

One lazy summer afternoon when I was twelve, my older sister Abigail and I came up with the brilliant idea to throw a party. With our parents' permission, we began making our preparations. Abigail and I each made a list of guests; and when we called to invite them, we told them to expect food and games.

When the day of the party arrived, Abigail and I woke up early to prepare the food, decorate the backyard, and set up the games. We filled water balloons and found a mop handle to use for a limbo pole. We hung streamers, put tablecloths on the two picnic tables, and set out a selection of party hats.

I was pouring potato chips into a bowl when Abigail came down the stairs. Wearing a pale pink summer dress, my father told her she looked beautiful. Five minutes before the guests were scheduled to arrive,

everything was ready at last. After spending the whole day making preparations, we felt almost too tired to have the party at all!

Now read this grading rubric.

A = no error

B = one misplaced modifier

C = one error in parallel structure

D = one error in the use of a subordinate clause

Joaquin, Mark, and Janice have reviewed Alexandra’s draft. Joaquin believes Alexandra will receive a B. Mark believes Alexandra will receive a C. Janice believes Alexandra will receive a D.

Who is correct?

A No one, because the draft contains no errors

B Joaquin, because the draft contains a misplaced modifier

C Mark, because the draft contains an error in parallel structure

D Janice, because the draft contains an error in the use of a subordinate clause

DOK: 3

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 2

41 Read these statements.

Statement 1: James enjoyed outdoor activities such as camping and hiking.

Statement 2: James’s brother Patrick preferred to stay inside and work on the computer.

Which sentence combination emphasizes statement 2?

A James, who enjoyed outdoor activities such as camping and hiking, had a brother named Patrick who preferred to stay inside and work on the computer.

B Although James’s brother Patrick preferred to stay inside and work on the computer, James enjoyed outdoor activities such as camping and hiking.

C While James enjoyed outdoor activities such as camping and hiking, his brother Patrick preferred to stay inside and work on the computer.

D James’s brother Patrick preferred to stay inside and work on the computer, but James enjoyed outdoor activities such as camping and hiking.

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

70 Read this paragraph.

1) After a long day at school, I trudged home with my backpack slung over my shoulder. 2) My best friend Nancy walked next to me, chattering happily about the upcoming auditions for the school play. 3) Nancy hoped that she would be cast in the leading role. 4) She had prepared for months. 5) Not only did she watch the film version of the play, but also she practiced many scenes. 6) The auditions, sure to be nerve-wracking, would be held the following week.

Which sentence requires revision to be grammatically correct?

F Sentence 1

G Sentence 3

H Sentence 5

J Sentence 6

DOK: 2

PROFICIENT

Practice Test 3

ADVANCED

Justify the manipulation of sentence structure (parallel structure and subordination) to achieve a purpose.

PT1 (2)

54 John wanted to combine several pieces of information into one sentence to include in his report on logging in old-growth forests. Below are the four sentences he wrote.

Sentence 1: Having been at the job for over an hour heaving heavy logs into the river, the young men gasped for breath and talked only briefly.

Sentence 2: Having been at the job for over an hour, gasping for breath, the young men heaving heavy logs into the river talked only briefly.

Sentence 3: The young men heaving heavy logs into the river talked only briefly as they gasped for breath after having been at the job for over an hour.

Sentence 4: The young men heaving heavy logs gasping for breath into the river after having been at the job for over an hour talked only briefly.

After reviewing his work, John decided that he could use any of the four sentences for his report. Was John correct?

- F** Yes, because the four sentences use different modifiers placed appropriately, giving each one of the sentences different but similar meanings
- G** No, because the different placement of modifiers in each of the four sentences results in misplaced modifiers in all four sentences and therefore changes the meaning John intended to communicate in the four sentences
- H** Yes, because the four sentences have identical meanings, even though similar modifiers are placed in different parts of each one of the sentences
- J** No, because the different placement of modifiers in one of the four sentences results in a misplaced modifier that changes the meaning for that sentence from the meaning John communicates in the other three sentences

DOK: 3

ADVANCED

Practice Test 1

65 Read this draft of a report that Jerome is writing for his history class.

Just a little more than twenty miles from Jackson, Mississippi, is the small town of Crystal Springs. Crystal Springs today relies on tourism, small business, and recreational fishing like other small agricultural towns for its economic survival. Crystal Springs also boasts a rich intellectual past that includes a tradition known as the Chautauqua Movement.

The Chautauqua Movement dates back to the early 1870s when a minister and a businessman established an educational summer camp in New York on the shores of Lake Chautauqua. The Chautauqua Movement spread across the country and arrived in Crystal Springs in the early 1890s. By 1916 the location known as Chautauqua Park contained eighty-eight cottages, a forty-room hotel, a restaurant, and a grocery store. The Chautauqua Movement was active in Crystal Springs from 1892 to 1917.

For class peer review, Jerome’s history teacher established this grading system for evaluating the sentence structure of a draft:

- A _ no error
- B _ one modifier error
- C _ one juxtaposition error
- D _ one parallel structure error

Rose, David, and Tanisha have reviewed Jerome’s draft. Using the grading system, Rose has given the draft a B. David has given the draft a C. Tanisha has given the draft a D. Who is correct?

- A No one because the draft contains no errors
- B Rose because the draft contains one error in the use of a modifier to ensure clarity
- C David because the draft contains one error in the use of juxtaposition for contrast
- D Tanisha because the draft contains one error in the use of parallel structure for emphasis

DOK: 2**ADVANCED****Practice Test 1**

**MSATP English II Sample Test 1
Items Answer Key**

Test Seq. #	Correct Answer	Item Code	Assess Code	Depth of Knowledge (DOK)	Passage Code
Sample A	D	3591040	1a	1a	
Sample B	H	3591044	2a	2a	

Sample C	C	3591045	3b	3b	
Sample D	H	3591046	4a	4a	
1	B	3525061	2f	1	
2	G	3526115	2a	3	PLA
3	A	3526108	1c	2	PLA
4	F	3526118	2b	3	PLA
5	D	3526145	2e	3	PLA
6	J	3526126	2c	2	PLA
7	C	3526155	2e	2	
8	G	3595544	2g	3	
9	B	3537340	1b	3	BAT
10	G	3537354	2b	3	BAT
11	C	3537357	2d	2	BAT
12	H	3537356	2d	2	BAT
13	A	3537343	2a	2	BAT
14	J	3595541	2f	3	
15	A	3526154	1a	1	
16	J	3537289	2a	2	BOT
17	A	3537294	2c	2	BOT
18	J	3537304	2d	2	BOT
19	D	3537292	2c	2	BOT
20	H	3537290	2b	2	BOT
21	B	3595538	2a	3	
22	J	3532017	2b	3	HER
23	B	3532014	2a	2	HER
24	F	3532011	2e	3	HER
25	B	3532028	2c	3	HER
26	H	3532034	2c	3	HER
27	B	3532029	2e	3	HER
28	J	3595543	2g	3	
29	B	3595539	1c	3	
30	H	3532484	1c	2	WIL
31	A	3532487	1d	2	WIL
32	H	3532486	1b	3	WIL
33	D	3532508	2d	3	WIL
34	H	3532491	2b	2	WIL
35	A	3532500	2e	2	WIL
36	J	3532529	3a	3	
37	C	3525075	3e	3	
38	H	3530799	3a	3	
39	A	3532562	3a	3	
40	J	3532551	4a	2	
41	B	3532043	3b	3	
42	G	3530834	4c	2	
43	A	3525079	4a	1	
44	G	3537408	3a	3	
45	C	3532567	3d	3	
46	G	3530800	3a	3	
47	A	3532547	3e	3	
48	J	3530801	3a	3	
49	D	3532527	3a	3	
50	F	3530835	4c	2	
51	D	3537310	3a	3	
52	J	3537419	3d	3	
53	B	3525076	3e	3	
54	J	3595540	4c	3	
55	A	3537320	3d	3	
56	J	3526181	3b	3	
57	D	3532542	3d	2	
58	H	3532563	3a	3	

59	D	3537325	3e	3	
60	J	3537424	3e	3	
61	B	3526179	3b	2	
62	H	3537438	4b	2	
63	A	3532538	3d	3	
64	J	3553534	4c	3	
65	B	3591244	4c	2	
66	H	3537428	3e	3	
67	C	3532564	3a	3	
68	G	3525082	4b	1	
69	C	3537337	4c	2	
70	H	3532057	4b	1	

English Language Arts: Grade 10 English II SATP2
MSATP English II Sample Test 2
Items Answer Key

Test Seq. #	Correct Answer	Item Code	Assess Code	Performance Level Descriptor (PLD)	Depth of Knowledge (DOK)	Passage Code
Sample A	D	3591040	1a			
Sample B	H	3591044	2a			
Sample C	C	3591045	3b			
Sample D	H	3591046	4a			
1	B	100000123432	1a	Proficient	2	
2	F	100000173051	2b	Proficient	2	100000123364
3	B	100000173050	1d	Proficient	3	100000123364
4	H	100000173052	2c	Proficient	2	100000123364
5	B	100000173053	2d	Proficient	2	100000123364
6	H	100000173056	2g	Proficient	2	100000123364
7	B	100000173055	2f	Proficient	2	100000123364
8	F	100000203896	1a	Proficient	1	
9	A	100000123408	1a	Proficient	2	
10	H	100000173016	2g	Proficient	2	100000123361
11	C	100000173011	2a	Advanced	3	100000123361
12	F	100000173015	2f	Proficient	2	100000123361
13	C	100000173013	2d	Proficient	2	100000123370
14	G	100000173009	1d	Advanced	3	100000123370
15	C	100000173007	1b	Advanced	3	100000123361& 100000123370
16	J	100000173014	2e	Advanced	3	100000123361& 100000123370
17	C	100000173012	2c	Advanced	3	100000123361& 100000123370
18	F	3561384	2g	Proficient	2	
19	C	100000205201	2a	Proficient	2	E02A3532489S WIL
20	J	100000205202	2c	Basic	2	E02D3532511S WIL
21	A	100000205204	2e	Proficient	3	E02E3532501S WIL
22	F	100000205203	2c	Basic	2	E02E3532514S WIL
23	C	100000205205	2e	Proficient	2	E02D3532505S WIL
24	G	3561399	2g	Proficient	2	
25	D	3561385	2f	Proficient	3	
26	G	100000173044	2b	Proficient	2	100000123367
27	C	100000173040	1b	Proficient	3	100000123367
28	H	100000173045	2c	Proficient	3	100000123367
29	D	100000173047	2e	Proficient	3	100000123367
30	H	100000173041	1c	Proficient	3	100000123367
31	C	100000173043	1d	Proficient	3	100000123367
32	H	100000173046	2c	Proficient	3	100000123367
33	A	100000204144	2f	Basic	1	
34	H	100000096996	1c	Proficient	3	
35	D	100000173032	2b	Proficient	2	100000123366
36	G	100000173037	2e	Proficient	2	100000123366
37	B	100000173036	2d	Proficient	2	100000123366
38	J	100000173033	2b	Proficient	2	100000123366
39	B	100000173030	1b	Advanced	3	100000123366
40	F	100000173034	2c	Proficient	3	100000123366

Mississippi Resource Guide

English Language Arts: Grade 10 English II SATP2

41	D	100000204090	3e	Proficient	2	
42	F	100000204002	3e	Proficient	3	
43	A	100000123439	4a	Proficient	2	
44	J	100000204126	4c	Proficient	2	
45	B	100000123445	4c	Proficient	2	
46	J	100000123418	4b	Proficient	2	
47	B	100000123412	3d	Proficient	3	
48	F	100000203937	3b	Basic	2	
49	A	100000123411	3b	Proficient	3	100000188028
50	J	100000123436	3b	Proficient	3	100000188028
51	B	100000123419	4b	Proficient	2	
52	H	100000204053	3a	Basic	2	
53	D	100000123415	3e	Proficient	3	
54	H	100000123417	4a	Proficient	2	
55	D	100000204003	3e	Proficient	3	
56	F	100000204052	3a	Basic	2	
57	D	100000204125	4c	Proficient	2	
58	J	100000123416	3e	Proficient	3	
59	C	100000123398	4a	Proficient	2	
60	J	100000204054	3a	Proficient	2	
61	B	100000204004	3e	Proficient	3	
62	G	100000123394	3d	Proficient	3	100000221150
63	D	100000123395	3d	Advanced	3	100000221150
64	F	100000123396	3e	Proficient	3	
65	C	100000204005	3e	Proficient	3	
66	G	100000204127	4c	Proficient	3	
67	B	100000204091	3d	Proficient	3	
68	F	100000204006	3e	Proficient	3	
69	B	100000123420	4c	Proficient	3	
70	J	100000123392	3b	Proficient	3	
71	B	100000204055	3a	Proficient	3	
72	F	100000123410	3b	Proficient	3	
73	D	100000204007	3e	Proficient	3	
74	F	100000140581	3d	Proficient	3	100000153111
75	A	3561441	3a	Proficient	3	
76	G	100000123413	3d	Proficient	3	
77	A	3561443	3a	Proficient	3	
78	H	100000123440	4b	Proficient	1	

English Language Arts: Grade 10 English II SATP2
MSATP English II Sample Test 3
Items Answer Key

Test Seq. #	Correct Answer	Item Code	Assess Code	Performance Level Descriptor (PLD)	Depth of Knowledge (DOK)
Sample A	D	3591040	1a		
Sample B	H	3591044	2a		
Sample C	C	3591045	3b		
Sample D	H	3591046	4a		
1	A	100000123407	1a	Proficient	2
2	H	100000170039	1d	Proficient	3
3	D	100000170040	2a	Advanced	3
4	F	100000170037	1c	Proficient	3
5	C	100000170042	2d	Advanced	3
6	G	100000170043	2e	Proficient	3
7	D	100000170041	2c	Advanced	3
8	F	100000203895	1a	Proficient	2
9	A	100000123389	1a	Advanced	3
10	F	100000173018	2g	Proficient	3
11	B	100000173026	2a	Proficient	2
12	J	100000173025	2a	Proficient	2
13	C	100000173027	1c	Proficient	3
14	G	100000173023	2c	Proficient	3
15	C	100000173021	2e	Proficient	3
16	G	100000173022	2d	Proficient	3
17	B	100000173019	2f	Proficient	2
18	H	100000097212	2d	Proficient	3
19	C	100000205209	2c	Proficient	2
20	J	100000205208	2f	Basic	1
21	A	100000205210	2c	Proficient	3
22	J	100000205211	1c	Proficient	3
23	D	100000205207	2b	Basic	2
24	H	100000123387	1a	Proficient	2
25	A	3561391	2f	Proficient	2
26	G	100000170050	1d	Proficient	3
27	C	100000170053	2e	Proficient	3
28	H	100000170052	2c	Proficient	3
29	A	100000170051	2b	Proficient	3
30	J	100000170055	2e	Advanced	3
31	B	100000170054	2e	Proficient	3
32	F	100000170048	1b	Advanced	3
33	D	3561387	2f	Proficient	2
34	H	3561383	2g	Proficient	3
35	B	100000173346	2a	Proficient	2
36	F	100000173350	2d	Proficient	3
37	B	100000173353	2g	Proficient	3
38	F	100000173348	2b	Proficient	3
39	B	100000173351	2f	Proficient	2
40	G	100000173354	2g	Proficient	3
41	C	100000123442	4c	Proficient	2
42	F	100000097142	3a	Proficient	3
43	C	100000123391	3a	Advanced	3
44	J	100000123437	4a	Proficient	2
45	D	100000204008	3e	Proficient	3
46	J	100000204092	3d	Basic	2
47	B	100000123393	3b	Advanced	3

48	H	100000123399	4a	Proficient	2
49	D	100000123434	3a	Proficient	3
50	H	100000123390	3a	Proficient	3
51	A	100000204009	3e	Proficient	3
52	J	100000123402	4b	Proficient	1
53	C	100000204010	3e	Proficient	3
54	F	100000204028	4a	Basic	1
55	C	100000203938	3b	Basic	2
56	J	100000204011	3e	Proficient	3
57	B	100000204093	3d	Basic	2
58	J	100000204012	3e	Proficient	3
59	C	100000204129	4c	Basic	1
60	J	100000204013	3e	Proficient	3
61	B	100000123441	4b	Proficient	1
62	H	3561419	3d	Basic	2
63	D	3561370	3a	Proficient	3
64	G	3561347	3b	Basic	2