

Example Items

English II ESOL Intermediate

English II ESOL Intermediate Example Items are a **representative set** of items for the ACP. Teachers may use this set of items along with the test blueprint as guides to prepare students for the ACP. On the last page, the correct answer, content SE and SE justification are listed for each item.

*The specific part of an SE that an Example Item measures is **NOT** necessarily the only part of the SE that is assessed on the ACP.* None of these Example Items will appear on the ACP.

Teachers may provide feedback regarding Example Items.

(1) Download the [Example Feedback Form](#) and email it. The form is located on the homepage of the [Assessment website](https://assessment.dallasisd.org): <https://assessment.dallasisd.org>.

OR

(2) To submit directly, click “Example Feedback – online form” **after** you click the Example Items link under ACP Resources on the ACP tab on the [Assessment website](#).

First Semester
2020–2021
Code #: 5101
(Version 2: 11/5/2020)

EXAMPLE ITEMS English II ESOL Intermediate, Sem 1



Read the selection and choose the best answer for each question.

Persephone and the Seasons

by Heather Amery

1 One sunny morning, the goddess Demeter said goodbye to her daughter Persephone. "I'll be back for dinner," she called as she went out to walk through the fields. Demeter was the goddess of all the plants in the world, and she was the reason delicious corn grew tall in the fields and beautiful fruit ripened on the trees. The weather was always beautiful, and there were plentiful harvests all year.



2 After her mother left, Persephone went to meet her friends and pick flowers with them. As she searched for the most beautiful lilies, she was soon all alone.

3 Suddenly, she heard a loud noise and looked up anxiously. She saw a massive chariot pulled by four enormous black horses. The chariot was driven by Pluto, god of the Underworld. Pluto had fallen in love with Persephone, but he knew Demeter would never allow him to marry her daughter.

4 Before Persephone could scream, Pluto dragged her into the chariot and quickly raced away. As they thundered across the land, a huge cleft opened in the ground. Pluto drove straight into it, and the ground closed behind them. He and Persephone disappeared into the Underworld.



5 When Demeter returned that evening, she called to Persephone, but there was no reply. The house was empty, and soon it was dark outside, Demeter grew increasingly worried. "Where could Persephone be?" she wondered desperately. At midnight, she lit a torch, and set out to look for her. All night she searched unsuccessfully, calling, "Persephone, Persephone, where are you?" But there was no answer. For nine days and nine nights, Demeter searched. She did not stop to sleep or eat. Despite all of her endless searching, she did not find Persephone.

6 Dressed in black instead of her usual colorful clothes, Demeter wandered all over the country as a haggard old woman. Because she no longer looked after the crops, the corn withered in the fields, no fruit ripened on the trees, and the grass turned brown. There was nothing for the sheep and goats to eat, and there was not enough food for the people. Soon, they were facing starvation.



7 Zeus called an emergency meeting of all the gods and goddesses. "This is very serious," he said in a voice that sounded like thunder. "Unless we can persuade Demeter to nurture and protect the Earth again, all the people will die."

EXAMPLE ITEMS English II ESOL Intermediate, Sem 1

- 8 "Pluto must allow Persephone to leave the Underworld," said a goddess. "Only then will Demeter save the Earth."
- 9 Zeus called for Hermes, the messenger of the gods. "Go to Pluto and ask him, very politely, to return Persephone to her mother," he commanded. Hermes flew off immediately. Only the gods and goddesses could enter the Underworld of death and come out alive.
- 10 "I will never allow Persephone to go," growled Pluto. "I love her, and I am going to marry her." "Please, Pluto," begged Hermes. "Please be reasonable. You know Persephone doesn't love you, and she does not want to marry you."
- 11 "Very well," roared Pluto, very angrily. You know the rule. If she ate any food while in the Underworld, she must stay here forever." If she did not eat any food, I will let her go.
- 12 "That's easy," said Hermes. "Let's ask her." Persephone cried, in answer to the question, "I did not eat anything here. I've never touched even the smallest, most insignificant crumb of food."
- 13 A misty ghost of a gardener was listening nearby. "Oh, yes you did," he croaked bitterly. "I saw you. You picked a ripe pomegranate and ate it."
- 14 "No, no," cried Persephone, "I didn't eat it. I was so thirsty, I just swallowed a few of the seeds." "That's enough," shouted Pluto, delighted in his victory.
- 15 "Please, Pluto," begged Hermes, "let her go for a little while. After all, a few seeds aren't much." "Oh, all right," growled Pluto. "Persephone may go back to the Earth for half of each year, but she must spend the other half here in the Underworld with me."
- 16 Holding Persephone's hand, Hermes flew with her out of the Underworld to Demeter. "Oh, my darling daughter," cried Demeter, thankfully hugging Persephone. "You have come back to me at last." "Yes," sobbed Persephone, "but I must return to the Underworld for part of every year."
- 17 Demeter knew she was required to accept this. Immediately, she looked young and beautiful again. She put on her most stunning clothes and began to work urgently, making new shoots of corn and grass grow and leaves open on the trees. It was spring all over the Earth.
- 18 All through the summer, Demeter was happy and busy, watching the fine harvests of corn and fruit. However, when Persephone had to return to the Underworld, she was depressed, and it became autumn. The leaves on the trees turned brown, the grass stopped growing, and the weather turned bitterly cold. It was winter until Persephone returned. Then Demeter once again was happy, and it was finally spring again.

EXAMPLE ITEMS English II ESOL Intermediate, Sem 1

- 1 Which phrase from paragraph 4 **best** helps the reader understand the meaning of the word cleft?
- A *dragged her*
 - B *raced away*
 - C *thundered across the land*
 - D *opened in the ground*

- 2 Which line from the passage **best** represents the author's message about the effect Demeter's grief has on the world?
- A *For nine days and nine nights, Demeter searched. She did not stop to sleep or eat.*
 - B *Dressed in black instead of her usual colorful clothes, Demeter wandered all over the country as a haggard old woman.*
 - C *"Unless we can persuade Demeter to nurture and protect the Earth again, all the people will die."*
 - D *Go to Pluto and ask him, very politely, to return Persephone to her mother," he commanded.*

- 3 In paragraphs 10 through 13, which word means that the speaker said the words angrily?
- A *growled*
 - B *begged*
 - C *cried*
 - D *croaked*

- 4 What significance does Demeter's depression have on the story?
- A It leads to the changing of the seasons.
 - B She cares for the Earth, making it beautiful.
 - C It makes her get angry at the gods.
 - D She pleases for help from Hermes in her search.

EXAMPLE ITEMS English II ESOL Intermediate, Sem 1



Read the selection and choose the best answer for each question.

adapted from **Modern-Day Plague**
by National Geographic

- 1 Deforestation is clearing Earth's forests on a massive scale. It often causes damage to the quality of the land. Forests still cover about 30 percent of the world's land area. Areas the size of Panama are lost each year.
- 2 The world's rainforests could be completely gone in a hundred years at the current speed of deforestation.
- 3 Forests are cut down for many reasons. The biggest cause of deforestation is agriculture. Farmers cut forests to have more room for planting crops or raising livestock. Many small farmers will clear a few acres to feed their families by cutting down trees and burning them. This is known as "slash and burn" agriculture.
- 4 Logging companies provide the world's wood and paper products. They also cut countless trees each year. Illegal roads are sometimes built so that loggers can access more and more remote forests. This leads to further deforestation.
- 5 Deforestation has many negative effects on the environment. The most dramatic impact is a loss of habitat for millions of plants and animals. Seventy percent of Earth's land animals and plants live in forests. Many cannot survive the deforestation that destroys their homes.
- 6 Deforestation also drives climate change. Forest soils are moist, but without trees to block the sun, they quickly dry out. These forest lands can quickly become barren deserts.
- 7 Removing trees deprives the forest of portions of its canopy. The canopy blocks the sun's rays during the day and holds in heat at night. Losing the canopy causes more extreme temperature swings. They can be harmful to plants and animals.
- 8 Trees also play a critical role in clearing away the greenhouse gases that cause global warming. Smaller forests mean larger amounts of greenhouse gases enter the atmosphere.
- 9 The quickest solution to deforestation would be to just stop cutting down trees. Deforestation has slowed a bit in the past few years. It is unlikely it will stop completely.
- 10 A better solution is to carefully manage forest resources. When trees are cut, new trees should be planted in the same forest. The number of new tree plantations is growing each year, but their total still equals a tiny fraction of the Earth's forested land.



EXAMPLE ITEMS English II ESOL Intermediate, Sem 1

5 In paragraph 6, the detail “forest lands can quickly become barren deserts” supports which line from the article?

- A *Deforestation is clearing Earth’s forests on a massive scale.*
- B *Forests are cut down for many reasons.*
- C *The biggest cause of deforestation is agriculture.*
- D *Deforestation has many negative effects on the environment.*

6 In paragraph 7, the word deprives means —

- A removing someone from office
- B taking someone from one place to another
- C leaving something at a different location
- D keeping something away from someone

7 In paragraph 9, the author writes “the quickest solution to deforestation would be to just stop cutting down trees” to show that the quickest solution —

- A is not economical
- B is not always realistic
- C may cause more harm
- D may be illegal

8 The author organizes this article by —

- A describing what deforestation is, the reasons for it, its effects, and some solutions
- B referring to statistics that show the damage that deforestation creates
- C talking about the causes of deforestation and the reasons why it will never be solved
- D giving examples of deforestation and how much is spent on planting trees

9 Which is the **best** summary of the selection?

- A Deforestation damages wildlife and hurts agriculture.
- B Deforestation causes climate change and affects greenhouse gases.
- C Deforestation causes many problems for the environment, but solutions are available.
- D Deforestation is easily stopped by cutting down the trees.

EXAMPLE ITEMS English II ESOL Intermediate, Sem 1



Use "Persephone and the Seasons" and "Modern-Day Plague" to answer the next question.

- 10** How are the effects of changing seasons in "Persephone and the Seasons" **different** from the effects of deforestation in "Modern-Day Plague"?
- A** The effects of changing seasons are temporary while the effects of deforestation are long-lasting.
 - B** The effects of changing seasons only affect certain areas while the effects of deforestation affect the world.
 - C** The effects of changing seasons depend on feelings while the effects of deforestation depend on the economy.
 - D** The effects of changing seasons are random while the effects of deforestation follow a pattern.

EDITING

EXAMPLE ITEMS English II ESOL Intermediate, Sem 1



Read the selection and choose the best answer for each question.

Carlos has written an essay for his ESL class about Egypt. Read his essay and look for any changes that should be made. Then answer the questions.

Egypt

(1) Egypt covers about 386,560 square miles, and is famous for their ancient civilization.

(2) It is home to some of the world's oldest and most historically significant monuments. (3) The Giza Pyramids are visited by thousands of excited tourists each year.

(4) Egyptian kings who are called pharaohs, built the Pyramids of Egypt. (5) When pharaohs died, they were buried inside of a pyramid—a fitting memorial for a great king. (6) Last year, I read an interesting article in a magazine that compared the pyramids in Egypt to those in Mexico City. (7) Pharaohs made extensive preparations for their deaths. (8) This is because Egyptians believed that they would have another life, called the afterlife, after they died.

(9) Today, most of Egypt's population lives in Cairo, the largest city in Africa. (10) Other people live along the banks of the powerful Nile River. (11) This land is the only place in Egypt where farmers can successfully grow food. (12) Cotton, wheat, rice, and beans thrive in the fields. (13) Goats and sheep graze during the day, and at night, they are led to drink from the river.

(14) Most of life in Egypt is very good, and unemployment is low. (15) Everyone has the right to vote. (16) People talk on cell phones, surf the internet, and watch movies on T.V. (17) The weather is hot, but through experience, they have learned to carefully watch the temperature and stay in the shade.

11

What change should be made in sentence 1?

- A Change **covers** to **cover**
- B Change **miles** to **mile**
- C Delete the comma after **miles**
- D Change **ancient** to **Ancient**

EXAMPLE ITEMS English II ESOL Intermediate, Sem 1

12 What is the best way to use the active voice to revise sentence 3?

- A Thousands of excited tourists visit the Giza Pyramids each year.
- B The Giza Pyramids were visited by many tourists each year.
- C Each year, the Giza Pyramids are visited by excited tourists.
- D The Giza Pyramids will be visited by many tourists each year.

13 What change should be made in sentence 4?

- A Insert a comma after *kings*
- B Remove the comma after *pharaohs*
- C Change *Pyramids* to *Pyramid's*
- D Change the period to a question mark

REVISING

EXAMPLE ITEMS English II ESOL Intermediate, Sem 1

Read the selection and choose the best answer for each question.

Janet wrote a paper about saving money. Read Janet's paper and think about the revisions that she should make. Then answer the question.

How to Save Money as a Teenager

(1) As you get older there seem to be more and more things you want. (2) There is no way to pay for them on your own. (3) It could be a new cell phone or video game. (4) It could be cute clothes, or even a movie ticket. (5) You can't always just ask your parents to buy these things for you. (6) Instead, it might be time to start saving up some money!

(7) Get a piggy bank if you want to keep your money at home. (8) It doesn't have to be an actual piggy bank, though that might be fun. (9) You can also use an old shoebox or an empty can or jar. (10) The point is just to have something that you can deposit your bills and loose change into.

14

What is the best way to combine sentences 1 and 2?

- A** As you get older there seems to be more and more things you want or there is no way to pay for them on your own.
- B** As you get older there seems to be more and more things you want however there is no way to pay for them on your own.
- C** As you get older, there seems to be more and more things you want, there is no way to pay for them on your own.
- D** There is no way to pay for things as you get older there seems to be more and more things you want.

EXAMPLE ITEMS English II ESOL Intermediate Key, Sem 1

Item#	Key	SE	SE Justification
1	D	10.2A	Use print...resources such as...dictionaries to clarify and validate understanding of the precise and appropriate meaning of...vocabulary.
2	C	10.8A	Analyze the author's purpose, audience, and message within a text.
3	A	10.2B	Analyze context to distinguish among denotative, connotative, and figurative meanings of words.
4	A	10.6B	Analyze how authors develop complex yet believable characters in works of fiction through a range of literary devices, including character foils.
5	D	10.5C	Use text evidence and original commentary to support a comprehensive response.
6	D	10.2A	Use print...resources such as...dictionaries to clarify and validate understanding of the precise and appropriate meaning of...vocabulary.
7	B	10.4F	Make inferences and use evidence to support understanding.
8	A	10.7Dii	Analyze characteristics and structural elements of informational texts such as multiple organizational patterns within a text to develop the thesis.
9	C	10.5D	Paraphrase and summarize texts in ways that maintain meaning and logical order.
10	A	10.4E	Make connections to personal experiences, ideas in other texts, and society
11	C	10.9Div	Edit drafts using standard English conventions, including correct capitalization.
12	A	10.9Dii	Edit drafts using standard English conventions, including consistent, appropriate use of...active and passive voice.
13	A	10.9Div	Edit drafts using standard English conventions, including correct capitalization.
14	A	10.9C	Revise drafts to improve clarity, development, organization, style, diction, and sentence effectiveness, including use of parallel constructions and placement of phrases and dependent clauses.