

Example Items

RLA 6 ESL Intermediate (Year 2)

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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>.

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 #: 5161

EXAMPLE ITEMS RLA 6 ESL Intermediate (Y2), Sem 1



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

Ooka and the Stolen Smell

by I.G. Edmonds

- 1 Ooka Tadasuke was a famous judge. He never refused to hear a case. It didn't matter how strange a case was. Ooka would always listen. The strangest case of all was the famous Case of the Stolen Smell.
- 2 It all began when a poor student rented a room over a shop where fried food could be bought. The student was a likeable young man. The shop owner was very greedy and treated students poorly. One day he heard the student talking with a friend.
- 3 "It is sad to be so poor that one can only afford to eat plain rice," the friend complained.
- 4 "Oh," said the student, "I have found an answer to that problem. I eat my rice when the shopkeeper downstairs fries his fish. The smell hurries up the stairs and gives me a warm hug, and my humble rice has much more flavor. It is really the smell that makes things taste so good."
- 5 The shopkeeper was furious. Somebody was enjoying the smell of his fish without paying! "Thief!" he shouted. "I demand that you pay me for the smells you have stolen."
- 6 "A smell is a smell," the student replied. "Anyone can smell what he wants to. I will pay you nothing."
- 7 The shopkeeper ran to Ooka's court and charged the student with theft. Everyone in the room laughed, but Ooka agreed to hear the case.
- 8 "Every person can have their day in court," Ooka explained.
- 9 Ooka sat on his bench and listened to the shopkeeper and the student.
- 10 "The student is guilty," Ooka said. "Taking another person's property is theft. A smell is no different from any other property."
- 11 The shopkeeper was happy. The student was shocked. He was very poor, and he owed the shopkeeper for three months of smelling. The judge would probably throw him in jail.



EXAMPLE ITEMS RLA 6 ESL Intermediate (Y2), Sem 1

- 12 "How much money do you have?" Ooka asked him.
- 13 "Only enough to pay my rent," the student replied. "If I cannot pay my rent, I will be thrown out into the street."
- 14 "Let me see the money," Ooka said.
- 15 The young man held the money out. Ooka told him to move the money from one hand to the other.
- 16 The judge listened to the sound of the money. "You have now been paid," he told the shopkeeper. "If you have any more complaints, please bring them to me."
- 17 "But your Honor," the shopkeeper said. "I did not get the money! The thief just dropped it from one hand to the other. I have nothing." He held up his empty hands.
- 18 Ooka stared at the shopkeeper. "It is my judgment that punishment should fit the crime. I have decided that the price of the smell of food is the sound of money. You have now been paid. This case is over."

1 Read the sentences from paragraph 4.

The smell hurries up the stairs and gives me a warm hug, and my humble rice has much more flavor. It is really the smell that makes things taste so good.

The author's use of figurative language emphasizes the idea that the —

- A taste of the rice makes the student feel less lonely
- B smell from downstairs makes the rice taste better
- C shopkeeper makes rice that tastes really good
- D smell from downstairs makes the student feel warm

2 In paragraph 4, the word humble means —

- A expensive
- B sad
- C simple
- D dirty

EXAMPLE ITEMS RLA 6 ESL Intermediate (Y2), Sem 1

3

The reader can conclude that judge Ooka is —

- A fair
- B greedy
- C lazy
- D quiet

4

Which sentence from the selection shows how the conflict was resolved?

- A *Every person can have their day in court,...*
- B *The student is guilty,...*
- C *He held up his empty hands.*
- D *You have now been paid.*

5

Which sentence **best** summarizes the story?

- A A student lives in a room over a shop that sells fried food. The student is charged with theft for enjoying the fish smells. A judge decides that the student can pay for the smells with the sound of the money.
- B A student is convicted of stealing smells from a greedy shopkeeper. A judge sends the student to jail. The student continues to enjoy the smell.
- C A greedy shopkeeper sues a poor student for smelling his fish. The student becomes homeless because he cannot pay his rent. The judge makes the student save all his money.
- D A student has to pay for fish smells since he lives over a shop that sells fried food. He gets a lawyer to talk to the judge. The judge decides the student is guilty of theft.

EXAMPLE ITEMS RLA 6 ESL Intermediate (Y2), Sem 1



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

Types of Clouds

- 1 Have you ever sat back to see what shapes the clouds above you were making? Chances are you were looking at cumulus clouds. Cumulus clouds are puffy and white like cotton balls. They come in all different shapes and sizes.
- 2 But cumulus clouds are only one type of cloud. For years, people have studied the color and speed of clouds so that they can predict the weather. In the process, they've discovered many different types of clouds. Some clouds are found at higher altitudes than others. Some clouds are puffy and look like different types of animals. Others are flat. Each type of cloud has its own name. But most clouds fall into one of three main types. They can be cumulus, cirrus, or stratus.
- 3 Clouds are identified by how far up they're found in the sky and the way that they look. Cirrus clouds travel very high in the sky. Generally, they are found at altitudes over 18,000 feet. They are wispy and light. They may look like feathers or like a pony's tail. Sometimes several cirrus clouds will be in a row. The clouds look like a trail of smoke across the sky.
- 4 Stratus clouds are closer to the earth and are usually found at about 7,000 feet. Stratus clouds are gray and flat. They all look like part of the same mass of cloud. You can't really tell that the group is more than one cloud. Often, they cover the whole sky.



6

Read the dictionary entry.

shape \ 'shāp \ *n.*
1. the condition in which someone or something exists **2.** something used to give form, as a mold or pattern **3.** the outline of something you cannot see clearly **4.** the appearance of an object's, a person's, or an area's outside edges or surfaces

Which definition **best** matches the meaning of the word shapes as it is used in paragraph 1?

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

EXAMPLE ITEMS RLA 6 ESL Intermediate (Y2), Sem 1

- 7** Which characteristic(s) **best** describe the different types of clouds?
- A** Their weight, length, and height
 - B** The shape, size, color, and altitude
 - C** The weather and season
 - D** Their location in the sky
- 8** The author organizes paragraphs 2 through 4 to —
- A** describe the different shapes and sizes of clouds
 - B** compare cumulus clouds to stratus clouds
 - C** tell why clouds have different shapes
 - D** explain how clouds are found at different heights
- 9** Which idea is supported by information throughout the selection?
- A** Each type of cloud has a different way of traveling in the sky.
 - B** Weather is influenced by cloud shapes, speeds, and their proximity to bodies of water.
 - C** Clouds are distinguished by the way they look and where they are found in the sky.
 - D** Clouds differ in weight and size making them easy to identify.



Use "Ooka and the Stolen Smell" and "Types of Clouds" to answer the next question.

- 10** The authors of both selections would most likely agree that —
- A** services that benefit other people should be free
 - B** experiences that are short-lived still have value
 - C** looking at clouds and cooking food are both thankless jobs
 - D** judging cases and predicting the weather are both about guessing

EXAMPLE ITEMS RLA 6 ESL Intermediate (Year 2) Key, Sem 1

Item#	Key	SE	SE Justification
1	B	6.9D	Describe how the author's use of figurative language such as metaphor...achieves specific purposes
2	C	6.2B	Use context to clarify the meaning of words
3	A	6.5F	Make inferences and use evidence to support understanding
4	D	6.7C	Analyze plot elements, including resolution
5	A	6.6D	Summarize texts in ways that maintain meaning and logical order
6	D	6.2A	Use print...resources to determine the meaning...pronunciation...and part of speech
7	B	6.5H	Synthesize information to create new understanding
8	A	6.8Diii	Analyze characteristics and structural elements of informational text, including organizational patterns
9	C	6.8Di	Analyze characteristics and structural elements of informational text, including the controlling idea or thesis with supporting evidence
10	B	6.5E	Make connections to ideas in...other texts