

Example Items

Reading LA 7 ESL Beginner (Year 1)

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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.

On the Example set and the ACP, Figure 19 SEs are bundled with the TEKS Strand for the genre of the passage tested. The items with bundled SEs on the Example set are representative of those on the ACP but may *not* be inclusive of all possible bundled SEs. The ACP Blueprint does show all Figure 19 bundled SEs assessed on the ACP. *Also, 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 Assessment.dallasisd.org.

OR

(2) To submit directly, click “Example Feedback” **after** you login to the [Assessment website](#).

First Semester

2018–2019

Code #: 5071

EXAMPLE ITEMS RLA 7 ESL Beginner (Y1), Sem 1



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

No More Housework!

- 1 It is five o'clock in the evening when Renee Wagner comes home from work. She walks into the living room and looks at her three children who are watching TV. The children are 14, 13, and 9 years old.
- 2 The living room is a mess. There are empty glasses and dirty socks on the floor, and there are cookies on the sofa. Games and toys are everywhere.
- 3 Renee is angry because the house is a mess. She says, "I can't work all day and then do housework all evening. All you kids do is sit around and watch TV. That's what I'm going to do now, too. I'm not going to do housework. I'm going to watch TV when I get home from work."
- 4 Now, Renee doesn't do anything to take care of the house. She doesn't do the dishes after dinner. She doesn't dust, sweep or vacuum. She doesn't wash the children's clothes or clean the bathrooms. Every evening she sits on the sofa and watches TV.
- 5 After two weeks, every plate, fork, and glass in the house is dirty. All the children's clothes are dirty, too. Every garbage can is full. The house is a mess. Then, one day Renee comes home from work and gets a big surprise. The kitchen is clean. The children cleaned the kitchen!
- 6 The next day, the living room is clean, and the children are washing their clothes. Renee is very happy to see her kids working so hard. She tells them, "I am so proud of you all. I will start doing housework again, but you have to help me. We are all going to work together as a family."
- 7 Now Renee and her three children do the housework together. Then they all sit on the sofa and watch TV together.

1 Which word in paragraph 5 helps the reader understand the meaning of mess?

- A *every*
- B *dirty*
- C *clothes*
- D *full*

EXAMPLE ITEMS RLA 7 ESL Beginner (Y1), Sem 1

2

What can the reader conclude from paragraphs 6 and 7?

- A Renee's decision to stop doing housework was a good idea.
- B Only the two oldest children cleaned the house.
- C Renee's children cleaned the house because she was too sick.
- D The children cleaned the house to surprise Renee for her birthday.

3

What does Renee do to solve her problem?

- A She gets angry and yells at her three children.
- B She tells her children they can't watch TV or eat cookies.
- C She stops going to work so she can clean the house.
- D She stops doing housework and watches TV every evening.

4

What is the **best** summary of the selection?

- A Renee Wagner, a mother of three, comes home to see her children in the middle of a big mess. She decides she will not do any more housework. The kids refuse to clean and the mother gets angry. Finally, they decide to just watch TV together.
- B Renee Wagner comes home to see her three children eating cookies and watching TV. She gets angry and decides she will no longer do housework. Over the next two weeks, all the dishes in the house are dirty.
- C Renee Wagner, a mother of three, comes home to a messy house. She gets angry and decides she will no longer do housework. The mess grows over the next two weeks until one day, the children finally clean. After cleaning, the children agree to help their mother with housework.
- D Renee Wagner's house gets messier and messier until one day the kids clean everything while she is at work. Her three children eat cookies and watch TV until the mother decides she will not clean anymore.

EXAMPLE ITEMS RLA 7 ESL Beginner (Y1), Sem 1



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

adapted from **Important People**

by Michael Stahl

- 1 The janitor is the person who helps keep the school clean. Every morning students come from all over and walk into the school building. A building can get dirty with so many students. The janitor sweeps and mops the floors to clean up the dirt.
- 2 The teacher is the person who runs the classroom. The teacher helps students learn about different topics and gives them homework. If students don't understand something, they can ask the teacher for help.
- 3 The principal is the person who is in charge of the whole school. The principal is the leader of the school. The principal is in charge of all the teachers at the school. The principal is the person that parents call when they want to talk to someone about the school. The principal has high expectations for the students. The principal makes sure that learning is happening in the school.
- 4 American schools are in a city or town. The city or town has a leader, too. The leader is usually called the mayor. The mayor is in charge of running the city or town. The mayor works with the people or town to fix the problems of the city or town. The mayor has a lot to do.

5 Paragraph 4 is mainly about how the mayor —

- A** works with people to keep the school clean
- B** is in charge of all the schools in the city
- C** makes sure all children go to school
- D** leads the city and works to fix its problems

6 The author organizes the essay by —

- A** describing what different jobs are like
- B** presenting a problem and a solution
- C** comparing and contrasting schools
- D** showing a cause and its effect

EXAMPLE ITEMS RLA 7 ESL Beginner (Y1), Sem 1

7

Which idea is found throughout the selection?

- A The teachers are in charge of schools.
- B The mayor has a lot to do.
- C Many people work to keep schools clean.
- D All jobs are important.

EXAMPLE ITEMS RLA 7 ESL Beginner (Y1), Sem 1



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

Isabel has just finished her writing assignment for ESL class. She chose a photograph and wrote this paragraph about it to share with her classmates. Read Isabel's paragraph and look for any mistakes she has made. When you finish reading, answer the questions that follow.



Best Friends

(1) Ellen, Mary, and Sara is best friends. (2) They spend a lot of time together. (3) Sometimes they go to Mary's house after school. (4) They stay in her room and listen to the radio and dance. (5) They baked cookies and eat them before Mary's mother comes home from work. (6) Sometimes on Friday nights, Sara and Mary sleep at Ellen's house. (7) Ellen's mother buys ice cream and soda. (8) The girls tell funny stories and play games for hours. (9) Ellen's older brother usually gets a movie for the girls to watch. (10) The girls make popcorn, and they fall asleep before the movie is over. (11) These best friends always have a great time together!

8

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- A Delete the comma after **Ellen**
- B Change **is** to **are**
- C Change **friends** to **friend**
- D Make no change

EXAMPLE ITEMS RLA 7 ESL Beginner (Y1), Sem 1

9

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- A Change *baked* to **bake**
- B Change *them* to **it**
- C Change *mother* to **Mother**
- D Make no change

10

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- A Change *on* to **in**
- B Change *friday* to **Friday**
- C Delete the comma after *nights*
- D Make no change

EXAMPLE ITEMS RLA 7 ESL Beginner (Y1), Sem 1



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

Antonio wrote this paper about the Southwest. Read Antonio's paper and look for any revisions he should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

The Southwest

(1) The Southwest is made up of four large states. (2) Those states are Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. (3) The Southwest has fewer people than any of the other regions in the United States. (4) I know because I've been there.

(5) The Southwest has miles and miles of desert land to explore. (6) The deserts are hot and dry. (7) Sometimes deserts go for months without rain. (8) Animals have found ways to survive. (9) Some animals hunt at night to stay out of the hot sun. (10) Some animals eat at night.

(11) The Southwest is a great place for a vacation. (12) There are a lot of fun things to do.

11

Which transition should be added to the beginning of sentence 8?

- A However,
- B Soon,
- C For example,
- D In conclusion,

12

What is the **best** way to combine sentences 9 and 10?

- A Eating at night and hunting to stay out of the hot sun.
- B Some animals hunt and eat at night to stay out of the hot sun.
- C Animals hunt at night to stay out of the hot sun when they eat at night.
- D Some animals hunt at night to stay out of the hot sun, some animals eat at night.

EXAMPLE ITEMS RLA 7 ESL Beginner (Year 1) Key, Sem 1

Item#	Key	SE	SE Justification
1	B	7.2B	Use context to determine the meaning of unfamiliar words
2	A	7.6 F19D [R]	Make complex inferences about text
3	D	7.6A	Explain the influences of the setting on plot development
4	C	7.10 F19E [R]	Summarize texts in ways that maintain meaning and logical order
5	D	7.10A	Evaluate a summary of the original text for accuracy of the main ideas
6	A	7.10C	Use different organizational patterns as guides for summarizing
7	D	7.10D	Synthesize and make logical connections between ideas
8	B	7.19Ai	Understand the function of verbs
9	A	7.14D	Edit drafts for grammar, mechanics, and spelling
10	B	7.14D	Edit drafts for grammar, mechanics, and spelling
11	A	7.14C	Revise drafts to ensure the use of effective transitions
12	B	7.14C	Revise drafts to ensure use of simple, compound, and complex sentences