

Example Items

Reading Language Arts 7 Pre-AP

Reading Language Arts 7 Pre-AP 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.

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](#).

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EXAMPLE ITEMS Reading LA 7 Pre-AP, Sem 1



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

The History and Legends of Anne Bonney and Mary Read

adapted from Krewe of Bonney Read

- 1 Anne Bonney and Mary Read are the most famous—and ferocious—women pirates in history. They are the only ones known to have plied their trade in the Western Hemisphere.
- 2 Anne Bonney, born in County Cork, Ireland, was the daughter of lawyer William Cormac and his housemaid. They came to America after Anne’s birth in the late 1600s and settled on a plantation near Charleston, South Carolina. A headstrong young woman “with a fierce and courageous temper,” she ran away with a young ne’er-do-well, James Bonney, against her father’s wishes. James took her to a pirates’ lair in New Providence in the Bahamas. In 1718, Bahamian Governor Woodes Rogers offered the King’s pardon to any pirate. James turned informant. Anne was disgusted with his cowardice. Soon after, she met and fell in love with the swaggering pirate Captain Jack Rackham. Disguising herself as a male, she began sailing with him on his ship *Vanity*, with its famous skull-and-crossed-daggers flag, preying on Spanish treasure ships off Cuba and Hispaniola.
- 3 Mary Read was born at Plymouth, England, about 1690. Her father was a sea-faring man who left on a long voyage and was never heard from again. Her mother waited years for her husband to return. When her money ran out, she took Mary to London to appeal to her mother-in-law for financial help. She knew this old woman disliked girls, so she dressed Mary in boy’s clothes and made her pretend to be her son. The mother-in-law was fooled. She promised a crown a week to help support them. Mary continued to masquerade as a boy for many years, even after the old woman died and the financial aid ended.
- 4 Then a teenager, Mary was hired out as a footboy to a French woman. But according to history, “for growing bold and strong, and having also a roving mind, she entered herself on board a man-of-war, where she served some time; then quitted it.” Still disguised as a male, she enlisted in a foot regiment in Flanders and later a horse regiment. She fell in love with a fellow soldier, disclosed her true sex, and began dressing as a female. After their marriage, she and her husband became innkeepers, owning the Three Horseshoes near the castle of Breda in Holland. Unfortunately, he died young, and her fortunes soon dwindled.
- 5 She knew that life in the 1700s was much easier as a man than as a woman, so she reverted back to men’s clothing and started her life over. This time she went to sea on a Dutch merchant ship heading to the Caribbean. On one voyage, the ship was commandeered by English pirates with whom she sailed and fought until they accepted the King’s pardon in 1718 and began operating as privateers. Soon afterwards, their ship was overtaken by Captain Jack Rackham’s *Vanity*. Bored of the legitimate life, she again turned pirate. Anne Bonney was already part of Rackham’s crew, and she and Mary quickly discovered each other’s secret and became close friends. Despite her tough exterior, Mary found a boyfriend on board and is said to have saved his life by protecting him from a duel. She picked a fight with his opponent first. With deadly use of her sword and pistol, she ended his life before he could harm her husband-to-be.

EXAMPLE ITEMS Reading LA 7 Pre-AP, Sem 1

- 6 Both Anne and Mary were known for their violent tempers and ferocious fighting. They shared a reputation as “fierce cats.” Their fellow crewmembers knew that—in times of action—no one else was as ruthless and bloodthirsty as these two women were. Captain Jack, nicknamed “Calico Jack” for his love of colorful cotton clothing, was a well-known pirate in those days. His reputation has survived through the ages primarily because of these two infamous women pirates on his crew.
- 7 In late October 1720, Rackham’s ship was anchored off Point Negril, Jamaica, and the pirates were celebrating recent victories. Suddenly a British Navy ship—the man-o-war Albion, headed by Captain Jonathan Barnet—surprised them. The male pirates quickly hid below deck, leaving only Anne and Mary to defend their ship. The women yelled at their pirate mates to “come up, you cowards, and fight like men!” But the women were eventually overwhelmed by the British Navy, and the entire crew was captured and taken to Jamaica to stand trial.
- 8 Captain Jack and the male members of his crew were tried on November 16, 1720, and were sentenced to hang. Anne was allowed to visit her boyfriend in his cell before his execution. Instead of the consoling, loving words he was undoubtedly expecting, her scathing comments live on throughout history: “Had you fought like a man, you need not have been hang’d like a dog.” Anne and Mary were tried one week after Rackham’s death and were also found guilty.
- 9 Mary is said to have died of a violent fever in the Spanish Town prison in 1721. Other reports say she faked death and was sneaked out of the prison under a shroud.
- 10 No record of Anne’s execution has ever been found. Some say that her wealthy father bought her release after the birth of her child and she settled down to a quiet family life on a small Caribbean island. Others believe that she lived out her life in the south of England, owning a tavern where she regaled the locals with tales of her exploits.
- 11 And yet others say Anne and Mary moved to Louisiana where they raised their children together and were friends to the ends of their lives.

1 Which word or phrase in paragraph 2 helps the reader understand the meaning of the word ne’er-do-well?

- A *headstrong*
- B *fierce and courageous*
- C *temper*
- D *against her father’s wishes*

EXAMPLE ITEMS Reading LA 7 Pre-AP, Sem 1

- 2** Which is the BEST summary of paragraphs 2 and 3?
- A** Anne Bonney was born in Ireland and later immigrated to America, while Mary Read was born in England and remained in Europe.
 - B** Anne Bonney was born to a well-to-do family but rebelled against her father, while Mary Read had to dress as a boy to earn money for the family.
 - C** Anne Bonney rebelled against her father, then began dressing as a male in order to be with her pirate lover, while Mary began dressing as a man when she became a pirate.
 - D** Anne Bonney began dressing as a male and became a pirate early in life, while Mary Read began her pirate life later while pretending to be a male.
- 3** The Latin root *vertere*, meaning “to turn,” helps the reader understand that the word reverted in paragraph 5 means —
- A** felt unable to fully decide
 - B** began work on or established
 - C** went back to a habit or practice
 - D** brought down to a smaller size
- 4** The author organizes this selection by —
- A** revealing the problems both Anne and Mary faced and how they solved them as pirates
 - B** comparing and contrasting Anne’s and Mary’s lives and how they both became pirates
 - C** describing in sequence how both dressed as men and eventually became pirates
 - D** showing the separate causes of how Anne and Mary became pirates
- 5** Which is the BEST summary of the entire passage?
- A** Anne Bonney and Mary Read, although from different backgrounds, both dressed and lived as men. They became pirates until their capture in Jamaica in 1720. Their final days are still a mystery.
 - B** Anne Bonney and Mary Read dressed as men to survive in a time when women had to rely on men to support them. They lived the life of pirates and had many adventures.
 - C** Anne Bonney and Mary Read disguised themselves as men to join the pirate’s life and ended their days in Louisiana raising their children together.
 - D** Anne Bonney and Mary Read both came from a wealthy background, yet wanted an exciting life. So they disguised themselves as men and became pirates to rebel against their parents.

EXAMPLE ITEMS Reading LA 7 Pre-AP, Sem 1



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

A Night on Maple Avenue

- 1 "It seems so dark out tonight," Joanna thought ominously. It was impossibly dark, as if she'd been stealthily transported into some hidden subterranean world. She walked nervously along Maple Avenue on her way to babysit for the Wheelers' three-year-old twins, eager to arrive as quickly as possible. "There's no moon, and even the streetlights seem dim," she muttered to herself. She hoped desperately hearing her own voice would pacify her rapidly deepening sense of uncertainty. Instead, her voice and footsteps only reverberated down the deserted street. As she walked up the Wheelers' driveway, Joanna thought to herself, "Large, older houses like the Wheelers' look especially creepy at night." A quick-fire succession of gruesome images scrambled through her mind. Anxious to escape the enclosing embrace of the darkness around her, she sprinted to the door in a mild panic. The constriction in her chest relenting only slightly as the door closed behind her.
- 2 After the Wheelers left, Joanna put the twins to bed, then perched uneasily on the couch to watch television, hoping to ease her still-troubled mind. Suddenly, the phone clattered to life. Joanna answered it, but there was nothing but silence on the other end. Fifteen minutes later, it happened again, and her confusion rapidly receded into dread and unease. After the second call, Joanna became increasingly nervous. Tension and apprehension racked her worried mind. She anxiously went upstairs to check on the sleeping twins. While upstairs, she heard muffled noises outside, a soft thud and rasping. She instinctively steamed downstairs and double-checked the locks as if they were the sole remaining glimmer of normalcy. She frantically raced around the house turning on every light she could find. Soon, the entire house radiated more intensely than the sun. She tried to soothe herself with a cup of hot tea, but she shook so fiercely, she couldn't drink it. Jittery and unnerved, Joanna resigned herself to a long night of misery.
- 3 Shortly after returning to the living room, Joanna tensed as she heard the front door opening. Her breath caught in her throat, suffocating her in a hypnotic anticipation. She braced for something ghastly, something inevitable she couldn't endure. When her eyes locked on to the Wheelers as they casually, light-heartedly strolled through the front door, Joanna collapsed under the tremendous agony of the night's intense stress and began crying. She broke down, and through her sobs, she told them about what had happened. Mrs. Wheeler comforted her saying that perhaps the wind had blown branches against the windows, but everything was all right and she shouldn't worry. The feeling of security only made her more distressed about the long, dark walk home that still loomed, so Mrs. Wheeler, always sympathetic and compassionate, drove her.
- 4 The next morning at breakfast with her parents, Joanna was still shaken over the trauma of the night before. Suddenly, Joanna screamed in horror when she opened the newspaper. The headline read: "Burglar Captured on Maple Avenue Last Night."

EXAMPLE ITEMS Reading LA 7 Pre-AP, Sem 1

6 Why is paragraph 1 important to this story?

- A** It describes what babysitting is like.
- B** It explains why large houses can be creepy-looking.
- C** It explains why the streetlights were dim.
- D** It describes the setting to help foreshadow the conflict.

7 Joanna's feelings are BEST described as —

- A** terrified
- B** depressed
- C** excited
- D** proud

EXAMPLE ITEMS Reading LA 7 Pre-AP, Sem 1



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

Cleaning the Well

by Paul Ruffin

Each spring there was the well to be cleaned.
On a day my grandfather would say,
"It's got to be done. Let's go." This time
I dropped bat and glove, submitted to the rope,
5 and he lowered me into the dark and cold
water of the well. The sun
slid off at a crazy cant¹ and I
was there, thirty feet down, waist deep
in icy water, grappling for whatever
10 was not pure and wet and cold.
The sky hovered like some pale moon
above, eclipsed by his heavy red face
bellowing down to me not to dally,
to feel deep and load the bucket.
15 My feet rasped against cold stone,
toes selecting unnatural shapes, curling
and gripping, raising them to my fingers,
then into the bucket and up to him:
a rubber ball, pine cones, leather glove,
20 beer can, fruit jars, an indefinable bone.
It was a time of fears: suppose he
should die or forget me, the rope break,
the water rise, a snake strike, the
bottom give way, the slick sides crumble?
25 The last bucket filled, my grandfather
assured, the rope loop dropped to me
and I was delivered by him who
sent me down, drawn slowly to sun
and sky and his fiercely grinning face.
30 "There was something else down there:
a cat or possum skeleton, but it
broke up, I couldn't pick it up."
He dropped his yellow hand on my head.
"There's always something down there
35 you can't quite get in your hands.
You'd know that if it wasn't your first
trip down. You'll know from now on."
"But what about the water?
Can we keep on drinking it?"
40 "You've drunk all that cat
you're likely to drink. Forget it
and don't tell the others. It's just
one more secret you got to live with."

¹**cant:** angle, tilt

EXAMPLE ITEMS Reading LA 7 Pre-AP, Sem 1

8 Why is the first stanza longer than the others?

- A The poet is creating anticipation in the first stanza because the speaker dislikes the time he spends in the well.
- B The poet is creating imagery in the first stanza so the reader can experience the yearly chore like the speaker.
- C The poet is creating hyperbole by exaggerating all of the contents of the well so the reader feels sorry for the speaker.
- D The poet is creating an exposition in the first stanza so the reader understands the narrative.

9 Read lines 3 through 6 from the poem.

"It's got to be done. Let's go." This time
I dropped bat and glove, submitted to the rope,
and he lowered me into the dark and cold
water of the well.

What can the reader infer from lines 3 through 6?

- A The speaker is an accomplished baseball player.
- B The speaker is afraid of going down in the well.
- C The speaker has been asked to clean the well before.
- D The speaker is excited to be a well cleaner.

10 Read lines 15 through 17 from the poem.

My feet rasped against cold stone,
toes selecting unnatural shapes, curling
and gripping, raising them to my fingers,

The poet uses imagery to emphasize that the speaker is —

- A feeling isolated in the well
- B exhausted by work in the well
- C annoyed about being in the well
- D afraid of what is in the well

EXAMPLE ITEMS Reading LA 7 Pre-AP, Sem 1



Use "A Night on Maple Avenue" and "Cleaning the Well" to answer the next question.

11

Both selections used vivid imagery to emphasize a —

- A desire for adventure
- B sense of moral duty
- C fear of the unknown
- D need for secrecy

EXAMPLE ITEMS Reading LA 7 Pre-AP, Sem 1



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

Angie wrote an essay for a language arts assignment. Read it and see what corrections should be made.

Reality Television

(1) Which presents unscripted dramatic or humorous situations, documents actual events, and usually features ordinary people instead of professional actors reality television is a genre of television programming. (2) Sometimes a prize is rewarded. (3) Reality television had been started in 1948 with Alan Funt's TV series *Candid Camera*. (4) The genre grew popular around 1999–2000 with the rise of such television series as *Big Brother* and *Survivor*. (5) Shows in the reality television genre are called reality shows. (6) They are often made in a television series. (7) Documentaries films based on facts, as well as news and sports are not usually labeled as reality shows.

(8) The genre covers a wide range of formats from game shows that resemble Japanese variety shows to strategy shows such as *Big Brother*. (9) The most popular reality TV show for 2010–2011 was *American Idol*. (10) The least popular was *Shedding for the Wedding*.

(11) Reality television frequently shows a modified look at daily life because using hype to attract viewers. (12) People are often placed in strange locations or situations. (13) They are even told to act in ways scripted by off-screen "story editors." (14) People on shows such as *The Real Housewives of Orange County*, *Jersey Shore*, and *Keeping Up With The Kardashians* claim that editing of the show makes some audiences believe in actions that never actually happened in real life. (15) Today, reality shows are losing viewers. (16) Some are even being cancelled.

(17) Keeping a show fresh is hard. (18) But reality shows change with times. (19) New shows are always on the way.

EXAMPLE ITEMS Reading LA 7 Pre-AP, Sem 1

- 12 What is the BEST way to rewrite sentence 1?
- A Because it presents unscripted dramatic or humorous situations, documents actual events, and usually features ordinary people instead of professional actors reality television is a genre of television programming.
 - B Reality television is a genre of television programming or it presents unscripted dramatic or humorous situations, documents actual events, and usually features ordinary people instead of professional actors.
 - C Presenting unscripted dramatic or humorous situations, documenting actual events, and usually featuring ordinary people instead of professional actors and reality television is a genre of television programming.
 - D Reality television—which presents unscripted dramatic or humorous situations, documents actual events, and usually features ordinary people instead of professional actors—is a genre of television programming.
- 13 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
- A Change ***had been started*** to **started**
 - B Insert a comma after **1948**
 - C Change ***Camera*** to **camera**
 - D Make no change
- 14 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?
- A Change ***Documentaries*** to **Documentarys**
 - B Insert a comma after ***Documentaries***
 - C Change ***usually*** to **usualy**
 - D Make no change
- 15 What change should be made in sentence 8?
- A Change ***covers*** to **cover**
 - B Insert a comma after ***formats***
 - C Change ***resemble*** to **resamble**
 - D Change ***Japanese*** to **japanese**

EXAMPLE ITEMS Reading LA 7 Pre-AP, Sem 1

16 What change should be made in sentence 11?

- A** Change *frequently* to **frequent**
- B** Insert a comma after *modified*
- C** Change *because* to **while**
- D** Change *attract* to **attract**

17 Which transition word or phrase should be added to the beginning of sentence 14 to connect the ideas in sentences 13 and 14?

- A** Due to this,
- B** However,
- C** On the other hand,
- D** Otherwise,

EXAMPLE ITEMS Reading LA 7 Pre-AP Key, Sem 1

Item#	Key	SE	Process Skills/SE Justification
1	D	7.2B	Use context...to determine...the meaning of unfamiliar...words
2	B	7.10 F19E [R]	Summarize...texts in ways that maintain meaning and logical order within a text
3	C	7.2A	Determine the meaning of grade-level academic English words derived from Latin
4	B	7.10C	Use different organizational patterns as guides for...forming an overview of different kinds of expository text
5	A	7.10A	Evaluate a summary of the original text for accuracy of the main ideas, supporting details, and overall meaning
6	D	7.6A	Explain the influence of the setting on plot development
7	A	7.6B	Analyze the development of the plot through the internal and external responses of the characters
8	B	7.4A	Analyze the importance of graphical elements...on the meaning of a poem
9	C	7.4 F19D [S]	Make complex inferences about text
10	D	7.8A	Analyze how an author's use of language creates imagery
11	C	F19F	Make connections...across texts
12	D	7.14C	Revise drafts to ensure...internal...external coherence
13	A	7.19Ai	Use and understand the function of...verbs
14	B	7.19Aii	Use and understand the function of...appositive phrases
15	B	7.14D	Edit drafts for...mechanics
16	C	7.19Avii	Use and understand the function of...subordinating conjunctions
17	A	7.19Aviii	Use and understand the function of...transitions for sentence to sentence...coherence