



Department
of Education

Ohio's State Tests

ITEM RELEASE

SPRING 2018

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS I

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**English Language Arts I
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Content Summary and Answer Key**

Question No.*	Item Type	Topic	Content Standard	Answer Key	Points
9	Multiple Choice	Informational	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	B	1 point
10	Evidence-Based Selected Response	Informational	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.	B; A, B	2 points
11	Multiple Choice	Informational	Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).	D	1 point
12	Multiple Choice	Informational	Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.	C	1 point
13	Multi-Select	Informational	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.	E, F	1 point

** The question number matches the item number in the Item Level Report in the Online Reporting System. The items are numbered sequentially in the practice site.*

**English Language Arts I
Spring 2018 Item Release
Content Summary and Answer Key**

Question No.*	Item Type	Topic	Content Standard	Answer Key	Points
14	Evidence-Based Selected Response	Informational	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 9–10 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.	C; B	2 points
15	Evidence-Based Selected Response	Informational	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.	A; B	2 points
16	Extended Response	Writing	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.	---	10 points
23	Evidence-Based Selected Response	Informational	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.	A; D, E	2 points
24	Multiple Choice	Informational	Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.	B	1 point

* The question number matches the item number in the Item Level Report in the Online Reporting System. The items are numbered sequentially in the practice site.

**English Language Arts I
Spring 2018 Item Release
Content Summary and Answer Key**

Question No.*	Item Type	Topic	Content Standard	Answer Key	Points
25	Hot Text	Informational	Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).	---	1 point
26	Multiple Choice	Informational	Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).	A	1 point
27	Multiple Choice	Informational	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).	B	1 point
28	Multi-Select	Informational	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.	A, C, E	1 point

* The question number matches the item number in the Item Level Report in the Online Reporting System. The items are numbered sequentially in the practice site.

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Stimulus for Questions 9 – 16

Stimulus for Questions 9 – 16

Passage 1: More Museums Skip Admission by Steve Johnson

1 Around the country, a number of high-profile museums have, in fact, gone from fee to free in (relatively) recent years: The Indianapolis Museum of Art, the Dallas Museum of Art and, just in February, the Hammer Museum¹ in Los Angeles, announcing the move with this tagline: "For you. For LA. For good."

. . .

2 "We are seeing a number of museums who are experimenting with going to free to try to be as accessible as possible to people," said Elizabeth Merritt, founding director of the Center for the Future of Museums, an initiative of the American Alliance of Museums. "But we see an equal number of museums who can't make that work financially because that's a necessary income stream for them."

3 "All museums would like to be free, but someone still has to pay the bills."

4 And there are special circumstances in Chicago that make going free less enticing than in cities with smaller institutions and fewer tourists, said Anderson.² Along with art museums in New York, LA and San Francisco, he put the Art Institute in the very small "basket of institutions that have unusual access to high-net-worth, large-scale audiences, including tourism."

5 So where Dallas, with annual expenses of about \$28 million, was drawing 2.7 percent of its operating income from general admission, at the Art Institute, the figure is more like 11 percent of a budget that's over \$100 million. It would take an awful lot of big gifts to replace \$11.8 million annually.

6 "We took that 2.7 percent risk," Anderson said. "We said the arithmetic isn't worth our current policy if the impact of going free could be so much more valuable to us."

7 Debra Kerr, a former Shedd Aquarium executive and local museum consultant, said, "We are all sort of watching Dallas to see what happens. I'm just not sure that every museum can sustain (being free). The aquariums are really, really expensive to operate." (Shedd's operating expenses were \$56.2 million in 2013; it took in \$33.8 million in admission revenue.)

8 And, she added, "Tourists are not price sensitive" in the same way that local visitors are.

9 The Hammer Museum in LA was able to go free by getting two donors to back free admission for four years with a \$2 million gift. It is already seeing payoffs in the first half-year.

- 10 "We're noticing a 25 percent increase in attendance since going free," said Samuel Vasquez, director of events and visitor experience. "Ethnic diversity has been something you can notice any time you come to the Hammer now."
- 11 It's been good for morale too.
- 12 "It makes people proud that we are an open platform for visitors," said Christopher Mangum-James, assistant manager for visitor experience. "Having that identity has really resonated among the staff."
- 13 Along with the new admission policy, the Hammer made its galleries friendlier, shifting security personnel, formerly in blazers, to T-shirts and more of an informational role. And there's a new way to become a member; instead of paying for it, guests tally 12 visits in a year.
- 14 In other words, going free is not just about taking down the turnstiles.³ Dallas instituted a system that awards points for scanning a member card in galleries, thereby providing valuable new data on how visitors spend their time at the museum.

¹Hammer Museum: a museum in Los Angeles that displays a variety of art from a diverse community of artists

²Anderson: Maxwell Anderson is the director of The Dallas Museum of Art

³turnstiles: gates used to collect tickets from paying customers or travelers

Excerpt from "More Museums Skip Admission" by Steve Johnson. Copyright © 2014 by the *Chicago Tribune*. Reprinted by permission of Tribune Company via Copyright Clearance Center.

Passage 2: Should Museums Offer Free Admission to Everyone?

by Daniel Grant

- 15 When asked about the rising cost of admission at the major art museums back in 2002, then Metropolitan Museum of Art director Philippe de Montebello seemed to find the question strange. Comparing admission fees favorably to ticket prices for a rock concert, he famously countered, "What is it about art that it shouldn't be paid for?"
- 16 More than a decade later, it's a question that remains unresolved in the museum world.

...

- 17 In New York, David R. Jones, president and chief executive officer for the Community Service Society of New York, refers to that city's high admission fees as "cultural apartheid,"¹ noting that the "cost of culture . . . has effectively priced out a large segment of the city's population." Bruce J. Altshuler, director of New York University's Program in Museum Studies, concurred, adding the Museum of Modern Art's "attitude towards increasing attendance by people in the lower and even middle economic strata is implicit in its policy. The museum is saying, in effect, 'We're already at capacity. We don't need a lot more people.'"
- 18 The Dallas Museum of Art and Joslyn Art Museum in Omaha have led the art world in a very different direction, both eliminating their admission fees two years ago. Jack Becker, director and chief executive officer of the Joslyn, explains that the goal "is accessibility; to never deny the opportunity to view original works of art in our collection to anyone because of an inability to pay."
- 19 The Joslyn was free to the public for decades after its founding in 1931, but it added an admission charge of \$8 for adults in the 1990s. Annually, the fees amounted to roughly \$200,000, or between 2 and 4 percent of the museum's total revenues. There was one admission-free time in the course of the week, from 10 a.m. to noon on Saturdays—"and we had more than 40 percent of all our weekly visitors show up then," Becker said. "That revealed the widespread desire for us to be free, as we always had been, and we followed through on that."
- 20 Losing that 2 percent in revenues hasn't harmed the Joslyn museum's finances since there has been an increase in visitors—"I've seen a lot of people who haven't been through the doors here in 20 years, if ever, because they couldn't afford to come," Becker said—who are eating at the museum's café and making purchases at its gift shop. "The earned income more than offsets the loss in admissions."
- 21 Still, other museums are not backing down. In 1992, the Washington, D.C.-based American Alliance of Museums reported that only 36 percent of all art museums in the United States charged any admissions. A similar study conducted in 2008 reported that only one-third of all museums were free to the public, with the average admission fee being \$10 for adults. "Admission revenue is a critical part of the multilayered funding mix that supports the museum and its operations," according to a spokesman for the Met, who added that admission fees produce "some \$38.2 million annually," approximately 15 percent of the institution's revenues. At the Art Institute of Chicago, admissions account for 13 percent of revenues. About 6 percent of the MFA's² annual revenues are from admissions.

22 The willingness of visitors to keep coming even with admission fees rising may be attributable to what economists call the elasticity of demand—the degree to which price affects the volume of demand. The large number of people who want to go to some of the most expensive museums make those institutions less willing to lower or eliminate admission fees. Certain products are more sensitive to the budget restraints of consumers, but museum admissions might not fall into that category. Even at \$20-plus per person, the price may seem “low because museums are still very cheap entertainment, and they are special occasions,” said Gerald Friedman, an economics professor at the University of Massachusetts. “You won’t shun the Uffizi³ to save a few dollars after taking the trouble and expense to get to Florence, Italy.” Or New York City or Boston or Chicago, the argument would go.

¹apartheid: separation

²MFA: Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

³Uffizi: a highly visited art museum in Italy

Daniel Grant, Should Museums offer free admission to everyone? Boston Globe, November 13, 2015

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Question 9

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 9

Which quotation from Passage 1 supports the idea that museums have found ways to replace the money lost when they offer free admission?

- Ⓐ "And, she added, 'Tourists are not price sensitive' in the same way that local visitors are." (paragraph 8)
- Ⓑ "The Hammer Museum in LA was able to go free by getting two donors to back free admission for four years with a \$2 million gift." (paragraph 9)
- Ⓒ "'We're noticing a 25 percent increase in attendance since going free,' said Samuel Vasquez, director of events and visitor experience." (paragraph 10)
- Ⓓ "And there's a new way to become a member; instead of paying for it, guests tally 12 visits in a year." (paragraph 13)

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Informational

Content Standard: Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. Tourism and money are important concepts in the passage, but this does not support the idea that money from tourists replaces lost admission revenue.

Rationale for Option B: **Key** – This quotation explains the way the Hammer Museum was able to replace the money it lost by offering free admission.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. This quotation discusses an increase in attendance “since going free”, but it does not support the idea that museums have replaced lost revenue by doing so.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. Further changes in accessibility have been made at museums offering free admission, but this statement does not explain how they have been able to replace lost revenue.

Sample Response: 1 point

Which quotation from Passage 1 supports the idea that museums have found ways to replace the money lost when they offer free admission?

- ☐ Ⓐ “And, she added, ‘Tourists are not price sensitive’ in the same way that local visitors are.” (paragraph 8)
- ☒ Ⓑ “The Hammer Museum in LA was able to go free by getting two donors to back free admission for four years with a \$2 million gift.” (paragraph 9)
- ☐ Ⓒ “‘We’re noticing a 25 percent increase in attendance since going free,’ said Samuel Vasquez, director of events and visitor experience.” (paragraph 10)
- ☐ Ⓓ “And there’s a new way to become a member; instead of paying for it, guests tally 12 visits in a year.” (paragraph 13)

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Question 10

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 10

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

What is the central idea of Passage 1?

- ☐ Ⓐ Museum experts are worried that the trend toward free admission will make it difficult for such expensive facilities as aquariums to remain open.
- ☐ Ⓑ Some museums are switching to free admission, while other museums are concerned about how such a move would impact their revenue.
- ☐ Ⓒ The increase in visitors to museums with free admission is increasing, while museums with admission fees are seeing attendance drop.
- ☐ Ⓓ Large museums that are heavily reliant on tourism are particularly resistant to free admission, which is popular in smaller museums.

Part B

Select the **two** quotations that help develop the central idea in Part A.

- ☐ Ⓐ "We are seeing a number of museums who are experimenting with going to free to try to be as accessible as possible to people," said Elizabeth Merritt, founding director of the Center for the Future of Museums, an initiative of the American Alliance of Museums." (paragraph 2)
- ☐ Ⓑ "All museums would like to be free, but someone still has to pay the bills." (paragraph 3)
- ☐ Ⓒ "Along with art museums in New York, LA and San Francisco, he put the Art Institute in the very small 'basket of institutions that have unusual access to high-net-worth, large-scale audiences, including tourism.'" (paragraph 4)
- ☐ Ⓓ "And there's a new way to become a member; instead of paying for it, guests tally 12 visits in a year." (paragraph 13)
- ☐ Ⓔ "Dallas instituted a system that awards points for scanning a member card in galleries, thereby providing valuable new data on how visitors spend their time at the museum." (paragraph 14)

Points Possible: 2

Topic: Informational

Content Standard: Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.

Scoring Guidelines

Part A

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. The expense of operating aquariums is a detail in the passage, but it is not a central idea.

Rationale for Option B: **Key** – This states the central idea of the passage.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. The relationship between free admission and attendance is discussed in the passage, but it is not true that expensive museums have seen a drop in attendance.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. The role of tourism is mentioned several times in the passage, but it is not a central idea.

Part B

Rationale for First Option: **Key** – This quotation describes the trend of free museum admissions, which is a central idea in the passage.

Rationale for Second Option: **Key** – This quotation supports the idea that some museums are concerned about not being able to offer free admission, which is central to the passage.

Rationale for Third Option: This is incorrect. This quotation connects to Option C in Part A, but tourism is not part of the central idea of the passage.

Rationale for Fourth Option: This is incorrect. This quotation relates to other changes that are connected to the free admission trend, but it does not support the central idea of the passage.

Rationale for Fifth Option: This is incorrect. This quotation relates to an additional change the Dallas museum has made, but does not support the central idea of the passage.

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Question 10

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 2 points

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

What is the central idea of Passage 1?

- ☐ Ⓐ Museum experts are worried that the trend toward free admission will make it difficult for such expensive facilities as aquariums to remain open.
- ☒ Ⓑ Some museums are switching to free admission, while other museums are concerned about how such a move would impact their revenue.
- ☐ Ⓒ The increase in visitors to museums with free admission is increasing, while museums with admission fees are seeing attendance drop.
- ☐ Ⓓ Large museums that are heavily reliant on tourism are particularly resistant to free admission, which is popular in smaller museums.

Part B

Select the **two** quotations that help develop the central idea in Part A.

- ☒ "“We are seeing a number of museums who are experimenting with going to free to try to be as accessible as possible to people,” said Elizabeth Merritt, founding director of the Center for the Future of Museums, an initiative of the American Alliance of Museums.” (paragraph 2)
- ☒ "“All museums would like to be free, but someone still has to pay the bills.”” (paragraph 3)
- ☐ "“Along with art museums in New York, LA and San Francisco, he put the Art Institute in the very small ‘basket of institutions that have unusual access to high-net-worth, large-scale audiences, including tourism.’” (paragraph 4)
- ☐ "“And there’s a new way to become a member; instead of paying for it, guests tally 12 visits in a year.” (paragraph 13)
- ☐ "“Dallas instituted a system that awards points for scanning a member card in galleries, thereby providing valuable new data on how visitors spend their time at the museum.” (paragraph 14)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (2 points) because it correctly identifies the correct response in Part A as well as in Part B.

Sample Response: 1 point

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

What is the central idea of Passage 1?

- ☒ A Museum experts are worried that the trend toward free admission will make it difficult for such expensive facilities as aquariums to remain open.
- ☐ B Some museums are switching to free admission, while other museums are concerned about how such a move would impact their revenue.
- ☐ C The increase in visitors to museums with free admission is increasing, while museums with admission fees are seeing attendance drop.
- ☐ D Large museums that are heavily reliant on tourism are particularly resistant to free admission, which is popular in smaller museums.

Part B

Select the **two** quotations that help develop the central idea in Part A.

- ☒ "“We are seeing a number of museums who are experimenting with going to free to try to be as accessible as possible to people,” said Elizabeth Merritt, founding director of the Center for the Future of Museums, an initiative of the American Alliance of Museums.” (paragraph 2)
- ☐ "“All museums would like to be free, but someone still has to pay the bills.”” (paragraph 3)
- ☒ "“Along with art museums in New York, LA and San Francisco, he put the Art Institute in the very small ‘basket of institutions that have unusual access to high-net-worth, large-scale audiences, including tourism.’” (paragraph 4)
- ☐ "“And there’s a new way to become a member; instead of paying for it, guests tally 12 visits in a year.” (paragraph 13)
- ☐ "“Dallas instituted a system that awards points for scanning a member card in galleries, thereby providing valuable new data on how visitors spend their time at the museum.” (paragraph 14)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns partial credit (1 point). Part A has the correct answer; however, the responses selected for Part B are partially incorrect and do not earn a point. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct in their entirety.

Sample Response: 1 point

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

What is the central idea of Passage 1?

- ☐ Ⓐ Museum experts are worried that the trend toward free admission will make it difficult for such expensive facilities as aquariums to remain open.
- ☒ Ⓑ Some museums are switching to free admission, while other museums are concerned about how such a move would impact their revenue.
- ☐ Ⓒ The increase in visitors to museums with free admission is increasing, while museums with admission fees are seeing attendance drop.
- ☐ Ⓓ Large museums that are heavily reliant on tourism are particularly resistant to free admission, which is popular in smaller museums.

Part B

Select the **two** quotations that help develop the central idea in Part A.

- ☒ "We are seeing a number of museums who are experimenting with going to free to try to be as accessible as possible to people," said Elizabeth Merritt, founding director of the Center for the Future of Museums, an initiative of the American Alliance of Museums." (paragraph 2)
- ☐ "All museums would like to be free, but someone still has to pay the bills." (paragraph 3)
- ☐ "Along with art museums in New York, LA and San Francisco, he put the Art Institute in the very small 'basket of institutions that have unusual access to high-net-worth, large-scale audiences, including tourism.'" (paragraph 4)
- ☐ "And there's a new way to become a member; instead of paying for it, guests tally 12 visits in a year." (paragraph 13)
- ☒ "Dallas instituted a system that awards points for scanning a member card in galleries, thereby providing valuable new data on how visitors spend their time at the museum." (paragraph 14)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns partial credit (1 point). Part A has the correct answer; however, the responses selected for Part B are partially incorrect and do not earn a point. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct in their entirety.

Sample Response: 0 points

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

What is the central idea of Passage 1?

- ☒ A Museum experts are worried that the trend toward free admission will make it difficult for such expensive facilities as aquariums to remain open.
- ☐ B Some museums are switching to free admission, while other museums are concerned about how such a move would impact their revenue.
- ☐ C The increase in visitors to museums with free admission is increasing, while museums with admission fees are seeing attendance drop.
- ☐ D Large museums that are heavily reliant on tourism are particularly resistant to free admission, which is popular in smaller museums.

Part B

Select the **two** quotations that help develop the central idea in Part A.

- ☒ A "We are seeing a number of museums who are experimenting with going to free to try to be as accessible as possible to people," said Elizabeth Merritt, founding director of the Center for the Future of Museums, an initiative of the American Alliance of Museums." (paragraph 2)
- ☒ B "All museums would like to be free, but someone still has to pay the bills." (paragraph 3)
- ☐ C "Along with art museums in New York, LA and San Francisco, he put the Art Institute in the very small 'basket of institutions that have unusual access to high-net-worth, large-scale audiences, including tourism.'" (paragraph 4)
- ☐ D "And there's a new way to become a member; instead of paying for it, guests tally 12 visits in a year." (paragraph 13)
- ☐ E "Dallas instituted a system that awards points for scanning a member card in galleries, thereby providing valuable new data on how visitors spend their time at the museum." (paragraph 14)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points). Part B offers the correct answers; however, the answer selected in Part A is incorrect. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct. In order to earn partial credit for this item, Part A must be correct.

Sample Response: 0 points

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

What is the central idea of Passage 1?

- ☒ Museum experts are worried that the trend toward free admission will make it difficult for such expensive facilities as aquariums to remain open.
- ☐ Some museums are switching to free admission, while other museums are concerned about how such a move would impact their revenue.
- ☐ The increase in visitors to museums with free admission is increasing, while museums with admission fees are seeing attendance drop.
- ☐ Large museums that are heavily reliant on tourism are particularly resistant to free admission, which is popular in smaller museums.

Part B

Select the **two** quotations that help develop the central idea in Part A.

- ☐ "We are seeing a number of museums who are experimenting with going to free to try to be as accessible as possible to people," said Elizabeth Merritt, founding director of the Center for the Future of Museums, an initiative of the American Alliance of Museums." (paragraph 2)
- ☐ "All museums would like to be free, but someone still has to pay the bills." (paragraph 3)
- ☐ "Along with art museums in New York, LA and San Francisco, he put the Art Institute in the very small 'basket of institutions that have unusual access to high-net-worth, large-scale audiences, including tourism.'" (paragraph 4)
- ☒ "And there's a new way to become a member; instead of paying for it, guests tally 12 visits in a year." (paragraph 13)
- ☒ "Dallas instituted a system that awards points for scanning a member card in galleries, thereby providing valuable new data on how visitors spend their time at the museum." (paragraph 14)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because the answers selected for Part A and Part B are incorrect.

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Question 11

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 11

What shift in the development of the author's ideas occurs between paragraphs 20 and 21 of Passage 2?

- Ⓐ The author moves from describing how eliminating admission fees impacts museum visitors to examining how it impacts museum revenues.
- Ⓑ The author moves from pointing out how eliminating admission fees has become a trend to detailing how the movement might be stopped.
- Ⓒ The author shifts from detailing the effects of eliminating admission fees to pointing out the economic theories behind the movement.
- Ⓓ The author shifts from examining museums that have eliminated admission fees to discussing those that refuse to do so.

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Informational

Content Standard: Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. The author describes the impact of eliminating admission fees throughout the passage, but there is no pronounced shift.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. The author discusses the trend of eliminating admission fees, but does not detail how it might be stopped.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. The author details the effects of eliminating admission fees, but does not explain economic theories until paragraph 22.

Rationale for Option D: **Key** – This is the structural shift in the author’s ideas that occurs between paragraphs 20 and 21.

Sample Response: 1 point

What shift in the development of the author’s ideas occurs between paragraphs 20 and 21 of Passage 2?

- ☐ Ⓐ The author moves from describing how eliminating admission fees impacts museum visitors to examining how it impacts museum revenues.
- ☐ Ⓑ The author moves from pointing out how eliminating admission fees has become a trend to detailing how the movement might be stopped.
- ☐ Ⓒ The author shifts from detailing the effects of eliminating admission fees to pointing out the economic theories behind the movement.
- ☒ Ⓓ The author shifts from examining museums that have eliminated admission fees to discussing those that refuse to do so.

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Question 12

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 12

In paragraph 22, what connection does the author make between the status of a museum and the likelihood it will offer free admission?

- Ⓐ Museums that charge high admission fees are unlikely to be located in tourist destinations.
- Ⓑ Museums that are well-known destinations are likely to encourage other, smaller institutions to offer free admission.
- Ⓒ Museums that are well-known destinations are less likely to offer free admission because people are willing to pay to visit.
- Ⓓ Museums in major cities like New York and Boston are more likely to offer free admission than those in smaller cities like Houston and Omaha.

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Informational

Content Standard: Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. Although well-known museums are likely to charge high admission fees, this is not the connection described by the author.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. The free institutions described in the passage are smaller museums, but this connection is not supported.

Rationale for Option C: **Key** – This is the connection made by the author.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. The idea that geography impacts the likelihood of a museum offering free admission is not supported by the passage.

Sample Response: 1 point

In paragraph 22, what connection does the author make between the status of a museum and the likelihood it will offer free admission?

- ☐ (A) Museums that charge high admission fees are unlikely to be located in tourist destinations.
- ☐ (B) Museums that are well-known destinations are likely to encourage other, smaller institutions to offer free admission.
- ☒ (C) Museums that are well-known destinations are less likely to offer free admission because people are willing to pay to visit.
- ☐ (D) Museums in major cities like New York and Boston are more likely to offer free admission than those in smaller cities like Houston and Omaha.

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Question 13

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 13

Select **two** strategies that the author of Passage 2 uses to advance his purpose.

- ☐ He defines key terms from the movement and refines these definitions with further details as the passage progresses.
- ☐ He points out parallels between free museum admission and other low-cost amenities offered by cities.
- ☐ He analyzes the ways in which free museum admission has had positive effects for museum staff.
- ☐ He cites statistics to show how much money is lost when museums do not charge for admission.
- ☐ He compares and contrasts museums that offer free admission with those that do not.
- ☐ He incorporates quotations from museum experts within his own discussion.

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Informational

Content Standard: Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for First Option: This is incorrect. The author does not describe or refine meanings of key terms.

Rationale for Second Option: This is incorrect. The author focuses his discussion on free museums and does not refer to other amenities.

Rationale for Third Option: This is incorrect. The author does not discuss museum staff, although this topic is described in Passage 1.

Rationale for Fourth Option: This is incorrect. While the author mentions what portion of total revenues one museum's admission fees amount to, he does not cite statistics to show how much money is actually lost when museums do not charge for admission.

Rationale for Fifth Option: **Key** – The author compares and contrasts throughout the passage.

Rationale for Sixth Option: **Key** – The author quotes several experts, and includes his own narration.

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Question 13

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 1 point

Select **two** strategies that the author of Passage 2 uses to advance his purpose.

- ☐ He defines key terms from the movement and refines these definitions with further details as the passage progresses.
- ☐ He points out parallels between free museum admission and other low-cost amenities offered by cities.
- ☐ He analyzes the ways in which free museum admission has had positive effects for museum staff.
- ☐ He cites statistics to show how much money is lost when museums do not charge for admission.
- ☒ He compares and contrasts museums that offer free admission with those that do not.
- ☒ He incorporates quotations from museum experts within his own discussion.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (1 point) because the two correct choices are selected.

Sample Response: 0 points

Select **two** strategies that the author of Passage 2 uses to advance his purpose.

- ☐ He defines key terms from the movement and refines these definitions with further details as the passage progresses.
- ☐ He points out parallels between free museum admission and other low-cost amenities offered by cities.
- ☐ He analyzes the ways in which free museum admission has had positive effects for museum staff.
- ☒ He cites statistics to show how much money is lost when museums do not charge for admission.
- ☐ He compares and contrasts museums that offer free admission with those that do not.
- ☒ He incorporates quotations from museum experts within his own discussion.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because one of the selected choices is incorrect. In order to receive full credit for this item, both selections must be correct.

Sample Response: 0 points

Select **two** strategies that the author of Passage 2 uses to advance his purpose.

- ☐ He defines key terms from the movement and refines these definitions with further details as the passage progresses.
- ☒ He points out parallels between free museum admission and other low-cost amenities offered by cities.
- ☐ He analyzes the ways in which free museum admission has had positive effects for museum staff.
- ☒ He cites statistics to show how much money is lost when museums do not charge for admission.
- ☐ He compares and contrasts museums that offer free admission with those that do not.
- ☐ He incorporates quotations from museum experts within his own discussion.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because the answers selected are incorrect.

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Question 14

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 14

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

What does the word strata mean as it is used in paragraph 17?

- (A) descriptions
- (B) institutions
- (C) levels
- (D) properties

Part B

Which phrase from paragraph 17 helps the reader determine the meaning in Part A?

- (A) "city's high admission fees"
- (B) "large segment of the city's population"
- (C) "attitude towards increasing attendance"
- (D) "already at capacity"

Points Possible: 2

Topic: Informational

Content Standard: Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 9–10 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

Scoring Guidelines

Part A

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. This response might be indicated by the description of the different groups, but it does not reflect the meaning of the tested word.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. This response might be indicated by the description of museums, but it does not reflect the meaning of the tested word.

Rationale for Option C: **Key** – This response is supported by the description of the different groups and by the quotation in Part B.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. This response might be indicated by the word “economic”, but it does not reflect the meaning of the tested word.

Part B

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. This response is connected to the incorrect Option B in Part A.

Rationale for Option B: **Key** – The “strata” discussed in the passage are different segments of the city's population.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. This quotation refers to the museum, but does not support the meaning of “strata”.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. This quotation refers to the museum, but does not support the meaning of “strata”.

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Question 14

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 2 points

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

What does the word strata mean as it is used in paragraph 17?

- ☐ Ⓐ descriptions
- ☐ Ⓑ institutions
- ☒ Ⓒ levels
- ☐ Ⓓ properties

Part B

Which phrase from paragraph 17 helps the reader determine the meaning in Part A?

- ☐ Ⓐ "city's high admission fees"
- ☒ Ⓑ "'large segment of the city's population'"
- ☐ Ⓒ "'attitude towards increasing attendance'"
- ☐ Ⓓ "'already at capacity'"

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (2 points) because it correctly identifies the correct response in Part A as well as in Part B.

Sample Response: 1 point

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

What does the word strata mean as it is used in paragraph 17?

- ☐ A descriptions
- ☐ B institutions
- ☒ C levels
- ☐ D properties

Part B

Which phrase from paragraph 17 helps the reader determine the meaning in Part A?

- ☐ A "city's high admission fees"
- ☐ B "'large segment of the city's population'"
- ☒ C "'attitude towards increasing attendance'"
- ☐ D "'already at capacity'"

Notes on Scoring

This response earns partial credit (1 point). Part A has the correct answer; however, the response selected for Part B is incorrect and does not earn a point. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct.

Sample Response: 1 point

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

What does the word strata mean as it is used in paragraph 17?

- ☐ (A) descriptions
- ☐ (B) institutions
- ☒ (C) levels
- ☐ (D) properties

Part B

Which phrase from paragraph 17 helps the reader determine the meaning in Part A?

- ☒ (A) "city's high admission fees"
- ☐ (B) "large segment of the city's population"
- ☐ (C) "attitude towards increasing attendance"
- ☐ (D) "already at capacity"

Notes on Scoring

This response earns partial credit (1 point). Part A has the correct answer; however, the response selected for Part B is incorrect and does not earn a point. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct.

Sample Response: 0 points

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

What does the word strata mean as it is used in paragraph 17?

- ☐ (A) descriptions
- ☐ (B) institutions
- ☐ (C) levels
- ☒ (D) properties

Part B

Which phrase from paragraph 17 helps the reader determine the meaning in Part A?

- ☐ (A) "city's high admission fees"
- ☐ (B) "'large segment of the city's population'"
- ☒ (C) "'attitude towards increasing attendance'"
- ☐ (D) "'already at capacity'"

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because the answers selected for Part A and Part B are incorrect.

Sample Response: 0 points

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

What does the word strata mean as it is used in paragraph 17?

- ☒ descriptions
- ☐ institutions
- ☐ levels
- ☐ properties

Part B

Which phrase from paragraph 17 helps the reader determine the meaning in Part A?

- ☐ "city's high admission fees"
- ☒ "large segment of the city's population"
- ☐ "attitude towards increasing attendance"
- ☐ "already at capacity"

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points). Part B offers the correct answer; however, the answer selected in Part A is incorrect. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct. In order to earn partial credit for this item, Part A must be correct.

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Question 15

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 15

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

What claim does the author make in paragraph 20?

- (A) The Joslyn museum eliminated admission fees and has found new ways to make up the revenue it has lost.
- (B) The director of the Joslyn museum is uncertain of how eliminating admission fees will affect the revenue of the museum.
- (C) The director of the Joslyn museum plans to expand the museum's café and gift shop to help the museum replace lost revenue.
- (D) The Joslyn museum needs to replace the revenue it lost from admission fees by making items in the café and gift shop more expensive.

Part B

What evidence does the author use to support the claim in Part A?

- (A) statistics that show how the museum's revenues have decreased
- (B) quotations from the museum's director that share his personal experiences
- (C) quotations from the museum's director that indicate his hopes for the future of the museum
- (D) statistics that show how much less money the museum made from admissions than from the café and gift shop

Points Possible: 2

Topic: Informational

Content Standard: Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.

Scoring Guidelines

Part A

Rationale for Option A: **Key** – This is the claim made in paragraph 20.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. The paragraph references a loss of revenue, but does not support the idea that the director is worried.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. The paragraph mentions the cafe and gift shop, but does not support the idea that the director plans to expand them.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. The paragraph mentions the cafe and gift shop, but does not support the idea that prices will be raised.

Part B

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. A number is mentioned, but the director states that the lost revenue has been offset by purchases.

Rationale for Option B: **Key** – The director states that revenue from the cafe and gift shop has replaced that lost from admission fees.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. The paragraph contains a quotation from the director, but he does not state his hopes for the future.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. A number is mentioned, but the director states that the museum makes enough money from the cafe and gift shop to offset the revenue lost by offering free admission.

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Question 15

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 2 points

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

What claim does the author make in paragraph 20?

- ☒ Ⓐ The Joslyn museum eliminated admission fees and has found new ways to make up the revenue it has lost.
- ☐ Ⓑ The director of the Joslyn museum is uncertain of how eliminating admission fees will affect the revenue of the museum.
- ☐ Ⓒ The director of the Joslyn museum plans to expand the museum's café and gift shop to help the museum replace lost revenue.
- ☐ Ⓓ The Joslyn museum needs to replace the revenue it lost from admission fees by making items in the café and gift shop more expensive.

Part B

What evidence does the author use to support the claim in Part A?

- ☐ Ⓐ statistics that show how the museum's revenues have decreased
- ☒ Ⓑ quotations from the museum's director that share his personal experiences
- ☐ Ⓒ quotations from the museum's director that indicate his hopes for the future of the museum
- ☐ Ⓓ statistics that show how much less money the museum made from admissions than from the café and gift shop

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (2 points) because it correctly identifies the correct response in Part A as well as in Part B.

Sample Response: 1 point

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

What claim does the author make in paragraph 20?

- ☒ A The Joslyn museum eliminated admission fees and has found new ways to make up the revenue it has lost.
- ☐ B The director of the Joslyn museum is uncertain of how eliminating admission fees will affect the revenue of the museum.
- ☐ C The director of the Joslyn museum plans to expand the museum's café and gift shop to help the museum replace lost revenue.
- ☐ D The Joslyn museum needs to replace the revenue it lost from admission fees by making items in the café and gift shop more expensive.

Part B

What evidence does the author use to support the claim in Part A?

- ☐ A statistics that show how the museum's revenues have decreased
- ☐ B quotations from the museum's director that share his personal experiences
- ☐ C quotations from the museum's director that indicate his hopes for the future of the museum
- ☒ D statistics that show how much less money the museum made from admissions than from the café and gift shop

Notes on Scoring

This response earns partial credit (1 point). Part A has the correct answer; however, the response selected for Part B is incorrect and does not earn a point. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct.

Sample Response: 1 point

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

What claim does the author make in paragraph 20?

- ☒ Ⓐ The Joslyn museum eliminated admission fees and has found new ways to make up the revenue it has lost.
- ☐ Ⓑ The director of the Joslyn museum is uncertain of how eliminating admission fees will affect the revenue of the museum.
- ☐ Ⓒ The director of the Joslyn museum plans to expand the museum's café and gift shop to help the museum replace lost revenue.
- ☐ Ⓓ The Joslyn museum needs to replace the revenue it lost from admission fees by making items in the café and gift shop more expensive.

Part B

What evidence does the author use to support the claim in Part A?

- ☒ Ⓐ statistics that show how the museum's revenues have decreased
- ☐ Ⓑ quotations from the museum's director that share his personal experiences
- ☐ Ⓒ quotations from the museum's director that indicate his hopes for the future of the museum
- ☐ Ⓓ statistics that show how much less money the museum made from admissions than from the café and gift shop

Notes on Scoring

This response earns partial credit (1 point). Part A has the correct answer; however, the response selected for Part B is incorrect and does not earn a point. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct.

Sample Response: 0 points

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

What claim does the author make in paragraph 20?

- ☐ Ⓐ The Joslyn museum eliminated admission fees and has found new ways to make up the revenue it has lost.
- ☒ Ⓑ The director of the Joslyn museum is uncertain of how eliminating admission fees will affect the revenue of the museum.
- ☐ Ⓒ The director of the Joslyn museum plans to expand the museum's café and gift shop to help the museum replace lost revenue.
- ☐ Ⓓ The Joslyn museum needs to replace the revenue it lost from admission fees by making items in the café and gift shop more expensive.

Part B

What evidence does the author use to support the claim in Part A?

- ☐ Ⓐ statistics that show how the museum's revenues have decreased
- ☒ Ⓑ quotations from the museum's director that share his personal experiences
- ☐ Ⓒ quotations from the museum's director that indicate his hopes for the future of the museum
- ☐ Ⓓ statistics that show how much less money the museum made from admissions than from the café and gift shop

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points). Part B offers the correct answer; however, the answer selected in Part A is incorrect. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct. In order to earn partial credit for this item, Part A must be correct.

Sample Response: 0 points

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

What claim does the author make in paragraph 20?

- ☐ Ⓐ The Joslyn museum eliminated admission fees and has found new ways to make up the revenue it has lost.
- ☒ Ⓑ The director of the Joslyn museum is uncertain of how eliminating admission fees will affect the revenue of the museum.
- ☐ Ⓒ The director of the Joslyn museum plans to expand the museum's café and gift shop to help the museum replace lost revenue.
- ☐ Ⓓ The Joslyn museum needs to replace the revenue it lost from admission fees by making items in the café and gift shop more expensive.

Part B

What evidence does the author use to support the claim in Part A?

- ☒ Ⓐ statistics that show how the museum's revenues have decreased
- ☐ Ⓑ quotations from the museum's director that share his personal experiences
- ☐ Ⓒ quotations from the museum's director that indicate his hopes for the future of the museum
- ☐ Ⓓ statistics that show how much less money the museum made from admissions than from the café and gift shop

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because the answers selected for Part A and Part B are incorrect.

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Question 16

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 16

Should museums offer free admission to visitors?

Construct a multi-paragraph written response in which you make and support a claim about whether museums should offer free admission to visitors. Your response must be based on ideas and information that can be found in the passages.

Manage your time carefully so that you can:

- review the passages;
- plan your response;
- write a thorough response; and
- revise and edit your response.

Be sure to:

- include a claim;
- address counterclaims;
- use evidence from multiple passages; and
- avoid overly relying on one passage.

Write your multi-paragraph response in the space provided.

Points Possible: 10

Topic: Writing

Content Standard: Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

Scoring Guidelines

Ohio's State Test Argumentation Writing Rubric, Grades 6-12 (Score points within each domain include most of the characteristics below.)			
Score	Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-points)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-points)	Conventions of Standard English (Begins at score point 2)
4	<p>The response is fully sustained and consistently focused within the purpose, audience, and task; and it has a clear claim and effective organizational structure creating coherence and completeness. The response includes most of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strongly maintained claim with little or no loosely related material Clearly addressed alternate or opposing claims* Skillful use of a variety of transitional strategies to clarify the relationships between and among ideas Logical progression of ideas from beginning to end with a satisfying introduction and conclusion Appropriate style and tone established and maintained 	<p>The response provides thorough, convincing, and credible support, citing evidence for the writer's claim that includes the effective use of sources, facts, and details. The response includes most of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smoothly integrated, thorough, and relevant evidence, including precise references to sources Effective use of a variety of elaborative techniques to support the claim, demonstrating an understanding of the topic and text Clear and effective expression of ideas, using precise language Academic and domain-specific vocabulary clearly appropriate for the audience and purpose Varied sentence structure, demonstrating language facility 	
3	<p>The response is adequately sustained and generally focused within the purpose, audience, and task; and it has a clear claim and evident organizational structure with a sense of completeness. The response includes most of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A maintained claim, though some loosely related material may be present Alternate or opposing claims included but may not be completely addressed* Adequate use of a variety of transitional strategies to clarify the relationships between and among ideas Adequate progression of ideas from beginning to end with a sufficient introduction and conclusion Appropriate style and tone established 	<p>The response provides adequate support, citing evidence for the writer's claim that includes the use of sources, facts, and details. The response includes most of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally integrated and relevant evidence from sources, though references may be general or imprecise Adequate use of some elaborative techniques Adequate expression of ideas, employing a mix of precise and general language Domain-specific vocabulary generally appropriate for the audience and purpose Some variation in sentence structure 	

Score	Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-points)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-points)	Conventions of Standard English (2-points)
2	<p>The response is somewhat sustained within the purpose, audience, and task but may include loosely related or extraneous material; and it may have a claim with an inconsistent organizational structure. The response may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A focused claim but insufficiently sustained or unclear Insufficiently addressed alternate or opposing claims* Inconsistent use of transitional strategies with little variety Uneven progression of ideas from beginning to end with an inadequate introduction or conclusion 	<p>The response provides uneven, cursory support/evidence for the writer's claim that includes partial use of sources, facts, and details. The response may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weakly integrated evidence from sources; erratic or irrelevant references or citations Repetitive or ineffective use of elaborative techniques Imprecise or simplistic expression of ideas Some use of inappropriate domain-specific vocabulary Most sentences limited to simple constructions 	<p>The response demonstrates an adequate command of basic conventions. The response may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some minor errors in usage but no patterns of errors Adequate use of punctuation, capitalization, sentence formation, and spelling
1	<p>The response is related to the topic but may demonstrate little awareness of the purpose, audience, and task; may have an unclear claim and a limited organizational structure. The response may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A confusing, or ambiguous claim Confusing alternate or opposing claims* Few transitional strategies Frequent extraneous ideas that impede understanding Too brief to demonstrate knowledge of focus or organization 	<p>The response provides minimal support/evidence for the writer's claim, including little use of sources, facts, and details. The response may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal, erroneous, or irrelevant evidence or citations from the source material Expression of ideas that is vague, unclear, or confusing Limited and often inappropriate language or domain-specific vocabulary Sentences limited to simple constructions 	<p>The response demonstrates a partial command of basic conventions. The response may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various errors in usage Inconsistent use of correct punctuation, capitalization, sentence formation, and spelling
0	<p>This response is minimally related to the topic and demonstrates no awareness of the purpose, audience and task; and has no focus or organizational structure. The response may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be blank or show a written refusal to answer Be presented in a language other than English Include only a restatement of the stem Consist of random keystroke characters Include only bulleted points Include no transitional strategies Have no evidence of a claim/counterclaim 	<p>The response provides no evidence related to the argument, claim or the passages. It may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only direct copy of part of the reading selection No relevant domain-specific vocabulary No evidence or citations from the source material(s) 	<p>The response demonstrates a lack of command of conventions, with frequent and severe errors often obscuring meaning.</p>

*Not applicable at grade 6

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Question 16

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 8 points

Are admission fees really necessary?

Museums typically have admissions fees, but lately they are trying to find ways to offer free admission. Visitors of museums have been wanting this for years, but museums find it hard to manage without the revenue from those fees. Museums can offer free admission and still run smoothly.

Firstly, museums see an attendance increase when they have free admission. The Hammer Museum in LA noticed "a 25 percent increase in attendance since going free," and the Joslyn Art Museum in Omaha offered free admission on Saturdays from ten to noon, and "we had more than 40 percent of all our weekly visitors show up then" (Johnson 10 and Grant 19). This shows that free admission invites visitors, because if 40 percent of a museum's visitors came in the two hours a week that the museum offered free admission, then it must have a great impact.

Free admission also helps museums implement new policies. The Hammer Museum, after implementing its free admission policy, "made its galleries friendlier, shifting security personnel, formerly in blazers, to T-shirts and more of an informational role"(Johnson 13). This proves that free admission can improve the environment of the museum as well as adhering to the people's wants.

Some may say that admission is necessity to keep museums up and running, and some museums "can't make that work financially because that's a necessary income stream for them," but this is not always the case (Johnson 2). The Hammer Museum was able to offer free admission by "getting two donors to back free admission for four years with a \$2 million gift," and the Joslyn Art Museum's "earned income more than offsets the loss in admissions" (Johnson 9 and Grant 20).

Therefore, museums have the ability to run just as well without admission fees as they can with them. Many museums see an increase in attendance after implementing free admission, and many museums also can improve their policies after implementing free admission. Overall, museums can and do run smoothly with free admission intact.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
3	3	2

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – This response is adequately sustained and generally focused within the purpose, audience, and task with an evident organizational structure that includes a sufficient introduction and conclusion, earning three out of four points in the assigned category.

Evidence and Elaboration – This response earns three out of four possible points in the category of evidence and elaboration for providing adequate support when citing evidence for the writer’s claim, using facts and details from the source as support.

Conventions – This response earns the two maximum points allowed for demonstrating an adequate command of basic conventions.

Sample Response: 7 points

Museums have had a rough time lately and some are now willing to go free, meaning they are open to the public with no fee to enter. Personally I believe this is the right direction for museums to head. Most of our population lives in the middle or lower class, yet only the high class people have the money to view and appreciate the art in these famous museums. However when museums go free, they lose a valuable source of income. Some museums worry about this loss of income, but museums like the Joslyn Art Museum in Omaha, who went free, have seen their finances stay relatively the same. I believe that if museums can make back what they lose in admission price, they should go free.

As most of our population lives in the lower to middle class, many citizens do not have the opportunity to see artwork due to high admission prices. In passage 2: "Should Museums Offer Free Admission to Everyone?", Bruce L. Altshuler states, "cost of culture...has effectively priced out a large segment of the city's population." This quote describes how the cost of admissions in these museums has limited the public access, as many of the city's inhabitants cannot afford to go to these museums. If a lot of people are not coming to museums due to admission prices, what would happen if you took that price away? The number of admissions would increase, and the population that could not enter now can view and appreciate works of art. The goal of museums is to be accessible, and eliminating museum admissions is one way to become more accessible.

Some people would argue that museums make a valuable income on the admissions fees, and it cannot be made up if the fees are removed. They believe that even though the numbers of visitors increase, their finances would be ruined, because the museum's could not have a source of income from admissions. However in passage 2, paragraph 20, the author claims, "Losing 2 percent in revenues hasn't harmed the Joslyn museum's finances since there has been an increase in visitors." The author continues to say, "who are eating at the museum's cafe and making purchases at the gift shop." These quotes describe how losing admission prices did not affect the museum, because more people were coming and eating at the cafe and buying things in the gift shops. What this means is that museums can make up what they lose in admissions through the cafe and gift shop. This means museums will not be affected too greatly when they go free.

Still, people worry about the operating costs of these museums, and think it is not enough to earn money through the cafe and gift shop. They believe the museums need admission fees. In conclusion, despite the worries of the people, I believe museums should go free. It would barely hurt their finances, and the museums could be visited more by people who could not afford to come in the earlier years. I believe museums need to eliminate admission prices.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
3	2	2

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Formatting, and Organization – This response maintains a claim that is adequately sustained and generally focused within the purpose, audience, and task with an evident organizational structure. The response employs transitions to guide readers through the progression of ideas, though not always skillfully implemented. The response demonstrates an adequate, yet repetitive, progression of ideas, earning three out of four points in the assigned category.

Evidence and Elaboration – This response earns two out of four possible points for evidence and elaboration as the response provides uneven support for the writer's claim, soliciting evidence from one passage.

Conventions – This response earns the two maximum points allowed for demonstrating an adequate command of basic conventions.

Sample Response: 7 points

Have you ever wanted to go see some nice art? Were the admission prices just too expensive? Well as it turns out, a lot of museums are going free admission and it is a totally good idea.

Museums should be free to all people; even people who normally wouldn't be able to afford a museum visit. Making museums accessible to anyone and everyone will effect the museum in such a positive way. Higher attendance, better morale, and an overall better museum. Like Jack Becker says, "...to never deny the opportunity to view original works of art in our collection to anyone because of an inability to pay." This shows how he knows that accessibility is key in running a museum. Also, Samuel Vasquez claims, "We're noticing a 25 percent increase in attendance since going free." Which shows the positive effects of free admission to visitors.

Another reason why admission should be free to all visitors is because it might just give off a better vibe for everyone. Making a museum friendlier and more comforting will make great changes for the museum. With a better aura, you could just give off a better image to project to the world. Which could get you more donors, which could get you more money. Christopher Mangum-James, assistant manager for visitor experience says, "It makes people proud that we are an open platform for visitors...Having that identity has really resonated among the staff." This shows how a free admission and good attitude could get you places in life.

Although most of the effects are good not all of them will be. If you have free admission you could just find yourself falling into a black hole of despair. You see, running a museum takes a lot of money and not all museums can pull off the free admission look. According to the text, "All museums would like to be free, but someone still has to pay the bills." This shows how even though free admission is an amazing idea, it may just not be for some high class museums.

In all, free admission is a great idea for museums with a lot of donors or tons of visitors. It could make your sales and attendance go up, and your image amazing. But if you don't get a ton of visitors as it is or maybe you just have a lot of stuff to take care of in the museum then free admission just isn't for you.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
3	2	2

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Formatting, and Organization – This response is adequately sustained and generally focused within the purpose, audience, and task with an evident organizational structure. An opposing claim is addressed but not refuted, earning three out of four points in the assigned category.

Evidence and Elaboration – While this response provides evidence from the text that is generally relevant and integrated, the response does not direct the reader to the proper source when quoting the text, resulting in two out of four possible points for evidence and elaboration.

Conventions – This response earns the two maximum points allowed for demonstrating an adequate command of basic conventions.

Sample Response: 7 points

Did you know that only 36% of all art museums in the US charge for admission? There are many reasons why museums charge for admission or are open to the public. I believe that museums should not charge for admission. The reasons behind this are that more people will visit who were not able to pay before, boost morale, and that there are ways to recover the revenue lost in the process of switching to free admission.

One of the reasons that museums should have free admission is that the people who could not afford to come before now have the chance to visit. In the first passage, Steve Johnson says, "We're noticing a 25 percent increase in attendance since going free," said Samuel Vasquez." Johnson is saying that since the Hammer Museum in LA started giving free admission, they have noticed a 25% increase in the amount of people visiting. This could be good in recovering losses in admission.

Another reason for museums switching to free admission is that it can be good for morale of the community that the museum is in. Johnson says in the first passage, "It makes people proud that we are an open platform for visitors," said Christopher Mangum-James." In this quote, the author is trying to say that since going free, the community has been happier and prouder than in times of paying for admission. They are happier that the people who could not pay before now have the chance to enjoy the museums that others who could pay used to at their leisure.

A third reason to make the change to free admission is that there are ways to recover the loss in revenue from switching to being free. In the second passage, the author states, "Becker said - who are eating at the museum's cafe and making purchases in the gift shop." Daniel Grant is showing that museums can make money in other ways to cover the costs, such as increasing prices in restaurants and giftshops as well as offering certain exhibits or shows for a price of entry. The profits of these changes may even outweigh the initial losses.

In conclusion, free admission is a choice that, I believe, every museum should make. Not only will more people want to, and be able to, come, it will boost the morale of the surrounding community and the museums who do switch can think of new ways to make revenue that may bring even more profit than admission did. This is why I strongly believe that admission prices should end and all museums should switch to having free admissions.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
2	3	2

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Formatting, and Organization – This response is somewhat sustained within the purpose, audience, and task but includes some extraneous material. Likewise, its organization is inconsistent, earning a possible two out of four points for this category.

Evidence and Elaboration – This response also earns three out of four possible points in the category of evidence and elaboration for providing adequate support when citing evidence for the writer's claim.

Conventions – This response earns the two maximum points allowed for demonstrating an adequate command of basic conventions.

Sample Response: 6 points

Museums should not charge admission for guests. More people could enjoy the history of this planet and the beautiful art people have created in the past. Museums would also benefit from going admission-free.

The Dallas museums of art have gone totally admission-free. Admission only accounted for 2% of all revenue in the last year of sales. The museum thought it could somehow find a way to find another way to account for 2% of its revenue and the museum has. Attendance has spiked over 25% and the museum makes even more money than it did when the museum charged admission.

Others may argue that admission needs to be charged simply because of the value of the items inside of the museum. Philippe de Montebello thinks art should be paid for simply because of its value. David R. Jones refers to admission as the "cost of culture. Many argue that museums have to many people inside of them and need to up the price of admission.

Overall, Museums should not charge admission. Now people who do not have the ability to pay can enjoy the items that many people enjoy. More museums need to follow the Dallas museum and The museums that do follow. Will have the same effects.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
2	2	2

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Elaboration – This response is somewhat sustained within the purpose, audience, and task. Likewise, its organization and use of transitions is inconsistent, earning a possible two out of four points for this category.

Evidence and Elaboration – This response also earns two out of four possible points for evidence and elaboration as the response provides uneven, cursory support for the writer's claim.

Conventions – This response earns the two maximum points allowed for demonstrating an adequate command of basic conventions.

Sample Response: 4 points

Although some may say that having free admission to museums is a bad thing, I disagree. Depending on the content on the museums the owners should not have a problem making up lost income. All they have to do is look into the community and see what the people like before they build the museum. After having the proper research, they should then estimate on how cost are going to average out.

If someone wants to build a museum in somewhere that happens to be in a mainly Irish heritage community, then they should build a museum about Irish culture. More people are most likely to come to look at their Irish ancestry. To make money this Irish museum could have a lunch area and maybe an alcohol area to attract people. Another idea is that they could have a nursery(play ground) for children to play around while their parents calm down. They could pay teens and young adults to watch the children in the nursery

In conclusion museums should have free admission because there's other ways to make up the money. A fee shouldn't hold people back from education.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
2	1	1

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – This response is somewhat sustained within the purpose, audience and task but includes extraneous, loosely related material. The response acknowledges an opposing claim; however, it is insufficiently addressed. Likewise, its organization is inconsistent, earning a possible two out of four points for this category.

Evidence and Elaboration – This response earns one out of four possible points for evidence and elaboration, as the response provides cursory support for the writer’s claim.

Conventions – This response earns one out of two points for demonstrating a partial command of basic conventions.

Sample Response: 3 points

Museums should offer free admission. Its better for everyone and more people will be happy and visit.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
1	0	2

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – This response is related to the topic but demonstrates little awareness of the purpose, audience, and task and has no discernible organizational structure, earning one out of four points for this category.

Evidence and Elaboration – This response earns zero out of four possible points for evidence and elaboration, as it provides no support for the writer’s claim.

Conventions – This response earns the two maximum points allowed for demonstrating an adequate command of basic conventions.

Sample Response: 2 points

no i do not think they should go free admission because if they di then they have a risk of shutting down. they should lower the price from 10 to 5 dollars so they got more visitors and still made money. if they went free they would get more visitors but wouldnt make alot of money for property taxes and bills. yes it would be nice to get in free but it most likely wouldnt last because of the bills coming out of paychecks so they can pay them which means workers arent getting as much pay.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
1	1	0

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – This response is related to the topic and acknowledges an opposing claim; however, it demonstrates little awareness of the purpose, audience, and task and has no discernible organizational structure, earning one out of four points for this category.

Evidence and Elaboration – This response also earns one out of four possible points for evidence and elaboration, as the response provides cursory support for the writer’s claim.

Conventions – This response earns zero out of two possible points because the response demonstrates a lack of command of basic conventions.

Sample Response: 0 points

David R. Jones, president and chief executive officer for the Community Service Society of New York, refers to that city's high admission fees as cultural apartheid. With this statement being said, they should have free admission for museums because the Dallas Museum of Art and Joslyn Art Museum in Omaha have led the art world in a very different direction, both eliminating their admission fees two years ago.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
0	0	0

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because there was not enough original student work in comparison to text directly copied from the prompt/passages.

Sample Response: 0 points

we are seeing a number of muuseums who are experimenting with going to free to be as accessidle as possible to people siad elizabeth merritt founding director make have the wheich you make and support a claim about whether repassg

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
0	0	0

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because there was not enough original student work in comparison to text directly copied from the prompt/passages.

Sample Response: 0 points

The dallas museum of art and joslyn art museum in omaha they led the art world in a very different direction but they eliminating their admission fees two years ago explain the goal "is accessibility; to never deny the opprtunity to vieew oriinal works of art in our collection to anyone because of an inability to pay

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
0	0	0

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because there was not enough original student work in comparison to text directly copied from the prompt/passages.

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Stimulus for Questions 23 – 28

Stimulus for Questions 23 – 28

Lakes and Reservoirs

by the U.S. Geological Survey's
Water Science School

Lakes come in many varieties

- 1 The Earth has a tremendous variety of freshwater lakes, from fishing ponds to Lake Baikal in Siberia. Lake Baikal is the world's oldest, largest, and deepest freshwater lake. Nearly a mile deep and holding over 23,000 cubic kilometers water, it would require the total volume of all the Great Lakes to fill it up if it were ever drained.
- 2 Most lakes contain fresh water, but some, especially those where water cannot escape via a river, can be classified as saline lakes. In fact, some lakes, such as the Great Salt Lake in Utah, are saltier than the oceans. Most lakes support a lot of aquatic life, but not all. The Dead Sea in the Middle East isn't called "Dead" for nothing—it is too salty for aquatic life! Lakes formed by the erosive force of ancient glaciers, such as the Great Lakes, can be thousands of feet deep. Some very large lakes may be only a few dozen feet deep—Lake Pontchartrain in Louisiana has a maximum depth of only about 15 feet.
- 3 Some of the salty lakes were formed in ancient times when they were connected to seas and when rainfall may have been heavier. These lakes have been shrinking since the last ice age. The ancient Lake Bonneville in the United States was once as big as Lake Michigan, and the Great Salt Lake was once about 14 times larger than it is now.

People use (and abuse) lakes

- 4 Lakes are highly valued for their recreational, aesthetic, scenic, and water-supply qualities, and the water they contain is one of the most treasured of our natural resources. Lakes constitute important habitats and food resources for a diverse array of fish, aquatic life, and wildlife. But lake ecosystems are fragile. Lake ecosystems can undergo rapid environmental changes, often leading to significant declines in their aesthetic, recreational, and aquatic ecosystem functions. Exposed to external effects from the atmosphere, their watersheds, and groundwater, lakes are subject to change through time. Human activities can further accelerate the rates of change. . . .
- 5 Urban lakes . . . are highly valued by local residents. Where urban lakes exist, you'll find lots of walkers and joggers, people enjoying canoeing and swimming, picnickers, and, of course, lots of dogs and ducks. The water can sometimes be used for water supply for a city's needs, also. . . . Water quality must be monitored constantly; it would not be good for the mayor of a town to become ill from swimming in polluted water. The inflow of nutrients, such as phosphorus and nitrogen from fertilizers, must be restricted in order to prevent the overgrowth of algae. And, where there is wildlife, such as ducks, around, there is the chance of bacteria problems.

Characteristics of lakes

- 6 The following are some of the most important basic factors that give unique character to each lake ecosystem.
- 7 • **Climate:** Temperature, wind, precipitation, and solar radiation all critically affect the lake's hydrologic and chemical characteristics, and indirectly affect the composition of the biological community. Precipitation is the main factor affecting runoff and the delivery of nutrients and sediments.
- 8 • **Atmospheric inputs:** Precipitation, such as acid rain, and dry particles can be major sources of certain contaminants to a lake. Each lake also receives indirect atmospheric inputs by way of the runoff from its watershed.
- 9 • **Underground rock and soils in the watershed:** The soil type affects the potential for runoff and erosion. The physical characteristics of the underground rock determine the extent, nature, and quality of groundwater inflows and outflows.
- 10 • **Physiography:** The area, surface topography, existence of upstream lakes and wetlands, altitude, and land slope of the lake's watershed affect surface-water runoff and the amount and nature of chemicals and sediments entering the lake. Interactions with land use by people can greatly change how these factors affect runoff and the export of nutrients and sediment.
- 11 • **Land use:** The type, location, extent, and history of land cover/land use (such as agriculture, rural, and urban developed areas) can greatly affect the quantity of surface-water and groundwater inflows and outflows, as well as the amounts and types of sediment, nutrients and chemicals (natural or synthetic) that are transported into the lake from the watershed.
- 12 • **Lake morphometry:** Size, shape, and depth characteristics of a lake are critical in determining currents and mixing of the lake, as well as its thermal and chemical stratification characteristics.

Common environmental problems in lakes and probable causes

- 13 Lakes are subject to a variety of problems that can diminish their aesthetic beauty, recreational value, water quality, and habitat suitability. Among the most common lake problems is eutrophication, which is the process of physical, chemical, and biological changes ("aging") associated with nutrient, organic matter, and silt enrichment of a lake. Eutrophic conditions can be exhibited with the following conditions:
- 14 • **Algal blooms** Extensive and rapid growth of planktonic (floating and suspended) algae, caused by an increased input of nutrients (primarily phosphorus, but sometimes nitrogen), is a common problem in lakes. Lakes normally undergo aging over centuries, but the process can be accelerated rapidly by human activities that cause increases in sedimentation and nutrient inflow to the lake. Accelerated eutrophication and excessive algal growth reduce water clarity, inhibit growth of other plants, and can lead to extensive oxygen depletion, accumulation of unsightly and decaying organic matter, unpleasant odors, and fish kills.

- 15 • **Sedimentation/turbidity** Increases of sediments can harm water quality and the habitat for many aquatic species. Such events usually are caused by heavy rains that produce erosion and intense runoff.
- 16 • **Oxygen depletion** Decreases in dissolved oxygen to less than 3 mg/L (milligrams per liter) in the water can be harmful or lethal to aquatic life. Oxygen can get used up due to organic decomposition. Prolonged low oxygen concentrations can lead to fish kills.
- 17 • **Growth of aquatic plants** Normal plant growth generally is beneficial for the lake ecosystem; among other benefits, the plants provide refuge for fish and other organisms. However, in some lakes, the growth of aquatic plants ("weeds") can become excessive and create a serious nuisance for lake users, interfering with swimming, boating, and other recreational activities. Other causes of excessive plant growth include increased nutrients in the water, invasion of exotic species, and accumulation of organic sediment.
- 18 • **Water-level changes** Wide fluctuations in stage (lake level) can create major hardships for lakeside residences, marinas, and businesses. These changes most commonly are linked to weather anomalies (extended periods of abnormally high or low precipitation), but also may be associated with human activities such as withdrawals for water use.
- 19 • **Species shifts** Populations of desirable animal and plant species might decline sharply or disappear, to be replaced by other less-desirable species. Species shifts can be caused by introduction of invasive species that may have little or no natural controls on their population growth.

Excerpt from "Lakes and Reservoirs" by the U.S. Geological Survey's Water Science School. In the public domain.

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Question 23

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 23

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

How does the author's word choice convey the purpose of the passage?

- ☐ Ⓐ The author uses technical and scientific language to present detailed information about lakes.
- ☐ Ⓑ The author uses lists to instruct readers how to maintain lakes and other waterways.
- ☐ Ⓒ The author uses figurative language to distinguish facts and opinions about lakes.
- ☐ Ⓓ The author uses persuasion to convince people to use lakes more frequently.

Part B

Select **two** sentences that support the answer in Part A.

- ☐ "The Earth has a tremendous variety of freshwater lakes, from fishing ponds to Lake Baikal in Siberia." (paragraph 1)
- ☐ "The Dead Sea in the Middle East isn't called 'Dead' for nothing—it is too salty for aquatic life!" (paragraph 2)
- ☐ "Human activities can further accelerate the rates of change." (paragraph 4)
- ☐ "The inflow of nutrients, such as phosphorus and nitrogen from fertilizers, must be restricted in order to prevent the overgrowth of algae." (paragraph 5)
- ☐ "Among the most common lake problems is eutrophication, which is the process of physical, chemical, and biological changes ('aging') associated with nutrient, organic matter, and silt enrichment of a lake." (paragraph 13)

Points Possible: 2

Topic: Informational

Content Standard: Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.

Scoring Guidelines

Part A

Rationale for Option A: **Key** – Students should choose this option because the language is very technical and domain-specific in nature, which gives the impression that the passage is primarily informative.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. Students may choose this option because the author does use lists, but the author’s purpose is informative, not suggestive.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. Students may choose this option because the author uses technical language to describe waterways, but the author does not use figurative language.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. Students may choose this option because the author does discuss lake use, but the purpose of the passage is not to increase lake usage or persuade people of anything.

Part B

Rationale for First Option: This is incorrect. Although this detail is certainly informative, it is neither technical nor scientific in nature.

Rationale for Second Option: This is incorrect. Although this detail is certainly informative, this word choice is more playful and designed to pique a reader's interest; it is neither technical nor scientific in nature.

Rationale for Third Option: This is incorrect. Although this option uses a large word like “accelerate”, it is neither technical nor scientific in nature.

Rationale for Fourth Option: **Key** – This option uses science content words like “overgrowth of algae” and “inflow” to describe scientific processes, as well as elements like “phosphorus” and “nitrogen”.

Rationale for Fifth Option: **Key** – This option introduces and describes a scientific process.

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Question 23

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 2 points

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

How does the author's word choice convey the purpose of the passage?

- ☒ Ⓐ The author uses technical and scientific language to present detailed information about lakes.
- ☐ Ⓑ The author uses lists to instruct readers how to maintain lakes and other waterways.
- ☐ Ⓒ The author uses figurative language to distinguish facts and opinions about lakes.
- ☐ Ⓓ The author uses persuasion to convince people to use lakes more frequently.

Part B

Select **two** sentences that support the answer in Part A.

- ☐ Ⓐ "The Earth has a tremendous variety of freshwater lakes, from fishing ponds to Lake Baikal in Siberia." (paragraph 1)
- ☐ Ⓑ "The Dead Sea in the Middle East isn't called 'Dead' for nothing—it is too salty for aquatic life!" (paragraph 2)
- ☐ Ⓒ "Human activities can further accelerate the rates of change." (paragraph 4)
- ☒ Ⓓ "The inflow of nutrients, such as phosphorus and nitrogen from fertilizers, must be restricted in order to prevent the overgrowth of algae." (paragraph 5)
- ☒ Ⓔ "Among the most common lake problems is eutrophication, which is the process of physical, chemical, and biological changes ('aging') associated with nutrient, organic matter, and silt enrichment of a lake." (paragraph 13)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (2 points) because it correctly identifies the correct response in Part A as well as in Part B.

Sample Response: 1 point

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

How does the author's word choice convey the purpose of the passage?

- ☒ A The author uses technical and scientific language to present detailed information about lakes.
- ☐ B The author uses lists to instruct readers how to maintain lakes and other waterways.
- ☐ C The author uses figurative language to distinguish facts and opinions about lakes.
- ☐ D The author uses persuasion to convince people to use lakes more frequently.

Part B

Select **two** sentences that support the answer in Part A.

- ☐ "The Earth has a tremendous variety of freshwater lakes, from fishing ponds to Lake Baikal in Siberia." (paragraph 1)
- ☒ "The Dead Sea in the Middle East isn't called 'Dead' for nothing—it is too salty for aquatic life!" (paragraph 2)
- ☐ "Human activities can further accelerate the rates of change." (paragraph 4)
- ☐ "The inflow of nutrients, such as phosphorus and nitrogen from fertilizers, must be restricted in order to prevent the overgrowth of algae." (paragraph 5)
- ☒ "Among the most common lake problems is eutrophication, which is the process of physical, chemical, and biological changes ('aging') associated with nutrient, organic matter, and silt enrichment of a lake." (paragraph 13)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns partial credit (1 point). Part A has the correct answer; however, the responses selected for Part B are partially incorrect and do not earn a point. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct in their entirety.

Sample Response: 1 point

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

How does the author's word choice convey the purpose of the passage?

- ☒ Ⓐ The author uses technical and scientific language to present detailed information about lakes.
- ☐ Ⓑ The author uses lists to instruct readers how to maintain lakes and other waterways.
- ☐ Ⓒ The author uses figurative language to distinguish facts and opinions about lakes.
- ☐ Ⓓ The author uses persuasion to convince people to use lakes more frequently.

Part B

Select **two** sentences that support the answer in Part A.

- ☒ Ⓐ "The Earth has a tremendous variety of freshwater lakes, from fishing ponds to Lake Baikal in Siberia." (paragraph 1)
- ☐ Ⓑ "The Dead Sea in the Middle East isn't called 'Dead' for nothing—it is too salty for aquatic life!" (paragraph 2)
- ☐ Ⓒ "Human activities can further accelerate the rates of change." (paragraph 4)
- ☐ Ⓓ "The inflow of nutrients, such as phosphorus and nitrogen from fertilizers, must be restricted in order to prevent the overgrowth of algae." (paragraph 5)
- ☒ Ⓔ "Among the most common lake problems is eutrophication, which is the process of physical, chemical, and biological changes ('aging') associated with nutrient, organic matter, and silt enrichment of a lake." (paragraph 13)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns partial credit (1 point). Part A has the correct answer; however, the responses selected for Part B are partially incorrect and do not earn a point. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct in their entirety.

Sample Response: 0 points

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

How does the author's word choice convey the purpose of the passage?

- ☐ Ⓐ The author uses technical and scientific language to present detailed information about lakes.
- ☒ Ⓑ The author uses lists to instruct readers how to maintain lakes and other waterways.
- ☐ Ⓒ The author uses figurative language to distinguish facts and opinions about lakes.
- ☐ Ⓓ The author uses persuasion to convince people to use lakes more frequently.

Part B

Select **two** sentences that support the answer in Part A.

- ☐ "The Earth has a tremendous variety of freshwater lakes, from fishing ponds to Lake Baikal in Siberia." (paragraph 1)
- ☐ "The Dead Sea in the Middle East isn't called 'Dead' for nothing—it is too salty for aquatic life!" (paragraph 2)
- ☐ "Human activities can further accelerate the rates of change." (paragraph 4)
- ☒ "The inflow of nutrients, such as phosphorus and nitrogen from fertilizers, must be restricted in order to prevent the overgrowth of algae." (paragraph 5)
- ☒ "Among the most common lake problems is eutrophication, which is the process of physical, chemical, and biological changes ('aging') associated with nutrient, organic matter, and silt enrichment of a lake." (paragraph 13)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points). Part B offers the correct answers; however, the answer selected in Part A is incorrect. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct. In order to earn partial credit for this item, Part A must be correct.

Sample Response: 0 points

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

How does the author's word choice convey the purpose of the passage?

- ☐ Ⓐ The author uses technical and scientific language to present detailed information about lakes.
- ☐ Ⓑ The author uses lists to instruct readers how to maintain lakes and other waterways.
- ☒ Ⓒ The author uses figurative language to distinguish facts and opinions about lakes.
- ☐ Ⓓ The author uses persuasion to convince people to use lakes more frequently.

Part B

Select **two** sentences that support the answer in Part A.

- ☐ "The Earth has a tremendous variety of freshwater lakes, from fishing ponds to Lake Baikal in Siberia." (paragraph 1)
- ☒ "The Dead Sea in the Middle East isn't called 'Dead' for nothing—it is too salty for aquatic life!" (paragraph 2)
- ☒ "Human activities can further accelerate the rates of change." (paragraph 4)
- ☐ "The inflow of nutrients, such as phosphorus and nitrogen from fertilizers, must be restricted in order to prevent the overgrowth of algae." (paragraph 5)
- ☐ "Among the most common lake problems is eutrophication, which is the process of physical, chemical, and biological changes ('aging') associated with nutrient, organic matter, and silt enrichment of a lake." (paragraph 13)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because the answers selected for Part A and Part B are incorrect.

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Question 24

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 24

How does the author build on an idea about lakes that is first introduced in paragraphs 1–3?

- ☐ Ⓐ The author describes how environmental problems affect the Great Lakes.
- ☒ Ⓑ The author indicates that although lakes are very different, they still share fundamental traits.
- ☐ Ⓒ The author suggests that despite the shrinking size of lakes, they will get deeper in the future.
- ☐ Ⓓ The author continues to provide details about and differences between saltwater and freshwater lakes.

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Informational

Content Standard: Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. The first three paragraphs mention lakes by name, including the Great Lakes, but these lakes are not mentioned again throughout the passage.

Rationale for Option B: **Key** – Paragraphs 1-3 highlight the diversity of lakes, while the rest of the passage highlights characteristics common to lake ecosystems (which are unique).

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. Paragraph 3 describes how lakes have been shrinking since the ice age, but there are no details in the text about projected growth.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. The first three paragraphs describe some differences between saltwater and freshwater lakes, but this idea is not further developed in the passage.

Sample Response: 1 point

How does the author build on an idea about lakes that is first introduced in paragraphs 1–3?

- ☐ Ⓐ The author describes how environmental problems affect the Great Lakes.
- ☒ Ⓑ The author indicates that although lakes are very different, they still share fundamental traits.
- ☐ Ⓒ The author suggests that despite the shrinking size of lakes, they will get deeper in the future.
- ☐ Ⓓ The author continues to provide details about and differences between saltwater and freshwater lakes.

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Question 25

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 25

Select **two** sentences that show how a lake's characteristics are affected by its location.

- 2 Most lakes contain fresh water, but some, especially those where water cannot escape via a river, can be classified as saline lakes. In fact, some lakes, such as the Great Salt Lake in Utah, are saltier than the oceans. Most lakes support a lot of aquatic life, but not all. The Dead Sea in the Middle East isn't called "Dead" for nothing—it is too salty for aquatic life! Lakes formed by the erosive force of ancient glaciers, such as the Great Lakes, can be thousands of feet deep. Some very large lakes may be only a few dozen feet deep—Lake Pontchartrain in Louisiana has a maximum depth of only about 15 feet.

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Informational

Content Standard: Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).

Scoring Guidelines

For this item, a full-credit response includes:

- "Most lakes contain fresh water, but some, especially those where water cannot escape via a river, can be classified as saline lakes." (selected);
AND
- "Lakes formed by the erosive force of ancient glaciers, such as the Great Lakes, can be thousands of feet deep." (selected) (1 point)

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Question 25

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 1 point

Select **two** sentences that show how a lake's characteristics are affected by its location.

- 2 Most lakes contain fresh water, but some, especially those where water cannot escape via a river, can be classified as saline lakes. In fact, some lakes, such as the Great Salt Lake in Utah, are saltier than the oceans. Most lakes support a lot of aquatic life, but not all. The Dead Sea in the Middle East isn't called "Dead" for nothing—it is too salty for aquatic life! Lakes formed by the erosive force of ancient glaciers, such as the Great Lakes, can be thousands of feet deep. Some very large lakes may be only a few dozen feet deep—Lake Pontchartrain in Louisiana has a maximum depth of only about 15 feet.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (1 point) because the two correct choices are selected.

Sample Response: 0 points

Select **two** sentences that show how a lake's characteristics are affected by its location.

- 2 Most lakes contain fresh water, but some, especially those where water cannot escape via a river, can be classified as saline lakes. In fact, some lakes, such as the Great Salt Lake in Utah, are saltier than the oceans. Most lakes support a lot of aquatic life, but not all. The Dead Sea in the Middle East isn't called "Dead" for nothing—it is too salty for aquatic life! Lakes formed by the erosive force of ancient glaciers, such as the Great Lakes, can be thousands of feet deep. Some very large lakes may be only a few dozen feet deep—Lake Pontchartrain in Louisiana has a maximum depth of only about 15 feet.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because one of the selected choices is incorrect. In order to receive full credit for this item, both selections must be correct.

Sample Response: 0 points

Select **two** sentences that show how a lake's characteristics are affected by its location.

- 2 Most lakes contain fresh water, but some, especially those where water cannot escape via a river, can be classified as saline lakes. In fact, some lakes, such as the Great Salt Lake in Utah, are saltier than the oceans. Most lakes support a lot of aquatic life, but not all. The Dead Sea in the Middle East isn't called "Dead" for nothing—it is too salty for aquatic life! Lakes formed by the erosive force of ancient glaciers, such as the Great Lakes, can be thousands of feet deep. Some very large lakes may be only a few dozen feet deep—Lake Pontchartrain in Louisiana has a maximum depth of only about 15 feet.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because one of the selected choices is incorrect. In order to receive full credit for this item, both selections must be correct.

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Question 26

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 26

What is the purpose of paragraph 13?

- Ⓐ to offer context for environmental changes to lakes
- Ⓑ to list examples of how animals benefit from lakes
- Ⓒ to establish the impact of humans on lakes
- Ⓓ to acknowledge physical features of lakes

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Informational

Content Standard: Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: **Key** – Paragraph 13 functions as an introduction to the list of details the author will provide about environmental impact on lakes.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. The passage describes the environmental benefits of lakes, but paragraph 13 describes the natural damages that lakes incur.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. Paragraph 13 does serve as an introduction; however, it introduces readers to a variety of environmental problems lakes face, not necessarily just human problems.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. The paragraph does acknowledge “problems”, but “characteristics of lakes” is a section that appears earlier in the text.

Sample Response: 1 point

What is the purpose of paragraph 13?

- ☒ to offer context for environmental changes to lakes
- ☐ to list examples of how animals benefit from lakes
- ☐ to establish the impact of humans on lakes
- ☐ to acknowledge physical features of lakes

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Question 27

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 27

Which word from paragraph 18 helps the reader determine the meaning of the word fluctuations?

- Ⓐ "hardships"
- Ⓑ "changes"
- Ⓒ "periods"
- Ⓓ "withdrawals"

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Informational

Content Standard: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. Students may choose this option because it is a word used to describe the effects of fluctuations in lake levels, but it refers to the aftermath of fluctuations.

Rationale for Option B: **Key** – Students should choose this option not only because “changes” is synonymous with “fluctuations” in this context, but the word “these” also gives a context clue. The word “wide” is also used to describe “fluctuations” and suggests a range, which may also be a context clue.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. Students may choose this option because it provides a context clue for “anomalies”, another likely unfamiliar word, but it is not a context clue for “fluctuations”. “Extended periods” is almost the opposite of “fluctuations”.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. Students may choose this option because the word refers to a way that humans can cause fluctuations in water levels, but it does not contribute to an understanding of the word “fluctuations” in context.

Sample Response: 1 point

Which word from paragraph 18 helps the reader determine the meaning of the word fluctuations?

☐ Ⓐ “hardships”

☒ Ⓑ “changes”

☐ Ⓒ “periods”

☐ Ⓓ “withdrawals”

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Question 28

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 28

Select **three** sentences that should be included in a summary of the passage.

- ☐ "The Earth has a variety of freshwater lakes, from fishing ponds to Lake Baikal in Siberia." (paragraph 1)
- ☐ "Most lakes support a lot of aquatic life, but not all." (paragraph 2)
- ☐ "Lakes constitute important habitats and food resources for a diverse array of fish, aquatic life, and wildlife." (paragraph 4)
- ☐ "Precipitation, such as acid rain, and dry particles can be major sources of certain contaminants to a lake." (paragraph 8)
- ☐ "Lakes are subject to a variety of problems that can diminish their aesthetic beauty, recreational value, water quality, and habitat suitability." (paragraph 13)
- ☐ "Populations of desirable animal and plant species might decline sharply or disappear, to be replaced by other less-desirable species." (paragraph 19)

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Informational

Content Standard: Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for First Option: **Key** – Students should choose this option because it establishes a context for the entire passage.

Rationale for Second Option: This is incorrect. Students may choose this option because it mentions aquatic life, but this does not contribute to a summary because it does not mention which aquatic life or lake conditions.

Rationale for Third Option: **Key** – Students should choose this option because it outlines which creatures rely on lakes and why.

Rationale for Fourth Option: This is incorrect. Students may choose this option because it outlines one factor that contributes to diminishing lakes and the delicate nature of their ecosystems, but it only mentions one contributing factor.

Rationale for Fifth Option: **Key** – Students should choose this option because there are several problems that plague lakes, as detailed in the passage.

Rationale for Sixth Option: This is incorrect. Students may choose this option because it describes a cause and effect relationship between animals and lakes' delicate ecosystems, but this is not part of a major idea that is developed in the passage.

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Question 28

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 1 point

Select **three** sentences that should be included in a summary of the passage.

- ☒ "The Earth has a variety of freshwater lakes, from fishing ponds to Lake Baikal in Siberia." (paragraph 1)
- ☐ "Most lakes support a lot of aquatic life, but not all." (paragraph 2)
- ☒ "Lakes constitute important habitats and food resources for a diverse array of fish, aquatic life, and wildlife." (paragraph 4)
- ☐ "Precipitation, such as acid rain, and dry particles can be major sources of certain contaminants to a lake." (paragraph 8)
- ☒ "Lakes are subject to a variety of problems that can diminish their aesthetic beauty, recreational value, water quality, and habitat suitability." (paragraph 13)
- ☐ "Populations of desirable animal and plant species might decline sharply or disappear, to be replaced by other less-desirable species." (paragraph 19)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (1 point) because the three correct choices are selected.

Sample Response: 0 points

Select **three** sentences that should be included in a summary of the passage.

- ☒ "The Earth has a variety of freshwater lakes, from fishing ponds to Lake Baikal in Siberia." (paragraph 1)
- ☐ "Most lakes support a lot of aquatic life, but not all." (paragraph 2)
- ☒ "Lakes constitute important habitats and food resources for a diverse array of fish, aquatic life, and wildlife." (paragraph 4)
- ☐ "Precipitation, such as acid rain, and dry particles can be major sources of certain contaminants to a lake." (paragraph 8)
- ☐ "Lakes are subject to a variety of problems that can diminish their aesthetic beauty, recreational value, water quality, and habitat suitability." (paragraph 13)
- ☒ "Populations of desirable animal and plant species might decline sharply or disappear, to be replaced by other less-desirable species." (paragraph 19)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because one of the selected choices is incorrect. In order to receive full credit for this item, all selections must be correct.

Sample Response: 0 points

Select **three** sentences that should be included in a summary of the passage.

- ☒ "The Earth has a variety of freshwater lakes, from fishing ponds to Lake Baikal in Siberia." (paragraph 1)
- ☐ "Most lakes support a lot of aquatic life, but not all." (paragraph 2)
- ☐ "Lakes constitute important habitats and food resources for a diverse array of fish, aquatic life, and wildlife." (paragraph 4)
- ☒ "Precipitation, such as acid rain, and dry particles can be major sources of certain contaminants to a lake." (paragraph 8)
- ☐ "Lakes are subject to a variety of problems that can diminish their aesthetic beauty, recreational value, water quality, and habitat suitability." (paragraph 13)
- ☒ "Populations of desirable animal and plant species might decline sharply or disappear, to be replaced by other less-desirable species." (paragraph 19)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because two of the selected choices are incorrect. In order to receive full credit for this item, all selections must be correct.

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