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<td>Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology (e.g., Herculean).</td>
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<td>Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology (e.g., Herculean).</td>
<td>C; A</td>
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<td>Multiple Choice</td>
<td>Key Ideas and Details</td>
<td>Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Multiple Choice</td>
<td>Key Ideas and Details</td>
<td>Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.</td>
<td>A</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Multiple Choice</td>
<td>Craft and Structure</td>
<td>Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text relevant to a grade 4 topic or subject area.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1 point</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Multiple Choice</td>
<td>Key Ideas and Details</td>
<td>Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1 point</td>
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English Language Arts
Spring 2016 Item Release

Stimulus for Questions 1 – 5
Stimulus for Questions 1 – 5

**Jade Soup**

by Carol Kendall and Yao-wen Li

1. “Good grandmother . . . ,” Zhao croaked.

2. The old woman turned and looked at him, at his torn clothes, his unshaven face, his trembling hands, and without a word, dished up a bowl full of the bubbling stew—white bits of bean curd peeping through a bed of green vegetable. When he had gulped that down, she silently refilled the bowl and handed it to him.

3. Never had food tasted so good! “What . . . ,” he mumbled through a mouthful of the savory morsels, “. . . what do you call this dish?”

4. “Oh, I call it Pearls Fallen on the Green Jade Tree,” said the old woman, “but that is just my fancy. It is only a few bean curd bits and wild vegetables from the mountain. I live in a poor way.”

5. “I shall never forget it,” Zhao promised, “for it is the most wonderful meal of my life.”

6. Many years passed. Zhao had long since swept away his enemies and proclaimed himself Emperor Taizu of the Middle Kingdom of China. Settled in his rich capital, he never wanted for food again . . . .

7. Then, suddenly one day, he lost his appetite . . . . His mind wandered over his younger days, when all food tasted good because there was so little of it, and suddenly he remembered the old woman on the pine-clad mountain and the bowl of food she had given him—Pearls Fallen on the Green Jade Tree. Closing his eyes he could even now remember its ravishing taste . . . . If he could only recapture the ecstasy of that long-ago meal! . . .

8. There followed a procession of cooks through the palace kitchens—in one day, out the next—until the supply was exhausted. There was simply not a cook in the kingdom who could equal the old mountain woman’s Pearls Fallen on the Green Jade Tree. The Emperor grew moody and sad. If he could only recapture the zest of those earlier days . . . .

9. Meantime, the chief minister, seeing the chaos in the palace kitchens, had sent out runners to find the old woman of the mountains, and at last they discovered her by her hut, still stirring her pot as though she hadn’t moved from the spot all the years since the Emperor’s visit when he was merely Zhao Kuangyin.

10. Bowing to the will of the Emperor now, but grumbling not a little at having her peace disturbed, she gathered together the ingredients for her jade soup and allowed herself and her big iron pot—the chief minister was not one to take chances with his Emperor’s demands—to be transported to the capital city. There she was ushered into the palace kitchens, where she set up her pot. In went bits of dried bean curd, and when they had doubled in size, she poured in some rancid oil and stirred vigorously. Then she added water and threw in the wild grasses and leaves to cook.
In no time at all, the dish was ready for the Emperor Taizu, and the Emperor Taizu was more than ready to eat it. He loaded his chopsticks with a great helping and put it into his mouth.

Suddenly his eyes bulged and he gulped. Bitter, bitter! Water squeezed from between his eyelids and slid down his face. His tongue curled in his mouth. His teeth were full of grit. The portion that had plummeted into his stomach threatened to come up again.

“No, no!” he cried when he was able to talk. “It was not like that, not at all! You have forgotten how to cook that priceless dish!”

“Your Highness,” said the woman with some impatience, “I have been cooking and eating that dish all my life, for I could never afford better. No, I have not forgotten. It is you who have forgotten how hungry you were the day you came to my fire.”

The Emperor stared at her as a sea of memories washed over him. “You are right,” he said slowly. “I have forgotten. All of us here have forgotten. Good grandmother, I entreat you to prepare another pot of this same dish, just as you have always done. Tonight the whole court will dine on Pearls Fallen on the Green Jade Tree.”

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Grade 4
English Language Arts
Spring 2016 Item Release

Question 1

Question and Scoring Guidelines
Question 1

What is the setting when Zhao first meets the old woman?

A  a forested mountain
B  the palace kitchens
C  the capital city
D  a busy town

Points Possible: 1

Content Strand: Key Ideas and Details

Content Standard: Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: Key – Paragraphs 4 and 7 describe where the old woman lived when Zhao first encountered her.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. This is where the old woman makes the soup for the Emperor for the second time, not the first.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. This is the location to which the old woman travels so that she can make the soup for the Emperor the second time, not the first.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. There is no mention of a busy town in the passage.
Sample Response: 1 point

What is the setting when Zhao first meets the old woman?

- [ ] a forested mountain
- [x] the palace kitchens
- [ ] the capital city
- [ ] a busy town
Grade 4
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Question 2

Question and Scoring Guidelines
Question 2

Read the sentence from the story.
“Zhao had long since swept away his enemies and proclaimed himself Emperor Taizu of the Middle Kingdom of China.” (paragraph 6)

What does swept away mean in the sentence?
A. cleaned up
B. made up
C. defeated
D. forgotten

Points Possible: 1

Content Strand: Craft and Structure

Content Standard: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology (e.g., Herculean).

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. This option is plausible, but it is a literal interpretation of the idiom and does not fully express what the Emperor did to his enemies.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. Some readers might think that the Emperor “made up” with—or forgave—his enemies, but that is not what the phrase “swept away” means in this context.

Rationale for Option C: Key – The idiom “swept away” is a figurative way of saying the Emperor had defeated his enemies.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. Since it happened so long ago, a reader might think the Emperor had forgotten his enemies, but this is not the meaning of the phrase.
Sample Response: 1 point

Read the sentence from the story.

“Zhao had long since swept away his enemies and proclaimed himself Emperor Taizu of the Middle Kingdom of China.”
(paragraph 6)

What does swept away mean in the sentence?

A. cleaned up
B. made up

* defeated
B. forgotten
Grade 4
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Question 3

Question and Scoring Guidelines
Question 3

Read the sentence from the story.
“There followed a procession of cooks through the palace kitchens—in one day, out the next—until the supply was exhausted.” (paragraph 8)

What does the word exhausted mean as it is used in the sentence?

A. filled up
B. tired
C. used up
D. worthless

Points Possible: 1

Content Strand: Vocabulary

Content Standard: Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 4 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. It may seem like the kitchen is full with all the cooks coming through, but the word “exhausted” refers to the supply of cooks, not how crowded the kitchens are.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. Although “tired” is one meaning of the word “exhausted”, this option does not fit within the context of the paragraph.

Rationale for Option C: Key – “Exhausted” in this case means that there were no more cooks to try out; the supply of cooks was all used up.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. Although the cooks may seem worthless because they failed to cook a soup the Emperor approved of, this is not a possible meaning for the word “exhausted”.
Sample Response: 1 point

Read the sentence from the story.

“There followed a procession of cooks through the palace kitchens—in one day, out the next—until the supply was exhausted.” (paragraph 8)

What does the word **exhausted** mean as it is used in the sentence?

A. filled up
B. tired
- used up
D. worthless
Grade 4
English Language Arts
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Question 4

Question and Scoring Guidelines
Question 4

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

Part A.

Read this excerpt from the story.

“... still stirring her pot as though she hadn’t moved from the spot all the years since the Emperor’s visit when he was merely Zhao Kuangyin.” (paragraph 9)

What does the word merely mean?

A) hungry
B) not yet
C) only
D) together with

Part B.

What does the word merely show about the Emperor?

A) The Emperor has grown into a different person since then.
B) The Emperor has not seen Zhao Kuangyin since that day.
C) The Emperor was changed by eating the soup.
D) The Emperor no longer feels hunger at all.

Points Possible: 1

Content Strand: Craft and Structure

Content Standard: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology (e.g., Herculean).
Scoring Guidelines

Part A
Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. While the Emperor was certainly hungry that day, context does not suggest that this is the meaning of the word “merely”.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. While students may choose this option if they understand that the statement implies transformation, this phrase means the opposite of “merely” in this context.

Rationale for Option C: Key – The word “merely” is being used to suggest that Zhao Kuangyin was a lesser person than the Emperor, which is clear from context.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. Students may choose this option if they misunderstand the relationship between Zhao Kuangyin and the Emperor.

Part B
Rationale for Option A: Key – The sentence as a whole suggests that Zhao Kuangyin and the Emperor are essentially two different people.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. Paired with option D above. Students may select this option if they misunderstand the relationship between Zhao Kuangyin and the Emperor.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. Paired with option B above. Students may select this option if they believe that the soup was directly responsible for the Emperor’s growth.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. While the Emperor is no longer as hungry as he used to be, his loss of appetite is not the same as not feeling hunger at all. Students may misunderstand this detail of the story.
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Question 4

Sample Responses
Sample Response: 1 point

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</tbody>
</table>

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

**Part A**

Read this excerpt from the story.

“... still stirring her pot as though she hadn’t moved from the spot all the years since the Emperor’s visit when he was merely Zhao Kuangyin.” (paragraph 8)

What does the word *merely* mean?

A  hungry  
B  not yet  
C  only  
D  together with  

**Part B**

What does the word *merely* show about the Emperor?

A  The Emperor has grown into a different person since then.  
B  The Emperor has not seen Zhao Kuangyin since that day.  
C  The Emperor was changed by eating the soup.  
D  The Emperor no longer feels hunger at all.  

Notes on Scoring

This response receives full credit (1 point) because the student selected the correct answer in both Part A and Part B.
Sample Response: 0 points

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

**Part A**

Read this excerpt from the story.

“... still stirring her pot as though she hadn’t moved from the spot all the years since the Emperor’s visit when he was merely Zhao Kungying.” (paragraph 9)

What does the word *merely* mean?

A. hungry  
B. not yet  
C. only  
D. together with

**Part B**

What does the word *merely* show about the Emperor?

A. The Emperor has grown into a different person since then.  
B. The Emperor has not seen Zhao Kungying since that day.  
C. The Emperor was changed by eating the soup.  
D. The Emperor no longer feels hunger at all.

---

**Notes on Scoring**

This response receives no credit (0 points) because Part A is correct, but Part B is incorrect. To receive credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct. The student may be able to identify a definition, but may not understand how to support that definition with information from the text.
Sample Response: 0 points

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

Part A
Read this excerpt from the story.
“... still stirring her pot as though she hadn’t moved from the spot all the years since the Emperor’s visit when he was merely Zhao Kuangyin.” (paragraph 9)

What does the word merely mean?
- hungry
- not yet
- only
- together with

Part B
What does the word merely show about the Emperor?
- The Emperor has grown into a different person since then.
- The Emperor has not seen Zhao Kuangyin since that day.
- The Emperor was changed by eating the soup.
- The Emperor no longer feels hunger at all.

Notes on Scoring
This response receives no credit (0 points) because Part A is incorrect, but Part B is correct. To receive credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct.
Grade 4
English Language Arts
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Question 5

Question and Scoring Guidelines
Question 5

Select the detail that shows that Zhao is hungry at the beginning of the story.

1. “Good grandmother . . . ,” Zhao croaked.
2. The old woman turned and looked at him, at his torn clothes, his unshaven face, his trembling hands, and without a word, dished up a bowl full of the bubbling stew—white bits of bean curd peeping through a bed of green vegetable. When he had gulped that down, she silently refilled the bowl and handed it to him.

Points Possible: 1

Content Strand: Key Ideas and Details

Content Standard: Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

Scoring Guidelines

For this item, a full-credit response includes:

- Selection of “his trembling hands,” (1 point);
  OR
- Selection of “When he had gulped that down,” (1 point).
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Question 5

Sample Responses
Sample Response: 1 point

Select the detail that shows that Zhao is hungry at the beginning of the story.

1. “Good grandmother...,” Zhao croaked.

2. The old woman turned and looked at him, at his torn clothes, his unshaven face, his trembling hands, and without a word, dished up a bowl full of the bubbling stew—white bits of bean curd peeping through a bed of green vegetable. When he had gulped that down, she silently refilled the bowl and handed it to him.

Notes on Scoring

This response receives full credit (1 point) because the phrase “his trembling hands,” was selected.
Sample Response: 1 point

Select the detail that shows that Zhao is hungry at the beginning of the story.

1  “Good grandmother . . .”, Zhao croaked.

2  The old woman turned and looked at him, at his torn clothes, his unshaven face, his trembling hands, and without a word, dished up a bowl full of the bubbling stew—white bits of bean curd peeping through a bed of green vegetable. When he had gulped that down, she silently refilled the bowl and handed it to him.

Notes on Scoring

This response receives full credit (1 point) because the phrase “When he had gulped that down,” was selected.
Sample Response: 0 points

Select the detail that shows that Zhao is hungry at the beginning of the story.

1. “Good grandmother...,” Zhao croaked.
2. The old woman turned and looked at him, at his torn clothes, his unshaven face, his trembling hands, and without a word, dished up a bowl full of the bubbling stew—white bits of bean curd peeping through a bed of green vegetable. When he had gulped that down, she silently refilled the bowl and handed it to him.

Notes on Scoring

This response receives no credit (0 points) because “'Good grandmother...,' Zhao croaked.” has been selected and is incorrect. To receive credit for this item, the phrase “his trembling hands,” or “When he had gulped that down,” must be selected.
Sample Response: 0 points

Select the detail that shows that Zhao is hungry at the beginning of the story.

1. “Good grandmother . . . ,” Zhao croaked.
2. The old woman turned and looked at him, at his torn clothes, his unshaven face, his trembling hands, and without a word, dished up a bowl full of the bubbling stew—white bits of bean curd peeping through a bed of green vegetable. When he had gulped that down, she silently refilled the bowl and handed it to him.

Notes on Scoring

This response receives no credit (0 points) because “and without a word, dished up a bowl full of the bubbling stew” has been selected and is incorrect. To receive credit for this item, the phrase “his trembling hands,” or “When he had gulped that down,” must be selected.
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Stimulus for Questions 6 – 10
Stimulus for Questions 6 – 10

Passage 1: from John Newbery: Father of Children’s Literature
by Shirley Granahan

1. John Newbery was born in Waltham St. Lawrence, England, in July 1713. He was the second son of farmer
Robert Newbery. Not a lot is known about John Newbery’s childhood, but as was common for farm children of
that time, he and his older brother Robert likely helped with the many chores required for growing crops and raising
livestock. And like most farm boys, Robert and John were probably expected to become farmers when they grew
up.

2. While Robert was interested in becoming a farmer, John was not. He was more interested in other things,
including a career path that an ancestor had already traveled. Ralph Newbery had been a London publisher in the
late 1500s and early 1600s. Although John was born more than a century after Ralph Newbery, John would follow
in his ancestor’s footsteps in the publishing industry.

3. At age 16, John moved away from home to the nearby town of Reading. He became an apprentice to William
Ayles, publisher of the Reading Mercury newspaper. When John arrived in Reading, he discovered it was quite
different from his little village. Reading was on the road from London to Bristol where the Thames and Kennet
rivers met. Farmers brought sheep, cattle, and grain to sell in the Reading market. People bustled through the
market and along the roads. Barges filled the waterways of the town.

4. The newspaper office was a busy place, too. The small pressroom was filled with the tools of the printer’s
trade, including presses, boxes of type, and ink. The office held copies of the recent newspaper issues. John was
eager to learn how they were printed.

Glossary

presses: machines used to print words or pictures using type

Excerpt from John Newbery: Father of Children’s Literature by Shirley Granahan. Text Copyright © 2010
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It was life on the farm that drove me into devising ways and means to better transportation. I was born on July 30, 1863, on a farm at Dearborn, Michigan, and my earliest recollection is that, considering the results, there was too much work on the place. That is the way I still feel about farming. There is a legend that my parents were very poor and that the early days were hard ones. Certainly they were not rich, but neither were they poor. As Michigan farmers went, we were prosperous. The house in which I was born is still standing, and it and the farm are part of my present holding.

There was too much hard-hand labor on our own and all other farms of the time. Even when very young I suspected that much might somehow be done in a better way. That is what took me into mechanics—although my mother always said that I was born a mechanic. I had a kind of workshop with odds and ends of metal for tools before I had anything else. In those days we did not have the toys of today; what we had were home made. My toys were all tools—they still are! And every fragment of machinery was a treasure.
Grade 4
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Question 6

Question and Scoring Guidelines
What detail does the author of Passage 1 use to support the idea that John Newbery’s family thought he would end up with the same job as his father?

1. John Newbery was born in Waltham St. Lawrence, England, in July 1713. He was the second son of farmer Robert Newbery. Not a lot is known about John Newbery’s childhood, but as was common for farm children of that time, he and his older brother Robert likely helped with the many chores required for growing crops and raising livestock. And like most farm boys, Robert and John were probably expected to become farmers when they grew up.

Points Possible: 1

Content Strand: Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

Content Standard: Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text.

Scoring Guidelines

For this item, a full-credit response includes:

- Selection of “And like most farm boys, Robert and John were probably expected to become farmers when they grew up.” (1 point).
Grade 4
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Question 6

Sample Responses
Sample Response: 1 point

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What detail does the author of Passage 1 use to support the idea that John Newbery’s family thought he would end up with the same job as his father?</th>
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<td>John Newbery was born in Waltham St. Lawrence, England, in July 1713. He was the second son of farmer Robert Newbery. Not a lot is known about John Newbery’s childhood, but as was common for farm children of that time, he and his older brother Robert likely helped with the many chores required for growing crops and raising livestock. And like most farm boys, Robert and John were probably expected to become farmers when they grew up.</td>
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</table>

Notes on Scoring

This response receives full credit (1 point) because the correct answer, “And like most farm boys, Robert and John were probably expected to become farmers when they grew up.” has been selected.
Sample Response: 0 points

What detail does the author of Passage 1 use to support the idea that John Newbery's family thought he would end up with the same job as his father?

1. John Newbery was born in Waltham St. Lawrence, England, in July 1713. He was the second son of farmer Robert Newbery. Not a lot is known about John Newbery's childhood, but as was common for farm children of that time, he and his older brother Robert likely helped with the many chores required for growing crops and raising livestock. And like most farm boys, Robert and John were probably expected to become farmers when they grew up.

Notes on Scoring

This response receives no credit (0 points) because the selected sentence does not support the idea that John Newbery’s family thought he would end up with the same job as his father.
Sample Response: 0 points

What detail does the author of Passage 1 use to support the idea that John Newbery’s family thought he would end up with the same job as his father?

John Newbery was born in Waltham St. Lawrence, England, in July 1713. He was the second son of farmer Robert Newbery. Not a lot is known about John Newbery’s childhood, but as was common for farm children of that time, he and his older brother Robert likely helped with the many chores required for growing crops and raising livestock. And like most farm boys, Robert and John were probably expected to become farmers when they grew up.

Notes on Scoring

This response receives no credit (0 points) because the selected sentence does not support the idea that John Newbery’s family thought he would end up with the same job as his father.
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Question 7

Question and Scoring Guidelines
Question 7

Based on the information in Passage 2, what happened to the house where Henry Ford grew up?

A. The house was knocked down.
B. The house became Ford’s workshop.
C. Ford kept the house when he was older.
D. The house was sold to neighboring farmers.

Points Possible: 1

Content Strand: Key Ideas and Details

Content Standard: Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. Although many old farm houses might be torn down, this idea is not supported by details in the passage.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. The passage mentions that Ford had a workshop in the house, but the house did not become Ford’s workshop.

Rationale for Option C: Key – Ford states that he still owns the house and farm.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. Although Ford’s childhood home was a farm house, he writes that he still owns the house, not that he sold it to other farmers.
Sample Response: 1 point

Based on the information in Passage 2, what happened to the house where Henry Ford grew up?

- The house was knocked down.
- The house became Ford’s workshop.
- Ford kept the house when he was older.
- The house was sold to neighboring farmers.
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Question 8

Question and Scoring Guidelines
**Question 8**

What does Henry Ford say is not true about his childhood in Passage 2?

A. His family was poor when he was young.
B. He was always interested in working with machines.
C. He did not like working on his family’s farm as a boy.
D. He had a workshop where he used pieces of metal for tools.

**Points Possible:** 1

**Content Strand:** Key Ideas and Details

**Content Standard:** Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

**Scoring Guidelines**

Rationale for Option A: **Key** – Ford refers to this information as a legend.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. Ford reports this as accurate information about his childhood.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. Ford reports this as accurate information about his childhood.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. Ford reports this as accurate information about his childhood.
Sample Response: 1 point

What does Henry Ford say is not true about his childhood in Passage 2?

- [ ] His family was poor when he was young.
- [ ] He was always interested in working with machines.
- [ ] He did not like working on his family’s farm as a boy.
- [ ] He had a workshop where he used pieces of metal for tools.
Grade 4
English Language Arts
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Question 9

Question and Scoring Guidelines
**Question 9**

Read this sentence from Passage 2.

“I was born on July 30, 1863, on a farm at Dearborn, Michigan, and my earliest recollection is that, considering the results, there was too much work on the place.” (paragraph 5)

What does the word *recollection* mean as it is used in this sentence?

- A  a fear
- B  a memory
- C  something that is new
- D  something that is difficult

**Points Possible:** 1

**Content Strand:** Craft and Structure

**Content Standard:** Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text relevant to a grade 4 topic or subject area.

**Scoring Guidelines**

**Rationale for Option A:** This is incorrect. Students may choose this option because the sentence mentions too much work, which could be seen as negative.

**Rationale for Option B:** Key – This is the meaning of the word “recollection”.

**Rationale for Option C:** This is incorrect. Students may choose this option if they interpret “earliest” as referring to newness.

**Rationale for Option D:** This is incorrect. Students may choose this option because the sentence mentions the amount of work on his farm.
Read this sentence from Passage 2.

“I was born on July 30, 1863, on a farm at Dearborn, Michigan, and my earliest recollection is that, considering the results, there was too much work on the place.” (paragraph 5)

What does the word recollection mean as it is used in this sentence?

A  a fear
B  a memory
C  something that is new
D  something that is difficult
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Question 10

Question and Scoring Guidelines
Question 10

In passage 2, Henry Ford calls his machinery “a treasure.” What does this show about Ford?

- **A** He thinks the tools are worth a lot of money.
- **B** He feels the tools are very special to him.
- **C** He thinks the tools are helpful for farm work.
- **D** He feels that the tools were difficult to find.

**Points Possible:** 1

**Content Strand:** Key Ideas and Details

**Content Standard:** Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

**Scoring Guidelines**

**Rationale for Option A:** This is incorrect. Although students may think that treasures are worth money, Ford is not commenting on the monetary value of the tools.

**Rationale for Option B:** Key – By calling the tools “a treasure”, Ford is commenting on how valuable they are to him.

**Rationale for Option C:** This is incorrect. Although Ford lives on a farm, he does not comment on the value of the tools for farm work.

**Rationale for Option D:** This is incorrect. Although treasures can be difficult to find, this is not the meaning of the term as Ford uses it.
Sample Response: 1 point

In passage 2, Henry Ford calls his machinery “a treasure.” What does this show about Ford?

A. He thinks the tools are worth a lot of money.
B. He feels the tools are very special to him.
C. He thinks the tools are helpful for farm work.
D. He feels that the tools were difficult to find.