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*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.
Grade 3
English Language Arts
Item Release

Stimulus for Questions 20 – 24
Stimulus for Questions 20 – 24

Watching in the Wild
by Charnan Simon

1 Jane Goodall knows how to watch. For more than 40 years, she has watched a group of chimpanzees in Gombe National Park in Africa. What she has seen has changed the way scientists think about animals—and people.

2 Jane was 26 years old when she first went to Gombe. It was 1960, and no one had ever studied chimpanzees in the wild. Jane’s plan was simple. She would travel to Africa and find some chimpanzees. Then she would sit quietly and watch them go about their lives.

3 When she arrived at Gombe, Jane could hear chimpanzees calling to each other across the valleys. She found half-eaten fruits under trees where they had fed. But she didn’t see the chimpanzees themselves. They were shy! Whenever Jane came close, they ran away.

4 Jane was discouraged. But she didn’t give up. If the chimpanzees didn’t want her to come close, she would watch them from a distance. Every day she woke up before dawn. She put on clothes that blended in with the jungle and climbed to the top of a high, rocky ledge. Using binoculars, she sat and looked at chimpanzees—hour after hour after hour.

5 Other people might have been bored. Not Jane! She loved watching the chimpanzees feeding in fig trees and drinking from streams. She saw how they greeted each other with hugs and kisses. She smiled at the baby chimps who perched on their mothers’ backs or sat cradled in their laps.

6 Jane took notes on everything she saw. She wrote about how, at night, each chimp made a cozy nest high in the treetops. Jane watched the chimps bend branches and tuck in smaller twigs. She saw mothers curl up with their babies and then sit back up to make a pillow from a handful of leaves. When the chimps left their nests in the morning, Jane climbed up to try them out for herself!

7 Slowly, the chimpanzees became used to Jane. They let her come closer and closer. Jane began naming the chimps she recognized. David Greybeard had a silvery beard and a calm manner. Old Flo was ugly, with a big nose and raggedy ears—but she was a wonderful mother. Mr. McGregor reminded Jane of the gardener in The Tale of Peter Rabbit.

8 At the time, scientists thought that animals being studied should be given numbers, not names. But Jane didn’t agree. She saw that the chimpanzees had real personalities. It made sense to give them real names. Today, many scientists name the animals they study in the wild.

9 One day Jane saw something really exciting. David Greybeard was sitting by a red-earth termite mound. He poked a long grass stem into a hole in the mound. Then he pulled the stem out and ate the crunchy termites that clung to it.
Jane was amazed. David Greybeard was using the grass stem as a tool! Until then, scientists thought that only people used tools. Jane saw the chimps using other tools, too. Once, a big brother chimp grabbed a handful of leaves to wipe his little brother’s messy nose. Many times, chimps used crumpled leaves as sponges to soak up water to drink from hollow logs.

Over the next 40 years, Jane wrote books about her exciting discoveries. She learned that chimpanzees live in close family groups and make friendships that last a lifetime. They hunt, and they teach their children. They can be happy or sad, angry or afraid. Chimps are more like people than any other living creatures. Studying them has helped scientists understand our own place in nature.

And it all started with one woman who knew how to sit quietly—and watch carefully.

Glossary

chimpanzees: a kind of ape

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Grade 3
English Language Arts
Item Release

Question 20

Question and Scoring Guidelines
Question 20

What did Jane Goodall do every day before she climbed to the top of a high ledge?

A. She slept in chimpanzees’ nests.
B. She took notes on everything she saw.
C. She used binoculars to look at chimpanzees.
D. She put on clothes that blended with the jungle.

Points Possible: 1

Content Strand: Key Ideas and Details

Content Standard: Describe the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text, using language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect.
Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. Although Goodall did try out chimps’ nests, the passage does not indicate that she slept in them.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. Although Goodall did take notes on everything she saw, she did this while she was watching chimps from the ledge.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. Although Goodall did use binoculars to look at chimpanzees, she did this while she was watching chimps from the ledge.

Rationale for Option D: Key – The passage states that Goodall put on clothes that blended with the jungle just before she climbed up to the ledge.

Sample Response: 1 point

What did Jane Goodall do every day before she climbed to the top of a high ledge?

A  She slept in chimpanzees’ nests.
B  She took notes on everything she saw.
C  She used binoculars to look at chimpanzees.
D  She put on clothes that blended with the jungle.
Grade 3
English Language Arts
Item Release

Question 21

Question and Scoring Guidelines
Question 21

What does the word tool mean as it is used in paragraph 10?

A. an object used for cleaning an area
B. an object used for eating and drinking
C. an object that helps an animal do something
D. an object that is used for making other objects

Points Possible: 1

Content Strand: Craft and Structure

Content Standard: Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topic or subject area.
Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. Although paragraph 10 shows a chimp using leaves to wipe his brother’s messy nose, the paragraph also offers other explanations for the word “tool”.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. Though the paragraph shows chimps using grass stems and leaves for food and drink, this is not the sole use of a “tool” as shown in the paragraph.

Rationale for Option C: Key – Each example of a “tool” shows that it helps an animal do something. This is especially important in context because scientists had formerly thought that only humans could make and use tools.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. This is a popular meaning of the word “tool”, but it does not apply to the scientific/primatological meaning applied here.

Sample Response: 1 point

What does the word tool mean as it is used in paragraph 10?

A. an object used for cleaning an area
B. an object used for eating and drinking
C. an object that helps an animal do something
D. an object that is used for making other objects
Question and Scoring Guidelines
Question 22

Select two sentences from the excerpt below that show how Goodall was accepted by the group.

6  . . . She saw mothers curl up with their babies and then sit back up to make a pillow from a handful of leaves. When the chimps left their nests in the morning, Jane climbed up to try them out for herself.

7  Slowly, the chimpanzees became used to Jane. They let her come closer and closer. Jane began naming the chimps she recognized. David Greybeard had a silvery beard and a calm manner . . .

Points Possible: 1

Content Strand: Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

Content Standard: Describe the logical connection between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a sequence).

Scoring Guidelines

For this item, a full-credit response includes:

- “Slowly, the chimpanzees became used to Jane.”
  AND
- “They let her come closer and closer.” (1 point)
Grade 3
English Language Arts
Item Release

Question 22

Sample Responses
Sample Response: 1 point

Select two sentences from the excerpt below that show how Goodall was accepted by the group.

6 She saw mothers curl up with their babies and then sit back up to make a pillow from a handful of leaves. When the chimps left their nests in the morning, Jane climbed up to try them out for herself.

7 Slowly, the chimpanzees became used to Jane. They let her come closer and closer. Jane began naming the chimps she recognized. David Greybeard had a silvery beard and a calm manner. . . .

Notes on Scoring

This response receives full credit (1 point) because the student correctly identified the two sentences that support the idea that Goodall was accepted by the group of chimps.
Sample Response: 0 points

Select two sentences from the excerpt below that show how Goodall was accepted by the group.

6  ... She saw mothers curl up with their babies and then sit back up to make a pillow from a handful of leaves. When the chimps left their nests in the morning, Jane climbed up to try them out for herself.

7  Slowly, the chimpanzees became used to Jane. They let her come closer and closer. Jane began naming the chimps she recognized. David Greybeard had a silvery beard and a calm manner. . . .

Notes on Scoring

This response received no credit (0 points). The first sentence selected is correct; however, the second sentence selected is not correct. In order to receive credit for this item, both of the selected sentences must support the idea that Goodall was accepted by the group of chimps.
Select two sentences from the excerpt below that show how Goodall was accepted by the group.

6  . . . She saw mothers curl up with their babies and then sit back up to make a pillow from a handful of leaves.  
   When the chimps left their nests in the morning, Jane climbed up to try them out for herself.  

7 Slowly, the chimpanzees became used to Jane.  They let her come closer and closer. Jane began naming the chimps she recognized. David Greybeard had a silvery beard and a calm manner.  

Notes on Scoring

This response received no credit (0 points) because, although the second sentence selected is correct, the first sentence selected is not correct. In order to receive credit for this item, both of the selected sentences must support the idea that Goodall was accepted by the group of chimps.
Grade 3
English Language Arts
Item Release

Question 23

Question and Scoring Guidelines
Question 23

What is the point of view of the passage?

A. Jane Goodall describes her work.
B. Jane Goodall’s friends describe her work.
C. The author describes Jane Goodall’s work.
D. The author asks Jane Goodall questions about her work.

Points Possible: 1

Content Strand: Craft and Structure

Content Standard: Distinguish their own point of view from that of the author of a text.
Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. Although the passage is about Jane Goodall, it is written from the author’s point of view, not by Goodall herself.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. Although Goodall’s work is described by the author, there is no indication that she is friends with Goodall.

Rationale for Option C: Key – The author, Charnan Simon, describes Goodall’s work in the passage.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. The author writes about Goodall but does not pose questions directly to Goodall, nor does Goodall respond.

Sample Response: 1 point

What is the point of view of the passage?

A. Jane Goodall describes her work.
B. Jane Goodall’s friends describe her work.
C. The author describes Jane Goodall’s work.
D. The author asks Jane Goodall questions about her work.
Grade 3
English Language Arts
Item Release

Question 24

Question and Scoring Guidelines
Question 24

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

Part A
What is the main idea of the passage?

A) Jane Goodall likes chimpanzees.
B) Jane Goodall is good at watching animals.
C) Jane Goodall wants to go study more animals in the wild.
D) Jane Goodall gathered important information by watching chimpanzees.

Part B
Click on the detail from the excerpt below that supports your answer in Part A.

1 Jane Goodall knows how to watch. For more than 40 years, she has watched a group of chimpanzees in Gombe National Park in Africa. What she has seen has changed the way scientists think about animals—and people.

2 Jane was 26 years old when she first went to Gombe. It was 1960, and no one had ever studied chimpanzees in the wild. Jane’s plan was simple. She would travel to Africa and find some chimpanzees. Then she would sit quietly and watch them go about their lives.

Points Possible: 1

Content Strand: Key Ideas and Details

Content Standard: Determine the main idea of a text; recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.

Scoring Guidelines

For this item, a full-credit response includes:

- D) Jane Goodall gathered important information by watching chimpanzees.
  AND
- "What she has seen has changed the way scientists think about animals—and people." (1 point)
Sample Response: 1 point

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

**Part A**
What is the main idea of the passage?

A) Jane Goodall likes chimpanzees.

B) Jane Goodall is good at watching animals.

C) Jane Goodall wants to go study more animals in the wild.

D) Jane Goodall gathered important information by watching chimpanzees.

**Part B**
Click on the detail from the excerpt below that supports your answer in Part A.

1. Jane Goodall knows how to watch. For more than 40 years, she has watched a group of chimpanzees in Gombe National Park in Africa. *What she has seen has changed the way scientists think about animals—and people.*

2. Jane was 26 years old when she first went to Gombe. It was 1960, and no one had ever studied chimpanzees in the wild. Jane’s plan was simple. She would travel to Africa and find some chimpanzees. Then she would sit quietly and watch them go about their lives.

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**Notes on Scoring**

This response receives full credit (1 point) because both the main idea and the support for that idea have been identified in Parts A and B.
Sample Response: 0 points

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

**Part A**
What is the main idea of the passage?

A) Jane Goodall likes chimpanzees.

B) Jane Goodall is good at watching animals.

C) Jane Goodall wants to go study more animals in the wild.

D) Jane Goodall gathered important information by watching chimpanzees.

**Part B**
Click on the detail from the excerpt below that supports your answer in Part A.

1. Jane Goodall knows how to watch. For more than 40 years, she has watched a group of chimpanzees in Gombe National Park in Africa. What she has seen has changed the way scientists think about animals—and people.

2. Jane was 26 years old when she first went to Gombe. It was 1960, and no one had ever studied chimpanzees in the wild. Jane’s plan was simple. She would travel to Africa and find some chimpanzees. Then she would sit quietly and watch them go about their lives.

**Notes on Scoring**

This response receives no credit (0 points) because, although the main idea that is selected in Part A is correct, the sentence selected in Part B does not support that main idea. In order to receive 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 is the main idea of the passage?

A) Jane Goodall likes chimpanzees.
B) Jane Goodall is good at watching animals.
C) Jane Goodall wants to go study more animals in the wild.
D) Jane Goodall gathered important information by watching chimpanzees.

Part B
Click on the detail from the excerpt below that supports your answer in Part A.

1. Jane Goodall knows how to watch. For more than 40 years, she has watched a group of chimpanzees in Gombe National Park in Africa. What she has seen has changed the way scientists think about animals—and people.

2. Jane was 26 years old when she first went to Gombe. It was 1960, and no one had ever studied chimpanzees in the wild. Jane’s plan was simple. She would travel to Africa and find some chimpanzees. Then she would sit quietly and watch them go about their lives.

Notes on Scoring

This response receives no credit (0 points) because neither the main idea that is selected in Part A nor the sentence selected for support in Part B is correct. In order to receive credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct.