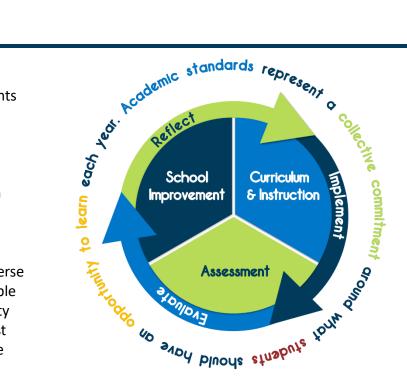


# ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS SAMPLE ITEMS

## **GRADE 7**

## **Samples to Success**

Sample items provide valuable insight into how students engage with different texts, tasks, and contexts, highlighting the types of opportunities they need for success in the classroom. These items offer a shared reference point for understanding proficiency expectations, complementing the assessment's role in measuring learning. By analyzing items alongside performance data, educators can gain a deeper understanding of students' strengths and areas for growth. Students thrive in environments rich with diverse materials, challenges that vary in task type, and multiple avenues for demonstrating understanding. High-quality instruction, aligned with the learning goals, is the most effective way to support students' growth and prepare them for success.



Test questions can measure a single skill or a set of knowledge and skills. The ELA test differs from other subjects in that it has fewer items overall, but each item assesses multiple skills or knowledge by asking students to demonstrate skills through performance, such as writing a response to literary or informational texts. Therefore, what differentiates the levels of performance are the degree to and quality with which a student performs.

#### **Grade 7 – Claim 1: Reading Literary Text**

#### 1st Text P. 4-5



#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Text P. 9



#### Writing Task P. 13



Multiple items on the Illinois Assessment of Readiness (IAR) are linked to a set of texts to read, often accompanied by images or multimedia. The sample <u>item set</u> has two sections from a literary text and a writing task. Small screenshots and page numbers are provided to help you navigate the linked sample item set.

Each text is followed by several two-part multiple-choice items. Students must select a correct response in Part A and supporting evidence in Part B. The set also has items that require different interactions, such as summarizing events where partial credit is possible.

Students at the **above proficient** and **proficient** levels are likely to correctly respond to most multiple-choice items and the summary sample. **Approaching proficient** students are likely to select a correct answer for Part A, but not for Part B and complete three correct interactions in the summary item to receive partial credit. **Below proficient** students may inaccurately respond to Part A and Part B and may select two or less correct interactions in the summary item.

This sample item set also contains a Literary Analysis writing task comparing two texts. Student responses are graded according to page 5 of the <u>Literary Analysis Rubric</u>. Literary writing tasks often contribute to a student's **Reading Comprehension** score in addition to their **Writing** score. Student writing samples and annotations are found in the Written Expression Claim section in this document.

Two-part Multiple-choice P. 6-14	Summary Item P. 9	Answer Key P. 2	Answer Key P. 3	Written Response Scoring Rubric P. 5
The cold of the co	None (G2)  Named from "Meet hand, The Anabasignous yet in tree;"  Result for information and foods which of the distinction value or a compared to the compared of the compare	PRE-Blanco trans to class or of digrant Parameter	Section (Section Company)  Section (Section Comp	Comment of the comm

#### **Grade 7 – Claim 2: Reading Informational Text**

#### 1st Text P. 4-5



#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Text P. 9



#### Writing Task P. 13



Multiple items on the Illinois Assessment of Readiness (IAR) are linked to a set of texts to read, often accompanied by images or multimedia. The sample <u>item set</u> has two sections from a literary text and a writing task. Small screenshots and page numbers are provided to help you navigate the linked sample item set.

Each text is followed by several two-part multiple-choice items. Students must select a correct response in Part A and supporting evidence in Part B. The set also has items that require different interactions, such as summarizing events where partial credit is possible.

Students at the **above proficient** and **proficient** levels are likely to correctly respond to most multiple-choice items and the summary sample. **Approaching proficient** students are likely to select a correct answer for Part A, but not for Part B and complete three correct interactions in the summary item to receive partial credit. **Below proficient** students may inaccurately respond to Part A and Part B and may select two or less correct interactions in the summary item.

This sample item set also contains a Literary Analysis writing task comparing two texts. Student responses are graded according to page 5 of the <u>Literary Analysis Rubric</u>. Literary writing tasks often contribute to a student's **Reading Comprehension** score in addition to their **Writing** score. Student writing samples and annotations are found in the Written Expression Claim section in this document.

Two-part Multiple-choice P. 6-14	Summary Item P. 9	Answer Key P. 2	Answer Key P. 3	Written Response Scoring Rubric P. 5

#### **Grade 7 – Claim 3: Reading Vocabulary**

#### 1st Text P. 5-7

Today you will read three tests about tornadors. An your review them the services, you will gather information and manuer questions about different points of view and purposes regarding. Read the passage from the book Transfall then arreser the questions about different points of view and purposes regarding. Read the passage from the book Transfall then arreser the questions. The Transfall of the View Transfall of

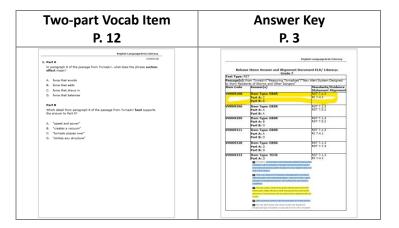
- Ternadens blosting own harmyords have stripped chickens of their feathers. Some have sundated blazkeris and mattresses of the bods, liseking sleepers terrified but unhammed. One 1912 ternade plucked a telephone pale out of the granut. Then, as it traveled, it bounced the pole up and dismi like a pego stick. In St. Louis in 1896 a tomado drave a two-by-four plank through as iras sheet.
- does flooring the other way on the opposite track, in 1974 a turned in Norria, Ohis, succiously infundred of trees from an ordered. In West Vegrals a 1984 ternado passing over the West Fork New sucked the whole rever dry. One woman suspet to high from a ternado in a classe under her hack, stall way. When she opened the door after the storm, she found that the dost and stallways were all that were list of her house.
- shell. Mirrors have been carried for miles and set down unbroken. One jar of pickles traveled 25 miles with a tornado. Then it was lowered unbroken into a dtch.
- lowered through the storm's outer fringes. There, a rising air current let them descend to earth gently.
- 5 These stories of tornado freakishness might seem unbelievable. But National Weather Service has confirmed that they're true.

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Reading vocabulary items are found within Reading Informational and Reading Literary item sets. This <u>released item set</u> (the same sample set from Claim 2) contains two embedded reading passages; items; and an associated answer key, which is located at the beginning of the document. (Screenshots are included to support navigation of the linked items.)

Vocabulary items ask students to select a correct response in Part A and then to select a response that supports that answer in Part B of the item. In this item, students must select the correct definition of the phrase "suction effect" and select the correct support for its meaning.

Students at the **above proficient** and **proficient** levels are likely to correctly respond to both parts of the vocabulary items. **Approaching proficient** students are likely to select a correct answer for Part A, but not for Part B. **Below proficient** students may inaccurately respond to Part A and Part B.



#### **Grade 7 – Claim 4: Written Expression**

#### Written Expression Rubric – P. 5



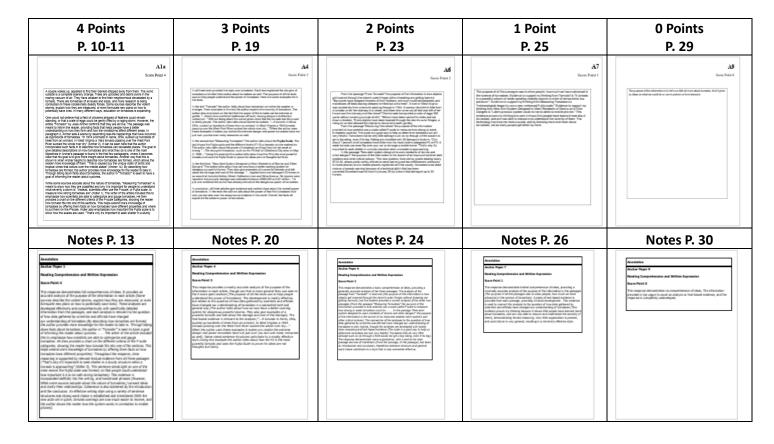
#### Writing Task - P.9



Research Simulation
Writing Task – See
Claim 2 to view all
associated texts with
the item.

The Written Expression Claim is measured through writing tasks. These <u>sample student responses</u> are from the Research Simulation Task introduced in Claim 2. This is followed by examples of student writing at different point levels. Comparing student responses to rubric criteria allows us to see how students earn points for performance of specific skills. The IAR <u>writing rubrics</u> align with performance level descriptors (PLDs) by specifying how different aspects of writing correspond to these proficiency levels.

Each writing sample is followed by notes that explain the rationale for the student's **Written Expression** score according to the rubric. The samples begin with the highest-scoring example and end with the lowest-scoring example. Students at the **above proficient** and **proficient** levels are likely to earn 2-4 points on writing tasks. **Approaching proficient** students are likely to earn 1 point. **Below proficient** students are likely to earn 0 points for their responses.



#### **Grade 7 – Claim 5: Conventions**

# Conventions Writing Rubric P. 5



Sample writing tasks and student responses provide concrete examples of student writing at different levels. The IAR <u>writing rubrics</u> align with PLDs by specifying how different aspects of writing correspond to these proficiency levels. These <u>released item responses</u> contain notes that explain the rationale for student's **Conventions** score. These samples come from a variety of writing prompts; therefore, the types of responses will vary, but the conventions remain the focus of this claim. The samples begin with the highest-scoring example and end with the lowest-scoring example.

Students at the **above proficient** and **proficient** levels are likely to earn 3 or 2 points on writing tasks. **Approaching proficient** students are likely to earn 1 point. **Below proficient** students are likely to earn 0 points for their responses.

