Louisiana Believes

LEAP Connect Sample Items
Webinar - October 2017
Mathematics Sample Items

Grade 3
3.NF.A.1 Understand a fraction $1/b$ as the quantity formed by 1 part when $a$ whole is partitioned into $b$ equal parts; understand a fraction $a/b$ as the quantity formed by a parts of size $1/b$.

LC.3.NF.A.1c Identify the fraction that matches the representation (rectangles and circles; halves, fourths, and thirds, eighths).

Grade 6
6.RP.A.3 Use ratio and rate reasoning to solve real-world and mathematical problems, e.g., by reasoning about tables of equivalent ratios, tape diagrams, double number line diagrams, or equations.

LC.6.RP.A.3d Solve one-step real world measurement problems involving unit rates with ratios of whole numbers when given the unit rate (3 inches of snow falls per hour, how much in 6 hours).

Grade 11
A1: S-ID.A.2 Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets.

LC.A1: S-ID.A.2a Use descriptive stats; range, median, mode, mean, outliers/ gaps to describe data set.
This item is about fractions.
This fraction bar is divided into 4 equal parts.

There is 1 part that is shaded. This fraction bar shows one-fourth.
This fraction circle is divided into 8 equal parts.
What part of the fraction circle is shaded?

- $\frac{1}{2}$
- $\frac{1}{4}$
- $\frac{1}{8}$

3 Answer Options
This item is about fractions.

This rectangle is divided into 2 equal parts.

There is 1 part that is shaded.
Which circle shows 1 out of 3 parts is shaded?
Mathematics Grade 6 Sample Item 1

Sample Item 1

This item is about solving a problem using a ratio.

June learned 6 new vocabulary words for every chapter she read. This is a ratio of 6 to 1.

6 : 1

June learned 60 new vocabulary words.

How many chapters did June have to read to learn 60 new vocabulary words?

- 3 chapters
- 6 chapters
- 10 chapters

Statement reminding students what the item is about
Added context and language
Mathematical Notation only
3 Answer Options
This item is about solving a problem using a ratio.

The students in Ms. Victor’s class collected books.

There are three boxes.

Each box holds 2 books.
Mathematics Grade 6 Sample Item 2

How many total books did the students put in to fill the 3 boxes?

- 3 books
- 5 books
- 6 books

Visual Supports in Answer Choices

3 Answer Options
This item is about finding the mean of a set of data.

The mean is the average of the numbers in a set of data.

This data table shows the number of algebra problems Chris did for homework each of 4 days last week.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Number of Problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To find the mean, add all of the values in the list and divide the sum by the number of values.

To find the mean number of problems, first add all of the values.

5 + 4 + 5 + 6 = 20

Then divide the sum by the number of values. There are 4 values, so divide 20 by 4.

20 ÷ 4 = 5

The mean number of problems is 5.

This is another data table.

This data table shows the number of magazine articles Jan read each of 4 days last week.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Number of Articles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is the mean number of articles Jan read each day last week?

- 4 articles
- 6 articles
- 16 articles
Sample Item 2

This item is about a number line.

This is a number line.

Jan’s Algebra Problems

The least value is farthest to the left on the number line.

The greatest value is farthest to the right on the number line.

Jan does algebra problems. The dots on the number line show how many algebra problems Jan did in each of her math classes last week.
What is the greatest number of algebra problems Jan did in math class last week?

- 2
- 8

2 Answer Options
# Reading Sample Items

## Grade 4

**RL.4.2** Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text; summarize the text.

**LC.RL.4.2b** Determine the theme of a story, drama, or poem; refer to text to support answer.

**RI.4.1** Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

**LC.RI.4.1a** Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly.

## Grade 8

**RI.8.8** Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced.

**LC.RI.8.8a** Identify an argument or claim that the author makes.

**RI.8.1** Cite the relevant textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

**LC.RI.8.1a** Use two or more pieces of evidence to support inferences, conclusions, or summaries of text.

## Grade 11

**RL.11-12.1** Cite strong, thorough, and relevant textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.

**LC.RL.11-12.1a** Use two or more pieces of evidence to support inferences, conclusions, or summaries of the plot, purpose, or theme within a text.

**RI.11-12.6** Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is considered particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the student interpretation of power, persuasiveness, or beauty of the text.

**LC.RI.11-12.6a** Determine the author's point of view or purpose in a text.
We are going to read a story about a boy named Ben. After we read, you will be asked a question about the theme. Listen for the message of the story.

**Ben’s Present**

Ben wants a dog. He thinks about dogs every day. In the morning, he begs his mom for a dog. His mom says dogs are a lot of work.

At night, he tells his dad that he will be good if he gets a dog. Ben’s dad says that dogs cost a lot of money.

Ben’s parents ask him what he wants. Ben says he wants a dog. He says he will walk the dog. He will feed the dog. He will play with the dog. He will pay for the dog’s food.

Ben shows his parents he can take care of a dog. He watches a neighbor’s dog for a week. He walks the dog.

Then one morning, Ben hears a bark. He jumps out of bed. He smiles.

He feeds the dog. He plays with the dog. Ben’s parents see his hard work.

**Simple sentences**

**Visual Supports**
He runs down the stairs. He sees his gift. It is a cute, brown dog. Ben hugs the dog. The dog wags his tail. A smile comes across Ben’s face. Ben got a dog!

Would you like to read the story again before you are asked a question?

What is the theme of this story?

- having a lot of friends
- showing you can take care of a pet
- asking your parents for something
Both books are set in Missouri. This is where Twain lived.

Twain first began by writing articles and drawing sketches for his brother’s local newspaper. He became well known after he wrote a short humorous story.

Twain lived his life on the go. He traveled throughout the country and overseas. He gained the attention of presidents and celebrities.

Mark Twain was an American writer. He was born in 1835. He wrote many books, but his best known books are "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn".

Twain was fascinated by science and technology. He actually created several inventions. His love of science was reflected in his book, "A
Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court”. In this book, one of the characters is a time traveler. This type of story was one of the first of its kind.

Mark Twain has influenced many people. He is seen as a great American author.

Would you like to read the passage again before you are asked a question?

Remember, an author uses an argument, based on facts, to make the reader believe something.

What argument did the author make about Mark Twain?

1. Mark Twain was a famous scientist.
2. Mark Twain lived in Missouri.
3. Mark Twain was a talented author.

Would you like to read the text again before you answer the question?
We read about a man named Mark Twain. We are going to read part of the text again. Then you will be asked a question about an inference.

Mark Twain was a famous writer. Which sentence tells that Mark Twain was famous?

O He was born in 1835.

O He wrote for his brother’s newspaper.

O He became well known after he wrote a short humorous story.

Mark Twain was an American writer. He was born in 1835. He wrote many books, but his best known books are “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” and “Adventures of Huckleberry Finn”. Both books are set in Missouri. This is where Twain lived.
Sample Item 3

What is another sentence that tells that Mark Twain was famous?

- The setting of both books is in Missouri.
- He traveled throughout the country.
- He gained the attention of presidents and celebrities.

Would you like to read this part again before you answer the question?
Directions
We are going to read informational text about the invention of the radio and television. After we read, you will be asked questions about details that support a conclusion.

The Impact of Radio and Television
There were two important inventions in the 20th century, radio and television. These two inventions changed people’s daily lives.

Radio
The first radio transmitted the human voice in 1900. The radio was originally invented to send messages. Americans used radios for the first time to listen to music, news, and entertainment programs. By the 1930s, more than half of American homes had a radio. For the first time,

people could hear breaking news from around the world while in their homes.

Television
Television was even more popular than the radio. It was invented in 1926. It allowed people to watch moving pictures in their own homes. At first, television shows were broadcast using black and white pictures. In 1953, television shows became available in color. By 1978, almost every family in America had at least one television in their home. Now people could see live images from around the world.

The invention of radio and television has had a great impact on our daily lives. Today, radios and televisions are widely used at home and in classrooms. Think how different your life would be without radios or televisions.

Would you like to read the text again before you are asked a question?
Sample Item 1

From reading the text you can conclude that radio changed people’s daily lives. Which detail supports that radio changed people’s daily lives?

- There were two important inventions in the 20th century.
- Television was more popular than the radio.
- Americans used radio for the first time to listen to music.

Visual Supports in Answer Options

3 Answer Options

1. The radio was invented to send messages.
2. Every family in America had at least one television.
3. People could hear breaking news from around the world.

Statement reminding students what the item is about

Would you like to read the text again before you answer the question?
English Language Arts Grade 11
Sample Item 3

Passage part; same passage as previous example

Sample Item 4

We read about radio and television. We are going to read part of the text again. The word impact is in this part. After we read, you will be asked a question about why the author uses the word impact.

The invention of radio and television has had a great impact on our daily lives. Today, radios and televisions are widely used at home and in classrooms. They are used to entertain and to learn new things. Think how different your life would be without radios or televisions.

Why does the author use the word impact in this part?

- to show when radio and television were invented
- to show that television was more popular than the radio
- to show that radio and television have changed the way people live

Visual Supports in Answer Options

Statement reminding student what the student just read and what the student will be looking for next

Compound and complex sentences, some grade level words

Would you like to read this part again before you answer the question?