



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF
Public Instruction

English Language Arts Item Sampler Grade 4



Hidden Kingdom

Deep within the rich, dense forest,
In a hidden kingdom so lush and green,
Lies a sparkling pond that is bursting with life—
A small paradise on earth, a nature-lover's dream.

- 5 The tall and slender cattail plants
Sway gently to the rhythm of the breeze.
The bushes join them in their dance,
Together with each tiny leaf on the trees.

- Nearby, the wide, white water lilies
10 Proudly show off their pure, snowy blooms.
Freely and happily, they float on the pond,
Stretching out their petals with plenty of room.

- But if you're able to listen very closely,
You may be lucky enough to hear
15 The sweet sounds of the many forest animals
Coming out of hiding to gather near.

- Can you hear the frog's deep ribbit-ribbit
And the shrill chirp-chirp of crickets too?
Can you hear the low hoot of the wise old owl
20 And the spotted dove's soft coo-coo?

Just overhead, a bird zooms through the air
Like a tiny, dark jet plane in flight,
While two jittery squirrels race up into the trees
To survey the land from a much greater height.

- 25 Standing up straight like soldiers on command,
An army of herons is perched on the shore,
Studying the fish in the clear, glassy waters
So that they can catch lunch, then go off to explore.

- Still more forest creatures are drawn to the pond
30 To quench their thirst in its clear, clean waters.
There are deer, coyotes, possums, and raccoons,
All gathering here with their sons and daughters.

- This lively meeting place, this natural gem,
Is a safe haven for all who venture here
35 To find refuge in its welcoming arms
And enjoy its treasures, year after year.

Go on to the next page.

TDA Prompt:

The poet’s purpose for writing “Hidden Kingdom” is to encourage the reader to observe and appreciate nature. Write an essay explaining how the poet uses sights and sounds to accomplish this purpose. Use evidence from the poem to support your answer.

Writer’s Checklist

Text Dependent Analysis (TDA)

The Writer’s Checklist is available as an online tool during the TDA. Students may also be provided with a hard copy of the checklist (available on the [Forward Exam Resources webpage](#)) as long as it is then treated as secure testing materials and securely destroyed immediately after the testing session.

PLAN before you write

- Read the entire passage(s) carefully.
- Read the question carefully.
- Think about how the question relates to the passage(s).
- Organize your ideas on scratch paper. Use a thought map or outline to plan your essay.
- Plan to include multiple paragraphs in your essay.

FOCUS while you write

- Analyze and explain what you think about the information from the passage(s) in your essay.
- Support and develop the ideas in your essay by using text evidence from the passage(s).
- Use correct language, a variety of sentence types, and transitions between paragraphs in your essay.
- Organize your essay with an introduction, body, and conclusion.

PROOFREAD after you write

- ☐ I re-read the question and my final essay answers the question.
- ☐ I included my own thoughts and ideas in my essay.
- ☐ I included evidence from the passage(s) to support my ideas in my essay.
- ☐ I corrected errors in capitalization, spelling, sentence formation, punctuation, and word choice.
- ☐ I used correct language, a variety of sentence types, and paragraph transitions in my essay.

STOP.



STOP.

Answer the questions.

1. Read the journal entry that a student wrote. Then answer the question that follows.

(1) My dad told me that we are going to visit my grandparents, who live in Michigan, next weekend. (2) I love visiting my grandparents. (3) My grandpa loves to bake, which is lucky for us. (4) My grandma likes to tell us stories while we eat the treats grandpa bakes. (5) The last time we were at their house, my grandma showed me pictures of grandpa where he was young. (6) It was amazing to see that grandpa used to look exactly like my dad does now!

Which edit should be made to correct a grammar mistake in the paragraph?

- A. change who to whom in sentence 1
 - B. change which to that in sentence 3
 - C. change where to when in sentence 5
 - D. change that to who in sentence 6
2. Read the paragraph from a research report a student is writing about why some people are left-handed.

Although most people use their right hand to write, some people write with their left hand. Scientists are not sure why so many people favor the right hand. They do know that it is decided in the brain. Newborn babies use both hands but do seem to have a favorite side. The favorite side is the direction the baby usually faces if lying on his or her back. Whether the left or the right, this favorite side usually indicates which hand the baby will use when he or she gets older and starts writing.

Which detail would **best** develop the ideas in the paragraph related to the topic?

- A. Only about one out of every ten people is left-handed.
- B. There is a special day every year to celebrate left-handed people.
- C. Some people claim that left-handed people are more creative than right-handed people.
- D. Very few people are ambidextrous, but these people can use either the left or right hand for the same task.

Go on to the next page.

3. A student took the following notes while gathering information for a report on hummingbirds. Read the notes and then answer the question.

- Hummingbirds are the smallest type of birds.
- Hummingbirds will chase other birds out of their territory.
- Hummingbirds have long wings.
- Hummingbirds have a long, narrow bill.
- Hummingbirds eat nectar from flowers.
- Hummingbirds can fly backwards and change direction quickly.

If the student wants to separate these notes into **two** groups, which categories would **best** describe the information? Choose **two** answers.

- A. Hummingbird Behavior
- B. Hummingbird Speed
- C. Hummingbird Size
- D. Hummingbird Appearance
- E. Hummingbird Safety



STOP.

Listen to the presentation that your teacher reads to you from Appendix A. Then answer the questions.

One of the Ten Best

1. Which statement **best** paraphrases the information about growing apples in Wisconsin?
 - A. Apples have been grown in Wisconsin since the 1880s.
 - B. The apples that are grown in Wisconsin are used when cooking beans.
 - C. Wisconsin grows a large number of several types of apples each year.
 - D. Many counties in Wisconsin grow different sizes of apples that people eat.

2. Read the sentence from the presentation.

Apples are a key ingredient in the foods sold at the Bayfield Apple Festival.

How does the speaker support this statement?

 - A. by describing a meal, a drink, and a dessert that all include apples
 - B. by listing the apple-related booths found at the festival
 - C. by listing several types of apples that are grown in the area
 - D. by describing the taste of some apples as sweet and the taste of others as tart

3. Why does the presentation include information about attractions that have nothing to do with apples?
 - A. to explain why people started the festival more than 50 years ago
 - B. to show why businesses like to spend money at the festival
 - C. to prove that people have rated the festival among the ten best
 - D. to support the idea that the festival can be fun for everyone

STOP.



STOP.

Read the following passage. Then answer the questions. You may look back at the passage to help you answer the questions.

Snowshoe Views

“Would you like to go snowshoeing?” Aunt Helen asked Lucy.

The two snowshoes in Aunt Helen’s hands looked like big, webbed rackets. When Aunt Helen strapped one to the bottom of each of her shoes, she could hike across the snow without sinking into it.

“No, thanks,” Lucy replied. She was staying with her aunt for the weekend, in a town far outside the city.

Aunt Helen set the snowshoes in the corner and went to the kitchen.

With a sigh, Lucy plopped down on the couch, eyeing the snowshoes. She liked to play sports like basketball and soccer—sports that allowed her to move quickly. It seemed much more exhilarating to run across a basketball court or a soccer field than to walk slowly across the snow.

Moments later, Aunt Helen joined Lucy, handing her a glass of water. Lucy looked down into her glass. She didn’t see Aunt Helen often. Sometimes it was hard for Lucy to think of things to talk about with her aunt.

“Do you ever watch soccer on television?” Lucy asked her.

“Not usually,” Aunt Helen said, shaking her head.

“Soccer season is over now for me at school,” Lucy mentioned next. “We’re already into basketball season.”

Aunt Helen smiled but didn’t say anything. Sometimes, she could be as quiet as the night moon.

Lucy stood and stretched. It might be nice to get outside for a while.

“May we still go snowshoeing?” Lucy asked. “I think I’d like to try it after all.”

“That would be wonderful,” Aunt Helen answered, her eyes shining.

When Lucy and Aunt Helen walked outside, the sharpness of the cold air stole Lucy’s breath.

Blinking her eyes in the bright sun, Lucy placed her feet onto the snowshoes. With expert hands, Aunt Helen fastened their straps tightly.

Next, Aunt Helen demonstrated how to take a slightly wider step, so that the snowshoes’ edges would not become caught on each other. Then she started out toward the woods.

The snowshoes felt clumsy on Lucy’s feet, and she soon tripped, tumbling down to the ground. Aunt Helen reached her swiftly and offered her a helping hand. She brushed the snow from Lucy’s knees and said, “Don’t worry—you’re doing great.”

“I’m not so sure!” Lucy laughed. She felt like a duck with these enormous, webbed feet.

Go on to the next page.

She and Aunt Helen climbed a long, gentle hill. By the time they reached the top, Lucy's legs were beginning to ache.

"Look," Aunt Helen whispered to Lucy. She pointed to a willow bush.

Lucy studied the plain bush. After a few seconds, she spied a white rabbit sitting inside it, as still as a statue.

"Rabbits turn white in the winter," Aunt Helen explained. "Their coloring allows them to blend into their snowy home."

Next, Lucy followed Aunt Helen through a long meadow. A white-tailed deer melted through some nearby trees.

"Did you know that a deer waves its tail like a white flag to warn other deer of danger?" Aunt Helen asked.

"Wow!" Lucy said, thinking that maybe Aunt Helen wasn't so quiet after all.

They continued on their way. Often, Aunt Helen paused to show Lucy hidden treasures, like a frozen waterfall. Its icicles looked like the sharp, pointed teeth of a wolverine.

Finally, they reached an opening in the trees near the edge of a hill. Lucy gasped when she saw the view. Like a toy village, the town below them was nestled in the arms of the wintery trees. Wisps of smoke curled from the chimneys, and tiny cars dotted the winding roads.

"One reason that I love to go snowshoeing," Aunt Helen explained, "is because it gives me a different view of the world."

"It's wonderful," Lucy agreed.

The sports Lucy practiced at school had never allowed her to explore winter's hidden secrets this way. Plus, going snowshoeing had given her another view of her aunt. Aunt Helen might not be interested in soccer or basketball, but she had her own talents.

"Do we have time to go snowshoeing again tomorrow?" Lucy asked as they turned toward home.

Aunt Helen smiled. "We'll make time," she promised, her soft voice full of joy.

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

Part A

Which sentence **best** describes the change in Aunt Helen once she is outside?

- A. She is more willing to help Lucy.
- B. She wants to have Lucy come to visit more often.
- C. She understands more about why Lucy likes to play sports.
- D. She feels more comfortable sharing part of her life with Lucy.

Part B

Which sentence from the passage **best** supports the answer to Part A?

- A. Next, Aunt Helen demonstrated how to take a slightly wider step, so that the snowshoes' edges would not become caught on each other.
- B. She brushed the snow from Lucy's knees and said, "Don't worry—you're doing great."
- C. "One reason that I love to go snowshoeing," Aunt Helen explained, "is because it gives me a different view of the world."
- D. "We'll make time," she promised, her soft voice full of joy.

Go on to the next page.

2. Read the sentences from the passage.

“I’m not so sure!” Lucy laughed. She felt like a duck with these enormous, webbed feet.

What does the simile “she felt like a duck” mean in the passage?

- A. Lucy feels like she should be in water rather than on land.
- B. Lucy thinks the snowshoes make her walk funny.
- C. Lucy feels like her snowshoes are bigger than they need to be.
- D. Lucy thinks that people would laugh at her if they saw her feet.

3. Read the incomplete summary of the passage.

Lucy is visiting her aunt for the weekend. At first, Lucy is not sure what they will do to pass the time. She decides to go snowshoeing as her aunt has suggested. Once Aunt Helen is outside, she begins to talk more and share what she knows about the outdoors.

Which detail would be most important to include in the summary?

- A. Aunt Helen has to help Lucy when she begins walking on the snowshoes.
- B. Aunt Helen tells Lucy information about a deer.
- C. Lucy feels like she has made a new connection with Aunt Helen.
- D. Lucy gets to see a new view of the city because of Aunt Helen.

Go on to the next page.

Read the passage. Then answer the questions. You may look back at the passage to help you answer the questions.

Wisconsin's National Parks

In 1872, the United States government wanted to protect a large area of open land. It decided that no homes or stores could be built there. However, anyone who wanted to visit and enjoy the land would be welcomed. The area became our country's first national park. It was named Yellowstone National Park and is located in what later became the states of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. Today, the area is as beautiful as ever.

More national parks soon opened. In 1916, the National Park Service (or NPS) was started. Its job is to run and protect all the parks. The NPS also takes care of important historical places called monuments. Today, our country has more than 400 national parks, monuments, and other scenic or historic sites. The state of Wisconsin is home to two national parks and two national trails.

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

The Apostle Islands are a group of 21 islands in Lake Superior. They are sometimes called "The Jewels of Lake Superior." On a map, these islands look like a necklace draped around part of Wisconsin's north shore. People enjoy visiting the beaches, campgrounds, and hiking trails there.

To reach the park, visitors must travel by boat. There are many sea caves to explore in the cliffs along the shore. During the winter, long icicles form in the caves. Animals, birds, and sea creatures are everywhere. Sunken ships can sometimes be seen beneath the clear, cold water.

St. Croix National Scenic Riverway

The St. Croix River flows over 200 miles along the border between Wisconsin and Minnesota. Most of the area remains natural and wild. This river passes high cliffs and green forests. Along its banks is the famous Old Man of the Dalls. This huge rock looks a lot like a human face.

Visitors can explore this park by land or water. Many people enjoy traveling the river by canoe. Others prefer to take a guided tour. There are many places to hike, bike, fish, and camp near the river. The visitor center in St. Croix Falls is a great place to learn about the park.

Ice Age National Scenic Trail and North Country National Scenic Trail

Long ago, Wisconsin was covered with thick sheets of ice called glaciers. When the ice melted, it left behind giant rocks and rolling hills. A hiking trail called Ice Age National Scenic Trail was created to help visitors see this amazing area.

The trail is 1,200 miles long. It winds through meadows, ponds, and trees. In warm weather, people camp, bird-watch, and fish along the trail. In winter, they practice winter sports in the snow.

North Country National Scenic Trail links areas across seven states. As the name suggests, it offers a variety of scenic and cultural experiences across a region of the northern United States.

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Protecting the Parks of Tomorrow

The NPS values young visitors to the national parks. Park rangers and staff love to pass on to children their knowledge about nature. They know it is the children of today who will protect the parks in the future. For this reason, the NPS offers two programs to help children get to know the parks.

The Junior Ranger Program is designed to make learning about the parks fun. Its motto is “Explore, Learn, and Protect!” Special activities for kids are offered at almost every national park. Young people can complete these activities and earn badges.

Additionally, a program called Every Kid in a Park is a program just for fourth graders. The NPS offers a free pass to any fourth grader who participates in the program’s activities on its website. With this pass, fourth graders can visit the parks for free all year long! One of the national parks or trails in the state of Wisconsin would be the perfect place to start.

Go on to the next page.

4. Based on the information in the passage, how did the famous Old Man of the Dalles get its name?
 - A. because of the way it looks
 - B. because of the person who first found it
 - C. because of someone in the government
 - D. because of the activities that are offered near it

5. Based on the information in the passage, what is one reason why Wisconsin has hills?
 - A. because the area was made into a national park
 - B. because the area was once covered by glaciers
 - C. because of the rivers that flow through the area
 - D. because of the ice that forms in the area in the winter

Go on to the next page.

6. Read the sentence from the passage.

The NPS values young visitors to the national parks.

Which evidence from the passage **best** supports this idea? Choose **two** answers.

- A. The NPS runs and protects all the national parks.
- B. People can explore some national parks by land or water.
- C. The staff of the NPS has a lot of knowledge about nature.
- D. Special activities for kids are offered by the NPS.
- E. Fourth graders can earn a free pass to the national parks.



STOP.

APPENDIX A—LISTENING PASSAGE: ONE OF THE TEN BEST

Educators should read the following passage out loud to their students. The passage may be read more than once. Educators should NOT read the items out loud to the students. Students should answer items independently.

One of the Ten Best

When a fall festival is named one of the ten best in the nation, it has to be good. In 2015, the newspaper *USA Today* awarded this honor to the Bayfield Apple Festival in Wisconsin. For more than 50 years now, the city of Bayfield has been celebrating apples at this annual event.

Apples are an important crop in Wisconsin. In the 1800s, pioneers planted apple seeds. Now there are orchards in more than half of Wisconsin's counties. Wisconsin produces more than 50 million pounds of apples every year. There are many different kinds of apples grown there. Some are sweet and make a perfect snack, while the tart ones are used in pies. The Wolf River apple, which is named for the area where it was first grown, is as big as a large grapefruit!

Apples are a key ingredient in the foods sold at the Bayfield Apple Festival. Visitors enjoy apple baked beans with apple bratwurst, a type of sausage served at the festival. Some visitors top the bratwurst with apple mustard. Then they wash it all down with apple cider! For dessert, they might try a slice of apple pie, an apple dumpling, or a caramel apple.

Activities at the festival include an apple-peeling contest, but there are other fun things to do that don't have anything to do with apples. There are arts-and-craft booths and bands. Orchestras play several types of music. Everyone can enjoy carnival games and rides, and what would a festival be without a parade? On the final day, there is a parade featuring a marching band with over 400 members.

Einar Olsen, owner of a company that makes apple cider, said, "We've been involved in the festival as long as we've been in business. It's just a lot of fun. People come because they're out to have a good time." Visitors agree that the Bayfield Apple Festival is good fun.

APPENDIX B—SUMMARY DATA

Grade 4

Sample Number	Alignment	Answer Key	Depth of Knowledge	Annotations
Session 1				
1	CCSS-1: 4.W.2		3	Students need to analyze how the author uses sights and sounds to encourage the reader to observe and appreciate nature.
Session 2				
1	CCSS-1: 4.L.1a	C	1	Students need to correct the grammar mistake in the paragraph. Option C is the correct answer. The other options do not correct a mistake.
2	CCSS-1: 4.W.2b	A	2	Students need to develop the ideas in the paragraph with a detail. Option A is the correct answer. The other options do not help develop the topic in the paragraph.
3	CCSS-1: 4.W.8	A/D	2	Students need to categorize information on hummingbirds. Options A and D correctly categorize the information in the notes. Any two other options, if chosen, would not categorize all of the information in the notes.
Session 3				
1	CCSS-1: 4.SL.2	C	2	After listening to the presentation, students need to paraphrase information about growing apples in Wisconsin. Option C is the correct answer. The other options do not correctly paraphrase information about growing apples in Wisconsin.
2	CCSS-1: 4.SL.3	A	2	After listening to the presentation, students need to provide evidence of how the speaker supports the statement. Option A is the correct answer. The other options are not ways in which the speaker supports the statement.
3	CCSS-1: 4.SL.3	D	2	After listening to the presentation, students need to identify a reason why some information is included in the presentation. Option D is the correct answer. The other options are not reasons why this information is included in the presentation.

Grade 4

Sample Number	Alignment	Answer Key	Depth of Knowledge	Annotations
Session 4				
1	CCSS-1: 4.RL.3	D/C	3	In Part A, students need to describe the change in the character of Aunt Helen in the passage. Option D is the correct answer to Part A. The other options do not describe the change in Aunt Helen. In Part B, students need to support the answer in Part A. Option C is the correct answer. The other options do not provide support for the correct answer in Part A.
2	CCSS-1: 4.L.5a	B	2	Students need to demonstrate understanding of the simile in the sentence from the passage. Option B is the correct answer. The other options do not provide the meaning of the simile.
3	CCSS-1: 4.RL.2	C	3	Students need to complete the summary of the passage. Option C is the correct answer. The other options should not be included in the summary of the passage.
4	CCSS-1: 4.RI.1	A	1	Students must provide a detail from information in the passage on how the Old Man of the Dalles got its name. Option A is the correct answer. The other options do not explain how the Old Man of the Dalles got its name.
5	CCSS-1: 4.RI.3	B	1	Students need to choose the answer that best explains a reason why Wisconsin has hills. Option B is the correct answer. The other options do not explain why Wisconsin has hills.
6	CCSS-1: 4.RI.8	D/E	3	Students need to explain which evidence supports the sentence from the passage. Options D and E are the two correct answers. The other options do not support the idea in the sentence from the passage.

APPENDIX C—SAMPLE LISTENING STIMULUS COMPLEXITY ANALYSIS

Informational Stimulus—One of the Ten Best

Grade 4

Recommended Placement for Assessment

The quantitative Easy Listening Formula (ELF) indicates that this document is at least suitable for a *reader* at the 5th grade, eighth month of class completed level. Research shows students can *listen* two to three grade levels higher than they can read. The qualitative review supports grade 4 based on the clarity of the topic and simple organization of the concepts presented in the audio stimulus. Based on these sets of measures, this audio stimulus is of medium complexity and is recommended for assessment at grade 4.

PURPOSE

Purpose: Medium Complexity

Audience: Low Complexity

Presentation: Low Complexity

AUDITORY STRUCTURE

Organization of Audio Text: Medium Complexity

Sound Variety: audio not available at this time

ORAL LANGUAGE FEATURES

Conventionality: Low Complexity

Vocabulary: Medium Complexity

Delivery: audio not available at this time

KNOWLEDGE DEMANDS

Subject Matter Knowledge: Medium Complexity

Allusions/References: Low Complexity

Use of Images: N/A

Listening Stimulus Rubric

The ELA State Collaborative on Assessment and Student Standards (SCASS) developed the following qualitative measures rubric for listening stimuli. The rubric examines the following criteria judged as central to students' successful comprehension of audio stimuli: purpose, auditory structure, oral language features, and knowledge demands. Each of these categories is ranked based on descriptors associated with the following levels: low complexity, medium complexity, and high complexity.

Grade 4

Qualitative Measures Rubric for Listening Stimuli			
Features	Low Complexity	Medium Complexity	High Complexity
Purpose	Purpose: Explicitly stated; clear, concrete with a narrow focus	Purpose: Implied, but fairly easy to infer; more theoretical than concrete	Purpose: Subtle, implied, theoretical elements
	Audience: Speaker's approach is straightforward and transparent	Audience: Speaker's approach is somewhat layered and may include elements intended to persuade or influence audience	Audience: Speaker may include a variety of persuasive techniques; speaker may direct the message to multiple audiences, and the listener must decipher the meaning on more than one level
	Presentation: A single speaker presents the information	Presentation: Two or more speakers interact. Their patterns of communication may influence the meaning and flow of information	Presentation: Two or more speakers interact. The juxtaposition of the speakers may reveal a contrast or otherwise influence the meaning

Grade 4

Qualitative Measures Rubric for Listening Stimuli			
Features	Low Complexity	Medium Complexity	High Complexity
Auditory Structure	Organization of Audio Text: Connections between ideas, processes or events are explicit and clear; organization of text is clear or chronological or easy to predict.	Organization of Audio Text: Connections between some ideas or events are implicit or subtle; organization is evident and generally sequential	Organization of Audio Text: Connections between a range of ideas, processes or events are deeper and often implicit or subtle; organization may exhibit traits common to a specific discipline; organization may be different from chronological or sequential (i.e., cause/effect, problem/solution, compare/contrast)
	Sound Variety: Sound is distinct and approach is direct	Sound Variety: Sound is somewhat layered. Overlapping voices or sounds require listener to integrate sounds for fullest understanding	Sound Variety: Sound is multi-layered. Overlapping voices, music, or sounds provide context that listener needs to process (such as foreground noise, background noise, or music)
Oral Language Features	Conventionality: Explicit, literal, straightforward, easy to understand	Conventionality: Largely explicit and easy to understand with some occasions for more complex meaning	Conventionality: Complex; contains some specialized abstract, ironic, and/or figurative language
	Vocabulary: Contemporary, familiar, conversational language	Vocabulary: Mostly contemporary, familiar, conversational; rarely unfamiliar or academic	Vocabulary: Complex language that is sometimes unfamiliar, archaic, subject-specific, or academic
	Delivery: Mainly direct, with simple declarative sentences	Delivery: Somewhat variable—at times, speaker changes pitch and volume to create emphasis	Delivery: Varied. Shifts in tone may be subtle and complex, requiring interpretation

Grade 4

Qualitative Measures Rubric for Listening Stimuli			
Features	Low Complexity	Medium Complexity	High Complexity
Knowledge Demands	Subject Matter Knowledge: Everyday, practical knowledge; simple, concrete ideas	Subject Matter Knowledge: Everyday practical knowledge and some discipline-specific content knowledge; both simple and more complicated, abstract ideas; knowledge of speaker may affect interpretation of content	Subject Matter Knowledge: Discipline-specific content knowledge; some theoretical knowledge may enhance understanding; range of recognizable ideas and challenging abstract concepts; knowledge of speaker or source affects interpretation of content
	Allusions/References: No references or allusions to other texts, or outside ideas, theories, etc.	Allusions/References: Some references or allusions to other texts or outside ideas, theories, etc.	Allusions/References: Many references or allusions to other texts or outside ideas, theories, etc.
	Use of Images: a range of images that help student understanding	Use of images: minimal use of images that help student understanding	Use of images: no use of images that help student understanding

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APPENDIX D—SAMPLE LITERARY PASSAGE TEXT COMPLEXITY ANALYSIS

Literary Passage—Snowshoe Views

Grade 4

Recommended Placement for Assessment

The quantitative measures of several readability programs suggest an appropriate placement at the grade 4–5 band. The qualitative review supports grade 4 based on the moderate complexity of the passage. Based on these sets of measures as explained in the Wisconsin Academic Standards Appendix A, this passage is moderately complex and is recommended for assessment at grade 4.

MEANING: Moderately Complex

TEXT STRUCTURE

Organization: Slightly Complex

Use of Images: N/A

LANGUAGE FEATURES

Conventionality: Moderately Complex

Vocabulary: Moderately Complex

Sentence Structure: Moderately Complex

KNOWLEDGE DEMANDS

Life Experiences: Moderately Complex

Intertextuality and Cultural Knowledge: Slightly Complex

Literary Texts Qualitative Measures Rubric

The ELA State Collaborative on Assessment and Student Standards (SCASS) developed the following qualitative measures rubric for literary texts. The rubric examines the following criteria judged as central to students' successful comprehension of text meaning, text structure, language features, and knowledge demands. Each of these categories is ranked based on descriptors associated with the following levels: slightly complex, moderately complex, very complex, and exceedingly complex.

Grade 4

Features	Exceedingly Complex	Very Complex	Moderately Complex	Slightly Complex
Meaning	Meaning: Several levels and competing elements of meaning that are difficult to identify, separate, and interpret; theme is implicit or subtle, often ambiguous and revealed over the entirety of the text	Meaning: Several levels of meaning that may be difficult to identify or separate; theme is implicit or subtle and may be revealed over the entirety of the text	Meaning: More than one level of meaning with levels clearly distinguished from each other; theme is clear but may be conveyed with some subtlety	Meaning: One level of meaning; theme is obvious and revealed early in the text.
Text Structure	Organization: Organization is intricate with regard to elements such as narrative viewpoint, time shifts, multiple characters, storylines, and detail	Organization: Organization may include subplots, time shifts, and more complex characters	Organization: Organization may have two or more storylines and is occasionally difficult to predict	Organization: Organization of text is clear, chronological, or easy to predict
	Use of Images: If used, minimal illustrations that support the text	Use of Images: If used, a few illustrations that support the text	Use of Images: If used, a range of illustrations that support selected parts of the text	Use of Images: If used, extensive illustrations that directly support and assist in interpreting the written text

Grade 4

Features	Exceedingly Complex	Very Complex	Moderately Complex	Slightly Complex
Language Features	Conventionality: Dense and complex; contains abstract, ironic, and/or figurative language	Conventionality: Complex; contains some abstract, ironic, and/or figurative language	Conventionality: Largely explicit and easy to understand, with some occasions for more complex meaning	Conventionality: Explicit, literal, straightforward, easy to understand
	Vocabulary: Generally unfamiliar, archaic, subject-specific, or overly academic language; may be ambiguous or purposefully misleading	Vocabulary: Somewhat complex language that is sometimes unfamiliar, archaic, subject-specific, or overly academic	Vocabulary: Mostly contemporary, familiar, conversational; rarely unfamiliar or overly academic	Vocabulary: Contemporary, familiar, conversational language
	Sentence Structure: Mainly complex sentences, often containing multiple concepts	Sentence Structure: Many complex sentences with several subordinate phrases or clauses and transition words	Sentence Structure: Simple and compound sentences, with some more complex constructions	Sentence Structure: Mainly simple sentences
Knowledge Demands	Life Experiences: Explores complex, sophisticated themes; experiences are distinctly different from the common reader	Life Experiences: Explores themes of varying levels of complexity; experiences portrayed are uncommon to most readers	Life Experiences: Explores a single theme; experiences portrayed are common to many readers	Life Experiences: Explores a single theme; experiences portrayed are everyday and common to most readers
	Intertextuality and Cultural Knowledge: Many references or allusions to other texts or cultural elements	Intertextuality and Cultural Knowledge: Some references or allusions to other texts or cultural elements	Intertextuality and Cultural Knowledge: A few references or allusions to other texts or cultural elements	Intertextuality and Cultural Knowledge: No references or allusions to other texts or cultural elements

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APPENDIX E—SAMPLE INFORMATIONAL PASSAGE TEXT COMPLEXITY ANALYSIS**Informational Passage—Wisconsin’s National Parks****Grade 4****Recommended Placement for Assessment**

The quantitative measures of several readability programs suggest an appropriate placement at the grade 4–5 band. The qualitative review supports grade 4 based on the clear organization of the passage. Based on these sets of measures as explained in the Wisconsin Academic Standards Appendix A, this passage is moderately complex and is recommended for assessment at grade 4.

PURPOSE: Moderately Complex**TEXT STRUCTURE****Organization of Main Ideas:** Moderately Complex**Text Features:** Slightly Complex**Use of Images:** N/A**LANGUAGE FEATURES****Conventionality:** Moderately Complex**Vocabulary:** Moderately Complex**Sentence Structure:** Moderately Complex**KNOWLEDGE DEMANDS****Subject Matter Knowledge:** Moderately Complex**Intertextuality:** Moderately Complex

Informational Texts Qualitative Measures Rubric

The ELA State Collaborative on Assessment and Student Standards (SCASS) developed the following qualitative measures rubric for informational texts. The rubric examines the following criteria judged as central to students' successful comprehension of text purpose, text structure, language features, and knowledge demands. Each of these categories is ranked based on descriptors associated with the following levels: slightly complex, moderately complex, very complex, and exceedingly complex.

Grade 4

Features	Exceedingly Complex	Very Complex	Moderately Complex	Slightly Complex
Purpose	Purpose: Subtle, implied, difficult to determine; intricate, theoretical elements	Purpose: Implied, but fairly easy to infer; more theoretical than concrete	Purpose: Implied, but easy to identify based upon context or source	Purpose: Explicitly stated; clear, concrete with a narrow focus
Text Structure	Organization of Main Ideas: Connections between an extensive range of ideas or events are deep, intricate, and often implicit or subtle; organization of the text is intricate or specialized for a particular discipline	Organization of Main Ideas: Connections between an expanded range of ideas, processes, or events are deeper and often implicit or subtle; organization may contain multiple pathways and may exhibit traits common to a specific discipline	Organization of Main Ideas: Connections between some ideas or events are implicit or subtle; organization is evident and generally sequential	Organization of Main Ideas: Connections between ideas, processes, or events are explicit and clear; organization of text is clear or chronological or easy to predict
	Text Features: If used, are essential in understanding content	Text Features: If used, greatly enhance the reader's understanding of content	Text Features: If used, enhance the reader's understanding of content	Text Features: If used, help the reader navigate and understand content but are not essential
	Use of Images: If used, extensive, intricate, essential integrated images, tables, charts, etc., necessary to understanding the text; also may provide information not otherwise conveyed in the text	Use of Images: If used, essential integrated images, tables, charts, etc., occasionally essential to understanding the text	Use of Images: If used, images mostly supplementary to understanding the text, such as indexes and glossaries; graphs, pictures, tables, and charts directly support the text	Use of Images: If used, simple images unnecessary to understanding the text; directly support and assist in interpreting the text

Grade 4

Features	Exceedingly Complex	Very Complex	Moderately Complex	Slightly Complex
Language Features	Conventionality: Dense and complex; contains abstract, ironic, and/or figurative language	Conventionality: Complex; contains some abstract, ironic, and/or figurative language	Conventionality: Largely explicit and easy to understand with some occasions for more complex meaning	Conventionality: Explicit, literal, straightforward, easy to understand
	Vocabulary: Generally unfamiliar, archaic, subject-specific, or overly academic language; may be ambiguous or purposefully misleading	Vocabulary: Somewhat complex language that is sometimes unfamiliar, archaic, subject-specific, or overly academic	Vocabulary: Mostly contemporary, familiar, conversational; rarely unfamiliar or overly academic	Vocabulary: Contemporary, familiar, conversational language
	Sentence Structure: Mainly complex sentences, often containing multiple concepts	Sentence Structure: Many complex sentences with several subordinate phrases or clauses and transition words	Sentence Structure: Simple and compound sentences, with some more complex constructions	Sentence Structure: Mainly simple sentences
Knowledge Demands	Subject Matter Knowledge: Extensive, perhaps specialized or even theoretical discipline-specific content knowledge; range of challenging abstract and theoretical concepts	Subject Matter Knowledge: Moderate levels of discipline-specific content knowledge; some theoretical knowledge may enhance understanding; range of recognizable ideas and challenging abstract concepts	Subject Matter Knowledge: Everyday practical knowledge and some discipline-specific content knowledge; both simple and more complicated, abstract ideas	Subject Matter Knowledge: Everyday, practical knowledge; simple, concrete ideas
	Intertextuality: Many references or allusions to other texts or outside ideas, theories, etc.	Intertextuality: Some references or allusions to other texts or outside ideas, theories, etc.	Intertextuality: A few references or allusions to other texts or outside ideas, theories, etc.	Intertextuality: No references or allusions to other texts or outside ideas, theories, etc.

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