

Wisconsin WFE Grade 6 English Language Arts Practice

Exam Materials
Pages 2 - 22

Answer Key Materials
Pages 23 - 35



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF
Public Instruction

English Language Arts Item Sampler Grade 6



Paranka's Dumplings

Based on a Ukrainian Tale by Nancy Hallas

In old Ukraine, before cooks collected their recipes in books, a young girl named Paranka worked alongside the old cook of a wealthy aristocrat's manor house, memorizing all of her delicious recipes. The old cook, whom everyone affectionately called Babka after her wonderful small cakes, loved Paranka dearly. The two spent many hours working together, passing the time with stories and riddles.

One day Paranka was making her favorite recipe, tasty fruit dumplings, called *varenyky* or *pyrohy*. Paranka laughed as she mixed the dumpling dough. Paranka formed the dough into small circles and spooned cherries into the center of each. She gently folded the half-moon pockets, then pinched them closed with her nimble fingers. As Paranka delicately boiled the dough to perfection, Babka told her how dumplings were brought to Europe from Asia long ago.

Summer days passed, and Babka, who was getting quite old, suddenly became ill and couldn't cook anymore.

Ivan, the butler, hoped Paranka would take over the running of the kitchen. But the next day the lady of the manor said, "Paranka, I'm afraid you are too young and inexperienced to cook for my husband and our important guests. I have hired a new head cook." Paranka's heart sank, but she did not complain.

That afternoon Olya came to take over the kitchen of the manor. She marched about and bragged of the fine houses she had cooked for all over Europe. Soon she was shrieking orders. Olya laughed scornfully as Paranka and the others scurried about trying to stay out of her way. It wasn't long until the older servants had had enough of her nasty ways.

One morning the aristocrat sent word that he would like fruit dumplings for dessert. Paranka begged Olya, "Please let me make them—it is my favorite recipe."

"No," barked Olya. "You are only a girl. You know nothing of dumplings."

Paranka watched in horror as Olya jabbed the dough, threw on more flour, and whacked it with a rolling pin. Paranka shook her head and thought, dumplings must be made tenderly and gently.

Olya poked cherries into the dumplings and clumsily pinched them shut with her thick fingers. When the dumplings had overboiled in the too-salty water, she put them on a cold, wet, drippy plate and sent them into the dining room.

The aristocrat bit into a dumpling and cried out in pain. "I've broken a tooth on a cherry pit!" The lady of the manor was furious.

"Take these back!" she ordered Ivan. "Send out the new cook. I wish to speak with her."

Olya rushed into the dining room.

The lady of the manor stared at her coldly and said, "These dumplings are terrible."

Olya smiled like a snake. "It is that girl Paranka, my lady," she hissed. "I told her to let me make the dumplings, but she wouldn't listen. She is so useless—no help at all."

"Paranka is young, and you must teach her," said the lady, her tone softening, "but don't let it happen again." Back in the kitchen, Olya laughed at her own cleverness. "Not a word from any of you," she snapped at the servants, "or I'll have Paranka sacked¹!"

¹ sacked—dismissed from a job.

Days passed, and whenever a meal was not pleasing to the lady, Olya blamed it on Paranka.

The day came when the gardener brought a basket of sweet, ripe, purple plums. As everyone made ready to serve the midday meal, Olya ordered Paranka to make plum dumplings for dessert.

“And if you tell anyone that you made them,” she threatened, “I’ll have you sent to live with the pigs.” Paranka nodded and reached for a bowl.

“And, by the way,” said Olya, yawning, “I’m going to have a rest. So you’ll have to serve the soup and all of the courses, too.” Then Olya sneaked some sweets from the cupboard, which she always kept locked, and retired to her bedroom by the kitchen. Soon she was snoring heavily.

“That Olya!” steamed Paranka as she flew about the kitchen giving direction to the other servants. She ladled out the soup and served the bread rolls. She arranged the fish, meats, and *kovbasa* onto platters and the *holubtsi* and vegetables into bowls. Hurrying to make the dumplings, she raced to the flour bin. She threw open the lid and gasped. There was hardly any flour left! Lazy Olya had forgotten to order more to be ground. Paranka scraped the last of the flour from the bin and mixed her dough.

“There isn’t much, but hopefully the dumplings will work,” she told herself. While the dough rested, Paranka washed and pitted the plums. Just as she was about to start making dumplings, Ivan burst through the door.

“A most distinguished guest has arrived!” he announced, rushing into the kitchen. “He is to join the master’s table for dessert.” Ivan turned to Paranka. “This guest is very important. You must help our master make a good impression.”

“I’m making plum dumplings, but—” started Paranka.

“Ah, that is good!” interrupted Ivan. “They are the master’s favorite. Your dumplings would warm the heart of any aristocrat. Hurry! Work, Paranka, and prosperity could be ours!”

Ivan rushed out of the kitchen before Paranka could say another word. “But there’s no flour to make more dumplings!” she wailed.

“What are you going to do?” asked the scullery maid.

Paranka shook her head. She paced the floor in front of the cooking fire and pondered her dilemma. The fire crackled gently, whispering to her.

Suddenly in the small, friendly flames Paranka saw an image of Babka, the beloved old cook. “Oh, Babka!” Paranka cried. “Please help me.”

The image smiled at Paranka. Then the flames flickered, and pictures began to emerge. The first showed the plums as they stood on the table. The second showed a white sheet on a clothesline flapping in the breeze. Then the image grew smoky and turned into a whirlpool of water, spinning round and round, until it dissolved into the flames and a puff of smoke.

Babka’s image has given me a riddle to solve, thought Paranka. What could it mean?

Paranka quickly but gently rolled the dough onto the table. As she rolled, she grew calmer. She thought over the riddle she had seen in the fire: the plums, a bedsheet, and a rolling swirl of water. How could she make a dessert from a bedsheet? It was crazy! As if in a dream, she rolled the dough thinner and thinner. Could it possibly stretch to make enough? But when she looked, it was too thin to make proper dumplings. It was thin like a sheet.

Go on to the next page.

“That’s it!” exclaimed Paranka. She brushed the stretched dough with melted butter, then topped it with sliced plums and honey. Taking one edge, she rolled it over and over, as she would to make a poppy seed roll. She rolled it like a bedsheet into a whirlpool. Then she cut the roll into two long pieces and placed them in the hot oven to bake.

When Ivan returned to the kitchen, Paranka was serving warm slices of thick, flaky pastry filled with sweet plums onto plates. She sprinkled each slice with poppy seeds and a drizzle of buckwheat honey, then placed a generous dab of rich sour cream on the top.

The delicious smells soon woke Olya. She stumbled into the kitchen, rubbed her eyes, and yawned.

“These are not dumplings!” she scolded Paranka. “How dare you disobey me!” Olya grabbed the dessert from Paranka and prepared to toss it into the fire, but Ivan stopped her.

“Stop, I beg you, Olya,” Ivan said. “While you were resting, a distinguished guest arrived. We have nothing else to serve him for dessert.”

“Is that so?” Olya sneered. “If the lady doesn’t like this strange dessert, tell her that Paranka made it. But if she does like it, be sure to tell her that I made it.”

“As you wish,” said Ivan, gritting his teeth. The servers took the dessert into the dining room. Soon Ivan returned.

“They like it!” he said. The servants cheered, but not Olya. She grumbled jealously. “The master and the lady would like to have a word with the cook of the dessert,” Ivan announced.

“That’s me!” said Olya. She primped her hair and rushed into the dining room.

“Cook, it seems you have made a new dessert to celebrate our guest’s visit,” said the lady. “How did you make it?”

Olya, who didn’t have a clue how Paranka had made the dessert, was quick to boast all the same. “I chose only the finest flour and the sweetest plums . . .,” she began.

“It’s delicious!” exclaimed the guest. He turned to his host. “I simply must have your cook. She must come to my manor house and make this wonderful dessert for all of my guests.”

“Very well,” commanded the aristocrat, not wanting to offend his guest. “She will go with you today.” Olya, who was taken completely by surprise, was, for once, speechless. Paranka, Ivan, and the other servants happily waved good-bye as Olya trundled away behind the guest’s carriage, in a pig’s cart filled with heaping baskets of ripe plums and squawking geese.

After the carriage had gone, the lady of the manor complained, “I am tired of replacing cooks just to have them taken away.”

“My lady, may I suggest that you put Paranka in charge of the kitchen?” said Ivan. “She is young, but she is very capable.” Desperate, the lady took the butler’s advice and appointed Paranka head cook on a trial basis.

Olya went to the guest’s fine manor house, but she didn’t know how to make the rolled plum dessert and was eventually let go. The rolled pastry, however, traveled widely throughout central Europe. Eventually the artful cooks of Hungary and Austria made it into a grand dessert. World famous, it became known by the German name for whirlpool—strudel. As for Paranka, she stayed on at the manor and became a great cook, and the aristocrat and his wife were pleased to find that she made very tasty fruit dumplings after all.

Go on to the next page.

TDA Prompt:

The passage “Paranka’s Dumplings” is about two cooks who work in the same kitchen. Write an essay analyzing how the character traits of Paranka and Olya contribute to the theme of the passage. Use evidence from the passage to support your response.

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 letter of recommendation that the student editor of the school yearbook is writing for another student.

To Whom It May Concern:

Robert Leone has been a dedicated member of the staff for our school yearbook for the last two years. Not only is he highly motivated and intelligent, but he has a really laid-back personality and maintains his calm even in stressful situations. These qualities, among others, have made him an extremely valued member of our team.

Which phrase from the letter should be rewritten in order to maintain a formal style?

- A. a dedicated member of the staff
- B. has a really laid-back personality
- C. maintains his calm even in stressful situations
- D. an extremely valued member of our team

2. Read the sentences.

Last summer, my aunt said that her and my uncle were going to take my cousins and me hiking at Wildcat Mountain State Park. My aunt said that we would probably travel to the park in August, but then my uncle fell down some stairs and broke his ankle. Now we're going to wait until later this autumn for our trip so my uncle's ankle will have time to heal and he will be able to hike.

Which underlined part in the sentences is written incorrectly?

- A. my aunt said that her and my uncle
- B. to take my cousins and me
- C. we would probably travel to the park
- D. so my uncle's ankle will have time to heal

Go on to the next page.

3. A student is writing a report about a man named Mathew Brady. Read the information that was found in an online encyclopedia.

Mathew Brady (c. 1822–1896) was a photographer who lived during the time of the Civil War. He captured on film many important leaders of the era, including United States presidents and generals. President Abraham Lincoln was one of Brady’s most notable subjects. Some argue, in fact, that Brady’s photographs of Lincoln helped to strengthen Lincoln’s fame.

Which is the **best** paraphrase of the information from the encyclopedia?

- A. Of all the people Brady photographed, President Abraham Lincoln was probably the most notable subject. In fact, some people argue that Brady’s photographs of Lincoln helped to make the president even more famous than he already was.
- B. One famous person that Brady took pictures of was President Abraham Lincoln. Some people believe that Brady’s photographs of Lincoln even helped to strengthen Lincoln’s fame.
- C. One of the most famous people Brady photographed during the Civil War was President Abraham Lincoln. It is believed that Brady’s pictures of Lincoln may have even contributed to making Lincoln even more popular and better known.
- D. Abraham Lincoln, who was the United States president during the Civil War, was one of Brady’s subjects. Some say, in fact, that Brady’s photographs of Lincoln are what made him famous.

STOP.



STOP.

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

Cave of the Mounds

1. How does the speaker's description of the busy life on Ebenezer Brigham's farm mainly contribute to the presentation? Choose **two** answers.
 - A. It shows that it is quite common for large caves to be found beneath farmland.
 - B. It proves that the cave is one of the greatest natural treasures in the state of Wisconsin.
 - C. It suggests that the work being done on the farm affected the appearance of the cave.
 - D. It offers one reason that no one was aware that there was a cave underneath the farm.
 - E. It develops the feeling of surprise at the discovery of a large cave below the farm.

2. According to Cave of the Mounds general manager Joe Klimczak, why are people naturally drawn to caves?
 - A. because people long ago used to live in caves
 - B. because caves exist in so many different areas of the world
 - C. because people enjoy learning the story of how each cave was named
 - D. because new caves are still being discovered to this day

Go on to the next page.

3. How does the speaker **best** support the claim that going to Cave of the Mounds can be an adventurous experience?
- A. by including a quotation from the cave’s manager about the history of the cave
 - B. by providing a detailed description of the unique qualities of the cave
 - C. by noting how the cave’s owners improved the cave for visitors
 - D. by explaining what it was like for the miners to first discover the cave



STOP.

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

The Robot Debate

“We should get a Worker Robot,” Max said, trying to persuade his father. Dad was heating a bowl of soup, which sat on the countertop in the kitchen. The counter automatically sensed what was in his bowl and used magnetic energy to warm it to the proper temperature.

“Every family has one!” Max added for extra emphasis. “They can do boring chores like cleaning the bathroom.”

“People shouldn’t always rely on machines to perform their tasks,” Dad responded matter-of-factly.

“But machines make life easier,” Max argued, “so you have more time to play baseball or ride hover bikes.”

“Well, if you organize your schedule on the Master Screen, you can plan for those activities,” Dad stated, pointing to the electronic bulletin board on the kitchen wall. When a family member touched the screen, it recognized the person’s fingerprint and displayed his or her daily schedule.

Max sighed, knowing he had lost this debate. It was time to pack his bag anyway. He was going camping tomorrow with his Uncle Stephen and cousin Dawn.

The next morning, Max piled into Uncle Stephen’s van hauling his duffel bag behind him. Dawn greeted him cheerfully, but Max didn’t respond. He was too busy staring at the object packed into the seat next to her: a Worker Robot.

“His name’s Stanley,” Dawn said. “We’ve had him for a month.”

At the campground, Uncle Stephen unloaded Stanley, and Max admired the robot’s sleek rocket shape. Stanley effortlessly floated on air, several inches above the ground. When Dawn touched Stanley’s front panel, a lighted menu appeared.

“Do you want to program Stanley to set up our tents?” Dawn asked Max. “You can tell him to collect firewood and to unpack our duffel bags too.”

Max leapt at the opportunity. His fingers danced across Stanley’s menu, tapping the options and entering the appropriate commands. When Max was finished, Stanley beeped, and two automated arms extended from the slots in Stanley’s sides. With a high-pitched swoosh, Stanley zipped toward the nylon bag that contained a tent and unzipped it.

Max watched, wide-eyed, as Stanley connected the tent poles and set them into place.

“Dad’s taking us fishing down by the lake while Stanley sets up camp,” Dawn said.

“Great! I’ll get my fishing rod,” Max said. Fishing was one activity he did not plan to delegate to a robot.

Go on to the next page.

When Max, Dawn, and Uncle Stephen returned from their excursion, the tents stood beneath a shady oak. Stanley floated nearby.

“Let’s build a campfire and cook some beans,” Uncle Stephen said.

Max and Dawn fetched some logs from Stanley’s sizable stack of firewood to help Uncle Stephen. Unfortunately, the wood was mucky and damp. Stanley had not comprehended that firewood needed to be dry in order to burn. Max’s stomach rumbled as he helped Dawn hunt for some dry branches to use for the fire.

Later, Dawn and Max discovered Stanley’s next blunder. They had programmed Stanley to unpack Max’s belongings in one of the tents, but instead, he had emptied everything out onto the floor of the van.

Dawn sighed as she and Max scooped up armfuls of clothes and transported them into the tent.

“It’s not really Stanley’s fault,” Max said, defending the robot. “We didn’t tell him specifically where to put my clothes.”

The rest of the evening passed by peacefully until heavy, threatening clouds began to roll into the sky. A stiff northern breeze with a sharp bite soon chased the family into their tents.

Max burrowed deep into his sleeping bag, thankful for its warmth as he drifted to sleep. Later, the rain pounded down in leaden sheets. Before long, its icy, wet fingers seeped into his sleeping bag, waking him suddenly.

“What’s happening?” Dawn asked as she ran into the tent where Max and Uncle Stephen were sleeping.

Uncle Stephen clicked on their electric lantern and surveyed the situation.

“Stanley must have pitched our tents in a low spot,” Uncle Stephen concluded. “The rainwater is pooling beneath us.”

“I’m cold,” Dawn said, shivering. Max could feel goose bumps forming on his skin as well.

“We’ll have to sleep in the van,” Uncle Stephen informed them. “Grab whatever is still dry and let’s go.”

Fifteen minutes later, they had all settled stiffly into the seats of the van. Wiggling to get comfortable, Max spied Stanley resting on the floor.

For the first time, Max genuinely understood Dad’s logic. Robots like Stanley couldn’t analyze situations or consider different outcomes the way people could. Clearly, Max would need to develop some skills of his own. There was a lot he still needed to learn—starting with how to camp. Next time, Max decided, he would depend not on a machine but on himself.

1. Read the sentences from the passage.

Stanley had not comprehended that firewood needed to be dry in order to burn. Max's stomach rumbled as he helped Dawn hunt for some dry branches to use for the fire.

How do the sentences mainly contribute to the development of the plot?

- A. They show that Max is starting to wish he had not come along on the trip.
- B. They hint that Max will soon begin to understand his dad's point of view.
- C. They signal that Max and Dawn's treatment of Stanley has not been fair.
- D. They prove that Max knows more about camping than he realizes.

2. Read the sentences from the passage.

Max burrowed deep into his sleeping bag, thankful for its warmth as he drifted to sleep. Later, the rain pounded down in leaden sheets. Before long, its icy, wet fingers seeped into his sleeping bag, waking him suddenly.

Which statement **best** describes how the words in the sentences impact the tone of the passage?

- A. The words shift the tone from content to uneasy.
- B. The words shift the tone from curious to bored.
- C. The words shift the tone from humorous to serious.
- D. The words shift the tone from cheerful to angry.

Go on to the next page.

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

Part A

Which sentence states a major theme of the passage?

- A. Machines can do work faster and better than humans can.
- B. Humans should use machines to help them plan for the future.
- C. Machines give humans the opportunity to spend more time enjoying life.
- D. Humans should be careful not to rely too much on machines.

Part B

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

- A. When a family member touched the screen, it recognized the person's fingerprint and displayed his or her daily schedule.
- B. When Max, Dawn, and Uncle Stephen returned from their excursion, the tents stood beneath a shady oak.
- C. They had programmed Stanley to unpack Max's belongings in one of the tents, but instead, he had emptied everything out onto the floor of the van.
- D. Uncle Stephen clicked on their electric lantern and surveyed the situation.

Go on to the next page.

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

Water That You Can . . . Eat?

There's no doubt that people benefit from drinking water. Many studies have shown that drinking plenty of water on a daily basis is good for our health. People are heeding that advice, and millions of people choose to buy bottled water. They guzzle it down in order to stay hydrated.

Unfortunately, many of these plastic water bottles are not being recycled. Research shows that consumers in the United States recycle only about 20 percent of their water bottles. This means that every second, 1,500 plastic water bottles enter either the nation's landfills or the world's oceans. It can take centuries for these bottles to decompose. Because of these serious effects on the environment, it is hardly surprising that Canada and other countries are considering a total ban on plastic water bottles.

Tiny Size, Big Solution

For the last several years, three designers from Imperial College in London, England, have been working to address the problem of plastic water bottles. This team has a history of creative success. They have used sealed bags full of empty plastic bottles to help build bridges, arches, and other structures. They have even invented a robotic suitcase called Hop that can follow its owner around! The team's new goal, according to their company, Skipping Rocks Lab, is to "make packaging waste disappear." To achieve that goal, these designers have developed a unique product they call Ooho.

When people first see Ooho, they are both curious and confused. Some people think the product looks like a tiny jellyfish. Others think it looks like a small water balloon. Believe it or not, the Ooho is several small gulps of water encased in a golf-ball-sized bubble of clear, edible gel. If you pick one up, it sits in your hand, wobbling slightly. You can poke a hole in the casing and drink the water out of it. You can also pop the entire bubble in your mouth—no bottle needed!

A Creative Outer Covering

Ooho's gel covering is made from seaweed. It is virtually tasteless and easy for the body to digest. If people would rather not eat it, however, the casing can be thrown away. In less than a month, it will break down completely.

The gel casing is very affordable to make. First, a ball of water is frozen in a special chemical solution. Next, it is soaked in a solution made of brown algae. According to Skipping Rocks Lab, each bubble costs less than two cents to make. It is, therefore, a far cheaper alternative to making plastic bottles.

When the three London designers came up with the idea of Ooho, they went online to try to collect the funding they needed to get started. They were startled by how fast people signed up to become investors! It did not take long before Skipping Rocks Lab exceeded its goal and had raised one million dollars. The Ooho product was well on its way!

Go on to the next page.

The Future of Ooho

Since the fund-raiser, the company has been working hard. They have been figuring out the flaws and searching for possible solutions. For example, the Ooho is great if someone just wants a single gulp of water. But what if the person is especially thirsty and wants more? Skipping Rocks Lab is exploring the idea of making bigger bubbles. They are also searching for a way to link multiple bubbles together, for a larger drink of water. Another problem with the product has been how to transport it in packaging that is safe for the environment but still protects the bubbles from breaking.

To gauge people's interest in the Ooho product, the designers have set up booths at various events. They already have plans in place to distribute their bubbles next year at sporting events like marathons, as well as at entertainment venues and concerts. If Ooho becomes popular, people across the country may soon find themselves eating their water instead of drinking it!

Go on to the next page.

4. How does paragraph 2 mainly support the author’s purpose?
- A. by suggesting that some countries would be more likely than others to use Ooho
 - B. by detailing how Ooho is different from plastic water bottles
 - C. by explaining how Ooho would affect the environment
 - D. by showing why a product like Ooho is necessary
5. Which **two** sentences **best** introduce the idea that the design team is experienced in developing new types of products? Choose **two** answers.
- A. For the last several years, three designers from Imperial College in London, England, have been working to address the problem of plastic water bottles.
 - B. They have used sealed bags full of empty plastic bottles to help build bridges, arches, and other structures.
 - C. They have even invented a robotic suitcase called Hop that can follow its owner around!
 - D. The team’s new goal, according to their company, Skipping Rocks Lab, is to “make packaging waste disappear.”
 - E. To achieve that goal, these designers have developed a unique product they call Ooho.

Go on to the next page.

6. How is the idea that some features of Ooho still need to be improved elaborated on in the passage?
- A. by comparing Ooho water bubbles to traditional water bottles
 - B. by including examples of what Skipping Rocks Lab has been working on after the money for Ooho was raised
 - C. by providing information about the process for making an Ooho water bubble
 - D. by pointing out how people reacted when Skipping Rocks Lab first introduced Ooho



STOP.

APPENDIX A—LISTENING PASSAGE: CAVE OF THE MOUNDS

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.

Cave of the Mounds

In the shadows of the Wisconsin hills known as the Blue Mounds, a man named Ebenezer Brigham enjoyed a busy, prosperous life on his land. Pioneers passed through his trading post, and many stayed at his inn. For years, life bustled as usual on the surface of the land. No one realized that not far below, a silent, stunning other world existed. It was not until 1939, after the land had passed to Ebenezer's great-nephew, that the underground world was revealed while limestone miners were blasting in a quarry. When the rocky surface broke away, a huge, ballroom-sized cavern was discovered. From the cavern, winding tunnels led to numerous other rooms. Wisconsin's Cave of the Mounds, one of the state's greatest treasures, had been discovered.

Soon, the cave's owners constructed walkways and installed lights. Then they opened the cave to the public. More than 59,000 people flocked to see the natural wonder during the first eight weeks, and with good reason. Its mysterious depths allow people to explore places rarely seen in their daily lives.

"I think caves specifically have an allure because we, as a species, used them for shelter in our ancient past," says general manager Joe Klimczak. "It feels adventurous because people are not used to being underground."

And adventurous it is. Visitors descend winding pathways and must sometimes duck and turn sideways to fit through narrow sections. Inside the damp, shadowy cave, golden lights glow on crystal-clear pools of water and majestic, striking rock formations. Stalactites hang from the roof like enormous icicles, and stalagmites rise from the floor like pillars in a castle ruin. Colorful minerals seem to be oozing from cracks in the walls. Over time, these, too, will grow to become strange limestone sculptures.

Since its opening, Cave of the Mounds has hosted millions of visitors. Its strange, glittering formations offer a fascinating detour from everyday life.

APPENDIX B—SUMMARY DATA

Grade 6

Sample Number	Alignment	Answer Key	Depth of Knowledge	Annotations
Session 1				
1	CCSS-1: 6.W.2		3	Students need to analyze how character traits contribute to the theme of the passage.
Session 2				
1	CCSS-1: 6.W.1d	B	2	Students need to find the phrase in the paragraph that needs to be rewritten in order to maintain a formal style. Option B is the correct answer. The other options are already written in a formal style.
2	CCSS-1: 6.L.1a	A	1	Students need to ensure that correct pronouns are used in the sentences. Option A is the correct answer. The other options already use correct pronouns.
3	CCSS-1: 6.W.8	C	2	Students need to gather relevant information from print sources and paraphrase the information. Option C is the correct answer. The other options do not paraphrase.
Session 3				
1	CCSS-1: 6.SL.2	D/E	2	After listening to the presentation, students need to select the two options that explain how the author's description of a busy life on the Brigham farm contributes to the presentation. Options D and E are the correct answers. The other options are not ways the author's description of the busy life on the Brigham farm contribute to the presentation.
2	CCSS-1: 6.SL.2	A	2	After listening to the presentation, students need to interpret information presented and then explain why people are naturally drawn to the caves. Option A is the correct answer. The other options do not interpret the information accurately as presented in the presentation.
3	CCSS-1: 6.SL.3	B	3	After listening to the presentation, students need to find the support for the claim that going to Cave of the Mounds can be an adventurous experience. Option B is the correct answer. The other options do not support the claim.

Grade 6

Sample Number	Alignment	Answer Key	Depth of Knowledge	Annotations
Session 4				
1	CCSS-1: 6.RL.5	B	2	Students need to analyze how the sentences from the passage contribute to the development of the plot. Option B is the correct answer. The other options do not contribute to the development of the plot.
2	CCSS-1: 6.RL.4	A	3	Students need to analyze how the words used in the sentences impact the tone of the passage. Option A is the correct answer. The other options do not describe the impact of the words on the tone of the passage.
3	CCSS-1: 6.RL.2	D/C	3	Students need to determine a theme of the passage and then find support. In Part A, option D is the correct answer. The other options are not themes of the passage. In Part B, option C is the correct answer. The other options in Part B do not support the theme from Part A.
4	CCSS-1: 6.RI.6	D	2	Students need to determine the author's purpose of the passage and explain how paragraph 2 supports the author's purpose. Option D is the correct answer. The other options do not explain how paragraph 2 supports the author's purpose.
5	CCSS-1: 6.RI.3	Students need to choose any two of B, C, E	2	Students need to select two of the three sentences that best introduce the idea that the design team is experienced in developing new types of products. The correct answers are B, C, and E. Students will earn full credit for selecting two of the correct answers. The other options do not introduce the idea that the design team is experienced in developing new types of products.
6	CCSS-1: 6.RI.3	B	2	Students need to analyze how the idea that some features of Ooho still need to be improved is elaborated on in the passage. Option B is the correct answer. The other options do not provide elaboration about how Ooho still needs to be improved.

APPENDIX C—SAMPLE LISTENING STIMULUS COMPLEXITY ANALYSIS

Informational Stimulus—Cave of the Mounds

Grade 6

Recommended Placement for Assessment

The quantitative Easy Listening Formula (ELF) indicates that this document is at least suitable for a *reader* at the 7th grade, fourth 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 6 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 6.

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: Medium Complexity

Vocabulary: Medium Complexity

Delivery: audio not available at this time

KNOWLEDGE DEMANDS

Subject Matter Knowledge: Medium Complexity

Allusions/References: Medium 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 6

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 6

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 6

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—The Robot Debate****Grade 6****Recommended Placement for Assessment**

The quantitative measures of several readability programs suggest an appropriate placement at the grade 6–8 band. The qualitative review supports grade 6 based on the subject matter 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 6.

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 6

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 6

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—Water That You Can . . . Eat?

Grade 6

Recommended Placement for Assessment

The quantitative measures of several readability programs suggest an appropriate placement at the grade 6–8 band. The qualitative review supports grade 6 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 6.

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 6

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 6

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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