



Department
of Education

Ohio's State Tests

ITEM RELEASE

SPRING 2019

**GRADE 8
ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS**

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**Grade 8 English Language Arts
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Content Summary and Answer Key**

Question No.*	Item Type	Topic	Content Standard	Depth of Knowledge	Answer Key	Points
1	Multiple Choice	Literary	Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. (L.8.5)	Level 2	C	1 point
2	Multi-Select	Literary	Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision. (RL.8.3)	Level 2	A, E	1 point
3	Multiple Choice	Literary	Analyze how differences in the points of view and perspectives of the characters and the audience or reader (e.g., created through the use of dramatic irony) create effects such as suspense or humor. (RL.8.6)	Level 2	C	1 point
4	Multiple Choice	Literary	Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. (L.8.5)	Level 2	C	1 point
5	Hot Text	Literary	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning, mood, and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts. (RL.8.4)	Level 3	---	1 point
6	Multiple Choice	Literary	Analyze how a modern work of fiction alludes to themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, and religious literary texts, such as (but not limited to) the Bible and The Epic of Gilgamesh, including describing how the material is rendered new. (RL.8.9)	Level 2	D	1 point

* The question number matches the item number in the Item Level Report in the Online Reporting System. The items are numbered sequentially in the practice site.

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Content Summary and Answer Key**

Question No.*	Item Type	Topic	Content Standard	Depth of Knowledge	Answer Key	Points
7	Evidence-Based Selected Response	Literary	Analyze literary text development. a. Determine a theme of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot. b. Incorporate a theme and its relationship to other story elements into an objective summary of the text. <i>(RI.8.2)</i>	Level 3	D; A, D	2 points
28	Hot Text	Informational	Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text. <i>(RI.8.1)</i>	Level 1	---	1 point
29	Multiple Choice	Informational	Analyze how a text makes connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories). <i>(RI.8.3)</i>	Level 2	C	1 point
30	Hot Text	Informational	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. <i>(RI.8.8)</i>	Level 2	---	1 point
31	Multiple Choice	Informational	Analyze in detail the structure of a specific paragraph in a text, including the role of particular sentences in developing and refining a key concept. <i>(RI.8.5)</i>	Level 2	B	1 point

* The question number matches the item number in the Item Level Report in the Online Reporting System. The items are numbered sequentially in the practice site.

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Content Summary and Answer Key**

Question No.*	Item Type	Topic	Content Standard	Depth of Knowledge	Answer Key	Points
32	Evidence-Based Selected Response	Informational	Determine an author's perspective or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints. (RI.8.6)	Level 3	B; D	2 points
33	Extended Response	Writing	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content. (W.8.2)	Level 4	---	10 points

** The question number matches the item number in the Item Level Report in the Online Reporting System. The items are numbered sequentially in the practice site.*

Depth of Knowledge (DOK)

Depth of Knowledge (DOK) refers to the complexity of thinking required to complete a task in a given item. Items with a DOK 1 designation focus on the recall of information, such as definitions and terms, and simple procedures. Items with a DOK 2 designation require students to make decisions, solve problems, make accurate generalizations, or locate supportive details. Items with a DOK 3 designation feature higher-order cognitive tasks such as critiquing a statement and forming a conclusion, explaining, justifying, or proving a statement, or approaching abstract and complex problems. For ELA, 2-3 items will be developed at the DOK 3 level for each set of items written to a passage or passage set. Items with a DOK 4 designation require the need for information to be synthesized, applied, and analyzed. The DOK 4 designation may be used for the development of extended response items in ELA.

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Stimulus for Questions 1 – 7

Stimulus for Questions 1 – 7

Passage 1: Echo and Narcissus

by Thomas Bulfinch

Narcissus was a handsome young man who rejected girl after girl because he was arrogant. Eventually, the nymph Echo fell in love with him, but was also rejected. Heartbroken, she asked the gods to curse him because of his arrogance and the pain he caused. Because Echo was a favorite of one of the goddesses, her request was granted.

- 1 There was a clear fountain, with water like silver, to which the shepherds never drove their flocks, nor the mountain goats resorted, nor any of the beasts of the forest; neither was it defaced with fallen leaves or branches; but the grass grew fresh around it, and the rocks sheltered it from the sun. Hither came one day the youth, fatigued with hunting, heated and thirsty. He stooped down to drink, and saw his own image in the water; he thought it was some beautiful water-spirit living in the fountain. He stood gazing with admiration at those bright eyes, those locks curled like the locks of Bacchus or Apollo, the rounded cheeks, the ivory neck, the parted lips, and the glow of health and exercise over all. He fell in love with himself. He brought his lips near to take a kiss; he plunged his arms in to embrace the beloved object. It fled at the touch, but returned again after a moment and renewed the fascination. He could not tear himself away; he lost all thought of food or rest, while he hovered over the brink of the fountain gazing upon his own image. He talked with the supposed spirit: "Why, beautiful being, do you shun me? Surely my face is not one to repel you. The nymphs love me, and you yourself look not indifferent upon me. When I stretch forth my arms you do the same; and you smile upon me and answer my beckonings with the like." His tears fell into the water and disturbed the image. As he saw it depart, he exclaimed, "Stay, I entreat¹ you! Let me at least gaze upon you, if I may not touch you." With this, and much more of the same kind, he cherished the flame that consumed him, so that by degrees he lost his color, his vigor, and the beauty which formerly had so charmed the nymph Echo.

¹entreat: request or beg

Excerpt from "Echo and Narcissus" by Thomas Bulfinch, from *Bulfinch's Mythology*. In the public domain.

**Passage 2: from *The
Picture of Dorian Gray***
by Oscar Wilde

Obsessed with the youth and beauty of a portrait that has been drawn of him, Dorian Gray wishes for the painting to age while he remains young. After the wish is granted, Dorian begins to have second thoughts.

- 2 A feeling of pain crept over him as he thought of the desecration¹ that was in store for the fair face on the canvas. Once, in boyish mockery of Narcissus, he had kissed, or feigned to kiss, those painted lips that now smiled so cruelly at him. Morning after morning he had sat before the portrait wondering at its beauty, almost enamoured² of it, as it seemed to him at times. Was it to alter now with every mood to which he yielded? Was it to become a monstrous and loathsome thing, to be hidden away in a locked room, to be shut out from the sunlight that had so often touched to brighter gold the waving wonder of its hair? The pity of it! the pity of it!
- 3 For a moment, he thought of praying that the horrible sympathy that existed between him and the picture might cease. It had changed in answer to a prayer; perhaps in answer to a prayer it might remain unchanged. And yet, who, that knew anything about life, would surrender the chance of remaining always young, however fantastic that chance might be, or with what fateful consequences it might be fraught?³ Besides, was it really under his control? Had it indeed been prayer that had produced the substitution? Might there not be some curious scientific reason for it all? If thought could exercise its influence upon a living organism, might not thought exercise an influence upon dead and inorganic things? Nay, without thought or conscious desire, might not things external to ourselves vibrate in unison with our moods and passions, atom calling to atom in secret love or strange affinity?⁴ But the reason was of no importance. He would never again tempt by a prayer any terrible power. If the picture was to alter, it was to alter. That was all. Why inquire too closely into it?
- 4 For there would be a real pleasure in watching it. He would be able to follow his mind into its secret places. This portrait would be to him the most magical of mirrors. As it had revealed to him his own body, so it would reveal to him his own soul. And when

winter came upon it, he would still be standing where spring trembles on the verge of summer. When the blood crept from its face, and left behind a pallid⁵ mask of chalk with leaden eyes, he would keep the glamour of boyhood. Not one blossom of his loveliness would ever fade. Not one pulse of his life would ever weaken. Like the gods of the Greeks, he would be strong, and fleet, and joyous. What did it matter what happened to the coloured image on the canvas? He would be safe. That was everything.

¹desecration: disrespectful treatment

²enamoured: in love with or fascinated by

³fraught: filled with

⁴affinity: attraction or natural liking

⁵pallid: pale

Excerpt from *The Picture of Dorian Gray* by Oscar Wilde. In the public domain.

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Question 1

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 1

Read this sentence from Passage 1.

"As he saw it depart, he exclaimed, 'Stay, I entreat you! Let me at least gaze upon you, if I may not touch you.' With this, and much more of the same kind, he cherished the flame that consumed him, so that by degrees he lost his color, his vigor, and the beauty which formerly had so charmed the nymph Echo." (paragraph 1)

What does the phrase "the flame that consumed him" emphasize?

- Ⓐ the effect of the water on Narcissus's health
- Ⓑ the anger of the gods toward Narcissus
- Ⓒ the intensity of Narcissus's emotions
- Ⓓ the capacity Narcissus has for love

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Literary

Content Standard: Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. (L.8.5)

Depth of Knowledge: Level 2

Items with a DOK 2 designation require students to make decisions, solve problems, make accurate generalizations, or locate supportive details.

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. While the second portion of the sentence reveals what happens to Narcissus, the target phrase is not directly tied to the water or to Narcissus's health.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. While Narcissus was cursed by the gods, this phrase is not about the intensity of their anger; rather, it shows the intensity with which Narcissus was obsessed with himself.

Rationale for Option C: **Key** – The flame is a metaphor for his obsession with his reflection and like fire consumes wood, it is consuming him.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. While Narcissus is in love, it is with his reflection, and the wider implication is that this is a shallow, superficial love, not a broad and generous love.

Sample Response: 1 point

Read this sentence from Passage 1.

"As he saw it depart, he exclaimed, 'Stay, I entreat you! Let me at least gaze upon you, if I may not touch you.' With this, and much more of the same kind, he cherished the flame that consumed him, so that by degrees he lost his color, his vigor, and the beauty which formerly had so charmed the nymph Echo." (paragraph 1)

What does the phrase "the flame that consumed him" emphasize?

- ☐ Ⓐ the effect of the water on Narcissus's health
- ☐ Ⓑ the anger of the gods toward Narcissus
- ☒ Ⓒ the intensity of Narcissus's emotions
- ☐ Ⓓ the capacity Narcissus has for love

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Question 2

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 2

Read these sentences from Passage 1.

“Why, beautiful being, do you shun me? Surely my face is not one to repel you. The nymphs love me, and you yourself look not indifferent upon me.” (paragraph 1)

Which **two** qualities do these sentences reveal about Narcissus?

- ☐ He is vain.
- ☐ He is nervous.
- ☐ He finds falling in love distressing.
- ☐ He can easily prove that he is a good person.
- ☐ He believes other people find him attractive.

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Literary

Content Standard: Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision. (RL.8.3)

Depth of Knowledge: Level 2

Items with a DOK 2 designation require students to make decisions, solve problems, make accurate generalizations, or locate supportive details.

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for First Option: **Key** – Narcissus is literally in love with his own appearance and is confident in his beauty.

Rationale for Second Option: This is incorrect. This is a misreading of "Surely my face is not one to repel you"; he is confident in his beauty, not questioning or nervous about his looks.

Rationale for Third Option: This is incorrect. While the sentences show confusion on Narcissus's part, they don't show distress or anguish about the act of falling in love itself.

Rationale for Fourth Option: This is incorrect. This is a misreading of the purpose of Narcissus saying, "The nymphs love me, and you yourself look not indifferent upon me." He is using this to support his assertion that he is attractive, not that people like him for his actions/behavior.

Rationale for Fifth Option: **Key** – "The nymphs love me" shows how Narcissus not only considers himself beautiful but is accustomed to others having the same view that he does regarding his youth and beauty.

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Question 2

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 1 point

Read these sentences from Passage 1.

“Why, beautiful being, do you shun me? Surely my face is not one to repel you. The nymphs love me, and you yourself look not indifferent upon me.” (paragraph 1)

Which **two** qualities do these sentences reveal about Narcissus?

- ☒ He is vain.
- ☐ He is nervous.
- ☐ He finds falling in love distressing.
- ☐ He can easily prove that he is a good person.
- ☒ He believes other people find him attractive.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (1 point) because the two correct choices are selected.

Sample Response: 0 points

Read these sentences from Passage 1.

“Why, beautiful being, do you shun me? Surely my face is not one to repel you. The nymphs love me, and you yourself look not indifferent upon me.” (paragraph 1)

Which **two** qualities do these sentences reveal about Narcissus?

- ☒ He is vain.
- ☐ He is nervous.
- ☐ He finds falling in love distressing.
- ☒ He can easily prove that he is a good person.
- ☐ He believes other people find him attractive.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because one of the selected choices is incorrect. In order to receive full credit for this item, all selections must be correct.

Sample Response: 0 points

Read these sentences from Passage 1.

“Why, beautiful being, do you shun me? Surely my face is not one to repel you. The nymphs love me, and you yourself look not indifferent upon me.” (paragraph 1)

Which **two** qualities do these sentences reveal about Narcissus?

- ☐ He is vain.
- ☒ He is nervous.
- ☐ He finds falling in love distressing.
- ☐ He can easily prove that he is a good person.
- ☒ He believes other people find him attractive.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because one of the selected choices is incorrect. In order to receive full credit for this item, all selections must be correct.

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Question 3

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 3

Read the sentence from Passage 2.

"Once, in boyish mockery of Narcissus, he had kissed, or feigned to kiss, those painted lips that now smiled so cruelly at him." (paragraph 2)

Why is Dorian's mockery ironic?

- Ⓐ He does not know that others find him unattractive.
- Ⓑ He does not understand how to show real affection.
- Ⓒ He does not realize how similar he and Narcissus are.
- Ⓓ He does not know that the painting will soon be discovered.

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Literary

Content Standard: Analyze how differences in the points of view and perspectives of the characters and the audience or reader (e.g., created through the use of dramatic irony) create effects such as suspense or humor. (RL.8.6)

Depth of Knowledge: Level 2

Items with a DOK 2 designation require students to make decisions, solve problems, make accurate generalizations, or locate supportive details.

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. There is no evidence that others find Dorian unattractive in the passage.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. Dorian's mocking kiss is not designed to show affection; it simply shows how removed he thinks he is from Narcissus.

Rationale for Option C: **Key** – Dorian is in love with himself and shows his infatuation with himself by longing to kiss his own lips just as Narcissus was obsessed with himself.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. There is no evidence that Dorian fears the painting will soon be discovered in the passage.

Sample Response: 1 point

Read the sentence from Passage 2.

"Once, in boyish mockery of Narcissus, he had kissed, or feigned to kiss, those painted lips that now smiled so cruelly at him." (paragraph 2)

Why is Dorian's mockery ironic?

- ☐ Ⓐ He does not know that others find him unattractive.
- ☐ Ⓑ He does not understand how to show real affection.
- ☒ Ⓒ He does not realize how similar he and Narcissus are.
- ☐ Ⓓ He does not know that the painting will soon be discovered.

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Question 4

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 4

Read the sentence from Passage 2.

"And when winter came upon it, he would still be standing where spring trembles on the verge of summer." (paragraph 4)

What does this sentence mean?

- Ⓐ The light illuminating the painting is influenced by the seasons.
- Ⓑ The changing seasons affect Dorian's attitude about the painting.
- Ⓒ Dorian's body will remain young while the image in the painting ages.
- Ⓓ The seasons will continue to change while the painting remains the same.

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Literary

Content Standard: Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. (L.8.5)

Depth of Knowledge: Level 2

Items with a DOK 2 designation require students to make decisions, solve problems, make accurate generalizations, or locate supportive details.

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. While Dorian notes how the light “touches” the painting in paragraph 2, seasonal light is not what the sentence refers to. Instead, the sentence uses the seasons as a metaphor for aging.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. Dorian’s attitude toward the painting is not affected by the literal changing of the seasons; instead, the seasons are used as a metaphor to describe how he feels about the fact that the image will age and he will not.

Rationale for Option C: **Key** – The seasons are used as a metaphor for aging; spring is youth, summer is adulthood; fall is middle-age, and winter is old age. Dorian is reflecting on the fact that the image will change, but his body will not.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. Although the seasons are described as changing, the painting changes too.

Sample Response: 1 point

Read the sentence from Passage 2.

“And when winter came upon it, he would still be standing where spring trembles on the verge of summer.” (paragraph 4)

What does this sentence mean?

- ☐ Ⓐ The light illuminating the painting is influenced by the seasons.
- ☐ Ⓑ The changing seasons affect Dorian’s attitude about the painting.
- ☒ Ⓒ Dorian’s body will remain young while the image in the painting ages.
- ☐ Ⓓ The seasons will continue to change while the painting remains the same.

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Question 5

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 5

Select **two** phrases from the excerpt that emphasize the dark mood of Passage 2.

"For a moment, he thought of praying that the horrible sympathy that existed between him and the picture might cease. It had changed in answer to a prayer; perhaps in answer to a prayer it might remain unchanged. And yet, who, that knew anything about life, would surrender the chance of remaining always young, however fantastic that chance might be, or with what fateful consequences it might be fraught?" (paragraph 3)

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Literary

Content Standard: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning, mood, and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts. (RL.8.4)

Depth of Knowledge: Level 3

Items with a DOK 3 designation feature higher-order cognitive tasks such as critiquing a statement and forming a conclusion, explaining, justifying, or proving a statement, or approaching abstract and complex problems. For ELA, 2-3 items will be developed at the DOK 3 level for each set of items written to a passage or passage set.

Scoring Guidelines

For this item, a full credit (1-point) response includes any TWO of the following:

- the horrible sympathy that existed
OR
- or with what fateful consequences
OR
- it might be fraught?

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Question 5

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 1 point

Select **two** phrases from the excerpt that emphasize the dark mood of Passage 2.

"For a moment, he thought of praying that the horrible sympathy that existed between him and the picture might cease. It had changed in answer to a prayer; perhaps in answer to a prayer it might remain unchanged. And yet, who, that knew anything about life, would surrender the chance of remaining always young, however fantastic that chance might be, or with what fateful consequences it might be fraught?" (paragraph 3)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (1 point) because two of the three possible correct choices are selected.

Sample Response: 1 point

Select **two** phrases from the excerpt that emphasize the dark mood of Passage 2.

"For a moment, he thought of praying that the horrible sympathy that existed between him and the picture might cease. It had changed in answer to a prayer; perhaps in answer to a prayer it might remain unchanged. And yet, who, that knew anything about life, would surrender the chance of remaining always young, however fantastic that chance might be, or with what fateful consequences it might be fraught?" (paragraph 3)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (1 point) because two of the three possible correct choices are selected.

Sample Response: 1 point

Select **two** phrases from the excerpt that emphasize the dark mood of Passage 2.

"For a moment, he thought of praying that the horrible sympathy that existed between him and the picture might cease. It had changed in answer to a prayer; perhaps in answer to a prayer it might remain unchanged. And yet, who, that knew anything about life, would surrender the chance of remaining always young, however fantastic that chance might be, or with what fateful consequences it might be fraught?" (paragraph 3)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (1 point) because two of the three possible correct choices are selected.

Sample Response: 0 points

Select **two** phrases from the excerpt that emphasize the dark mood of Passage 2.

"For a moment, he thought of praying that the horrible sympathy that existed between him and the picture might cease. It had changed in answer to a prayer; perhaps in answer to a prayer it might remain unchanged. And yet, who, that knew anything about life, would surrender the chance of remaining always young, however fantastic that chance might be, or with what fateful consequences it might be fraught?" (paragraph 3)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because one of the selected choices is incorrect. In order to receive full credit for this item, all selections must be correct.

Sample Response: 0 points

Select **two** phrases from the excerpt that emphasize the dark mood of Passage 2.

“For a moment, he thought of praying that the horrible sympathy that existed between him and the picture might cease. It had changed in answer to a prayer; perhaps in answer to a prayer it might remain unchanged. And yet, who, that knew anything about life, would surrender the chance of remaining always young, however fantastic that chance might be, or with what fateful consequences it might be fraught?” (paragraph 3)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because the choices selected are incorrect.

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Question 6

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 6

How is the painting in Passage 2 similar to the fountain in Passage 1?

- Ⓐ It is a metaphor for the changing seasons.
- Ⓑ It is a metaphor for love and relationships.
- Ⓒ It is a symbol of the main character's future.
- Ⓓ It is a symbol of the main character's love for himself.

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Literary

Content Standard: Analyze how a modern work of fiction alludes to themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, and religious literary texts, such as (but not limited to) the Bible and The Epic of Gilgamesh, including describing how the material is rendered new. (RL.8.9)

Depth of Knowledge: Level 2

Items with a DOK 2 designation require students to make decisions, solve problems, make accurate generalizations, or locate supportive details.

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. Although there are references to the seasons in both passages, the objects do not symbolize the seasons; they symbolize the main characters.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. Although both objects symbolize love in some sense, it is love of self, not romantic relationships.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. Although the painting will age in the future, this is supposed to be what literally happens in the novel; it is not a symbol of the future.

Rationale for Option D: **Key** – The painting in Wilde's novel functions like the fountain in the Greek myth: it is designed to be a reflection of a character who is consumed with self-love.

Sample Response: 1 point

How is the painting in Passage 2 similar to the fountain in Passage 1?

- ☐ Ⓐ It is a metaphor for the changing seasons.
- ☐ Ⓑ It is a metaphor for love and relationships.
- ☐ Ⓒ It is a symbol of the main character's future.
- ☒ Ⓓ It is a symbol of the main character's love for himself.

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Question 7

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 7

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

Part A

What is a shared theme of both passages?

- Ⓐ You cannot escape fate.
- Ⓑ Beauty cannot last forever.
- Ⓒ Love can be difficult to find.
- Ⓓ Appearances can be deceiving.

Part B

How is the theme from Part A represented in each passage? Select **one** answer for **each** passage.

- ☐ Narcissus believes his reflection to be another being, but he is wrong. (Passage 1)
- ☐ Narcissus thinks that the only good relationship he can have is with himself. (Passage 1)
- ☐ Narcissus has the qualities to be a successful hunter, but he catches no game. (Passage 1)
- ☐ Dorian appears to be young, but is actually older than he looks. (Passage 2)
- ☐ Dorian thinks that the way to be happy is to remain physically fit. (Passage 2)
- ☐ Dorian believes that he can be eternally youthful, but he will age like everyone else. (Passage 2)

Points Possible: 2

Topic: Literary

Content Standard: Analyze literary text development. a. Determine a theme of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot. b. Incorporate a theme and its relationship to other story elements into an objective summary of the text. *(RL.8.2)*

Depth of Knowledge: Level 3

Items with a DOK 3 designation feature higher-order cognitive tasks such as critiquing a statement and forming a conclusion, explaining, justifying, or proving a statement, or approaching abstract and complex problems. For ELA, 2-3 items will be developed at the DOK 3 level for each set of items written to a passage or passage set.

Scoring Guidelines

Part A

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. While fate is touched upon in each passage, it is in terms of what will eventually happen, or what does happen, but not the inevitability of it or being powerless to escape it.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. While Narcissus stays by the fountain until he wastes away, only Dorian fears growing old.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. While the topic of vanity and self-love is discussed in both passages, the idea that love is difficult to find is not a common theme in both passages.

Rationale for Option D: **Key** – Both passages highlight the idea that things are not as they appear: Narcissus believes his reflection is another person and falls in love; Dorian appears to be physically young but his true age (older than he appears) is reflected in the painting.

Part B

Rationale for First Option: **Key** – This supports the theme in Part A as Narcissus believes his reflection to be another person, but it is not.

Rationale for Second Option: This is incorrect. This is a misinterpretation of the text. Narcissus never realizes that he has fallen in love with himself.

Rationale for Third Option: This is incorrect. While the passage mentions that Narcissus was hunting, it doesn't say whether or not he has caught anything, and this does not support the key in Part A.

Rationale for Fourth Option: **Key** – The thought process Dorian goes through in the passage reveals that the painting will age and he will not.

Rationale for Third Option: This is incorrect. While Dorian will stay young and beautiful, he doesn't focus on the idea of fitness or strength as integral to being happy.

Rationale for Third Option: This is incorrect. This is a misread of the text; Dorian's body will remain youthful, but his painting will age. Because the passage takes place in Dorian's thoughts, one could misinterpret and believe that Dorian is deceiving himself.

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Question 7

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 2 points

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

Part A

What is a shared theme of both passages?

- ☒ (A) You cannot escape fate.
- ☐ (B) Beauty cannot last forever.
- ☐ (C) Love can be difficult to find.
- ☐ Appearances can be deceiving.

Part B

How is the theme from Part A represented in each passage? Select **one** answer for **each** passage.

- ☒ Narcissus believes his reflection to be another being, but he is wrong. (Passage 1)
- ☐ Narcissus thinks that the only good relationship he can have is with himself. (Passage 1)
- ☐ Narcissus has the qualities to be a successful hunter, but he catches no game. (Passage 1)
- ☒ Dorian appears to be young, but is actually older than he looks. (Passage 2)
- ☐ Dorian thinks that the way to be happy is to remain physically fit. (Passage 2)
- ☐ Dorian believes that he can be eternally youthful, but he will age like everyone else. (Passage 2)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (2 points) because it correctly identifies the correct response in Part A as well as in Part B.

Sample Response: 1 point

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

Part A

What is a shared theme of both passages?

- ☒ (A) You cannot escape fate.
- ☐ (B) Beauty cannot last forever.
- ☐ (C) Love can be difficult to find.
- ☐ Appearances can be deceiving.

Part B

How is the theme from Part A represented in each passage? Select **one** answer for **each** passage.

- ☒ Narcissus believes his reflection to be another being, but he is wrong. (Passage 1)
- ☐ Narcissus thinks that the only good relationship he can have is with himself. (Passage 1)
- ☒ Narcissus has the qualities to be a successful hunter, but he catches no game. (Passage 1)
- ☐ Dorian appears to be young, but is actually older than he looks. (Passage 2)
- ☐ Dorian thinks that the way to be happy is to remain physically fit. (Passage 2)
- ☐ Dorian believes that he can be eternally youthful, but he will age like everyone else. (Passage 2)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns partial credit (1 point). Part A has the correct answer; however, the responses selected for Part B are partially incorrect and do not earn a point. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct in their entirety.

Sample Response: 1 point

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

Part A

What is a shared theme of both passages?

- ☒ (A) You cannot escape fate.
- ☐ (B) Beauty cannot last forever.
- ☐ (C) Love can be difficult to find.
- ☐ Appearances can be deceiving.

Part B

How is the theme from Part A represented in each passage? Select **one** answer for **each** passage.

- ☐ Narcissus believes his reflection to be another being, but he is wrong. (Passage 1)
- ☒ Narcissus thinks that the only good relationship he can have is with himself. (Passage 1)
- ☐ Narcissus has the qualities to be a successful hunter, but he catches no game. (Passage 1)
- ☒ Dorian appears to be young, but is actually older than he looks. (Passage 2)
- ☐ Dorian thinks that the way to be happy is to remain physically fit. (Passage 2)
- ☐ Dorian believes that he can be eternally youthful, but he will age like everyone else. (Passage 2)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns partial credit (1 point). Part A has the correct answer; however, the responses selected for Part B are partially incorrect and do not earn a point. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct in their entirety.

Sample Response: 1 point

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

Part A

What is a shared theme of both passages?

- ☒ (A) You cannot escape fate.
- ☐ (B) Beauty cannot last forever.
- ☐ (C) Love can be difficult to find.
- ☐ Appearances can be deceiving.

Part B

How is the theme from Part A represented in each passage? Select **one** answer for **each** passage.

- ☐ Narcissus believes his reflection to be another being, but he is wrong. (Passage 1)
- ☒ Narcissus thinks that the only good relationship he can have is with himself. (Passage 1)
- ☐ Narcissus has the qualities to be a successful hunter, but he catches no game. (Passage 1)
- ☐ Dorian appears to be young, but is actually older than he looks. (Passage 2)
- ☒ Dorian thinks that the way to be happy is to remain physically fit. (Passage 2)
- ☐ Dorian believes that he can be eternally youthful, but he will age like everyone else. (Passage 2)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns partial credit (1 point). Part A has the correct answer; however, the responses selected for Part B are incorrect and do not earn a point. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct in their entirety.

Sample Response: 0 points

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

Part A

What is a shared theme of both passages?

- ☒ (A) You cannot escape fate.
- ☐ (B) Beauty cannot last forever.
- ☐ (C) Love can be difficult to find.
- ☐ (D) Appearances can be deceiving.

Part B

How is the theme from Part A represented in each passage? Select **one** answer for **each** passage.

- ☒ Narcissus believes his reflection to be another being, but he is wrong. (Passage 1)
- ☐ Narcissus thinks that the only good relationship he can have is with himself. (Passage 1)
- ☐ Narcissus has the qualities to be a successful hunter, but he catches no game. (Passage 1)
- ☒ Dorian appears to be young, but is actually older than he looks. (Passage 2)
- ☐ Dorian thinks that the way to be happy is to remain physically fit. (Passage 2)
- ☐ Dorian believes that he can be eternally youthful, but he will age like everyone else. (Passage 2)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points). Part B offers the correct answers; however, the answer selected in Part A is incorrect. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct. In order to earn partial credit for this item, Part A must be correct.

Sample Response: 0 points

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

Part A

What is a shared theme of both passages?

- ☐ You cannot escape fate.
- ☐ Beauty cannot last forever.
- ☐ Love can be difficult to find.
- ☐ Appearances can be deceiving.

Part B

How is the theme from Part A represented in each passage? Select **one** answer for **each** passage.

- ☐ Narcissus believes his reflection to be another being, but he is wrong. (Passage 1)
- ☐ Narcissus thinks that the only good relationship he can have is with himself. (Passage 1)
- ☒ Narcissus has the qualities to be a successful hunter, but he catches no game. (Passage 1)
- ☐ Dorian appears to be young, but is actually older than he looks. (Passage 2)
- ☐ Dorian thinks that the way to be happy is to remain physically fit. (Passage 2)
- ☒ Dorian believes that he can be eternally youthful, but he will age like everyone else. (Passage 2)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because the answers selected for Part A and Part B are incorrect.

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Stimulus for Questions 28 – 33

Stimulus for Questions 28 – 33

Passage 1: Motion Pictures

by the National Park Service

- 1 Sometimes one invention might give you an idea for making something else. That is what happened to Thomas Edison with motion pictures.
- 2 In October 1888 Edison wrote, "I am experimenting upon an instrument which does for the Eye what the phonograph¹ does for the Ear . . ." Actually, "motion" pictures only seem to move. A modern movie camera takes still pictures like a regular camera does. However, it takes 24 of these pictures, or frames, per second. When you show these pictures at a very fast rate, they look like they are moving. Even before Edison's work on movies, this basic idea had already been developed by a British photographer named Eadweard Muybridge. He wanted to prove that when a horse ran, all four of its legs could be up in the air at once. By taking several photos very fast, Muybridge proved his point.
- 3 Around 1889 Edison picked a team of muckers² to work on this project, headed by William Kennedy Laurie Dickson. They built the Strip Kinetograph, which was a very early movie camera. The "strip" was a piece of long, flexible film that had been invented for a regular camera. Unlike older photographic film, it could be wrapped around a wheel or a spool. The Strip Kinetograph took pictures so fast that they would seem to move.
- 4 Then Edison and his muckers built a Kinetoscope, a machine to watch these movies. One person at a time would pay five cents to watch a short, silent movie about twenty to thirty seconds long. The first Kinetoscope parlor, or movie theater, opened on April 14, 1894, at 1155 Broadway in New York City.
- 5 To film these movies, the muckers needed a stage. Edison's light bulbs were not bright enough to make these films. They built a stage out of wood planks and tar paper, with a roof that opened up to the sun. This strange building looked a little like a police wagon or a hearse (which took coffins to the graveyard). A police wagon was sometimes called a "black Maria" (*pronounced Ma-RI-uh*). This "Black Maria" was built in 1893. Short films were made there for ten years until it was torn down around 1903. By then Edison had a newer, better movie studio in New York City.

6 Edison was one of the inventors of motion pictures, but he should not get all the credit. Other inventors in different parts of the world made important discoveries as well. For just one example, in 1896 Thomas Armat and Francis Jenkins designed the phantascope. This early movie projector showed the film onto a screen, so that a roomful of people could watch at the same time. Edison bought the rights to this machine and started making his own projectors. The Lumiere brothers in France were also extremely important in the development of movies. Other inventors also helped find pieces of the puzzle.

7 But, with his huge laboratory here in West Orange, Edison put the pieces of the puzzle together. That is why he is sometimes called the "Father of Motion Pictures."

¹phonograph: an early device used for playing sound recordings

²muckers: Edison's assistant inventors

"Motion Pictures" by the National Park Service. In the public domain.

**Passage 2: Revealed: How
an unknown Frenchman
working in Leeds may be
the man who really
invented “the motion
picture” previously thought
to have been the work of
Thomas Edison and the
Lumiere brothers**
by Lydia Willgress

- 8 The creation of the motion picture has long been credited to Thomas Edison and the Lumière brothers.
- 9 But a new documentary will reveal a lesser-known Frenchman might actually be the one to thank.
- 10 Louis Le Prince, an engineer, was working in Leeds in the 1880s when he patented a one-lens camera.
- 11 He is thought to have filmed Leeds Bridge from a British Waterways building and was planning on showing it in New York.
- 12 But on September 16, 1890, the talented director mysteriously disappeared after boarding an express train to Paris to visit family. He was never seen again.
- 13 A documentary has now been created charting Le Prince’s life in a bid to show he would have been first.
- 14 David Wilkinson, a film-maker who has been researching Le Prince for 30 years, told Jonathan Vigliotti from CBS News: “In 1888, he patented a one-lens camera with which he filmed Leeds Bridge from this British Waterways building.
- 15 “These were probably the world’s first successful moving pictures. He beat all the others.”
- 16 The researcher used the death of Sara Whitely, who appeared in one of Le Prince’s films and died on October 24, 1888, to show he would have been earlier.

- 17 Edison, along with Louis and Auguste Lumière, have been dubbed the pioneers of film after the Edison company premiered The Blacksmith Scene in New York in 1894.
- 18 Le Prince had, at that point, not been seen for four years.
- 19 Mr Wilkinson is now planning to show his documentary in Harlem on the 125th anniversary of Le Prince's proposed New York screening.

**The Kinetoscope and the
Cinématographe: Two Inventions
that Changed the World**

Thomas Edison invented the Kinetoscope in 1891, which created the effect of a motion picture.

It worked by playing sequential images in a loop along with a high-speed shutter.

The Lumière brothers were inspired by Edison's invention and sought to make something cheaper and smaller.

By 1895, they had innovated the Cinématographe, which combined photography, print and projection.

The brothers' invention, which was portable and hand-cranked, threaded film intermittently and could be viewed by whole audiences instead of through a peep hole.

Around 450 were made in total.

**This box shows the larger impact of the
recognized inventions of Edison and the
Lumière brothers.**

"Revealed: How an unknown Frenchman working in Leeds may be the man who really invented 'the motion picture' previously thought to have been the work of Thomas Edison and the Lumière brothers" by Lydia Willgress, from <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-3167208/How-unknown-Frenchman-working-Leeds-man-really-invented-motion-picture-long-thought-work-Thomas-Edison-Lumiere-brothers.html>. Copyright © 2015 by Mail Newspapers PLC. Reprinted by permission of Mail Newspapers PLC via Copyright Clearance Center.

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Question 28

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 28

Which sentence from paragraph 2 describes Edison's motivation for developing motion pictures?

- 2 In October 1888 Edison wrote, "I am experimenting upon an instrument which does for the Eye what the phonograph does for the Ear . . ." Actually, "motion" pictures only seem to move. A modern movie camera takes still pictures like a regular camera does. However, it takes 24 of these pictures, or frames, per second. When you show these pictures at a very fast rate, they look like they are moving. Even before Edison's work on movies, this basic idea had already been developed by a British photographer named Eadweard Muybridge. He wanted to prove that when a horse ran, all four of its legs could be up in the air at once. By taking several photos very fast, Muybridge proved his point.

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Informational

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

Depth of Knowledge: Level 1

Items with a DOK 1 designation focus on the recall of information, such as definitions and terms, and simple procedures.

Scoring Guidelines

For this item, a full credit (1-point) response includes:

- “In October 1888 Edison wrote, ‘I am experimenting upon an instrument which does for the Eye what the phonograph does for the Ear . . .’”

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Question 28

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 1 point

Which sentence from paragraph 2 describes Edison's motivation for developing motion pictures?

- 2 In October 1888 Edison wrote, "I am experimenting upon an instrument which does for the Eye what the phonograph does for the Ear . . ." Actually, "motion" pictures only seem to move. A modern movie camera takes still pictures like a regular camera does. However, it takes 24 of these pictures, or frames, per second. When you show these pictures at a very fast rate, they look like they are moving. Even before Edison's work on movies, this basic idea had already been developed by a British photographer named Eadweard Muybridge. He wanted to prove that when a horse ran, all four of its legs could be up in the air at once. By taking several photos very fast, Muybridge proved his point.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (1 point) because the correct choice is selected.

Sample Response: 0 points

Which sentence from paragraph 2 describes Edison's motivation for developing motion pictures?

- 2 In October 1888 Edison wrote, "I am experimenting upon an instrument which does for the Eye what the phonograph does for the Ear . . ." Actually, "motion" pictures only seem to move. A modern movie camera takes still pictures like a regular camera does. However, it takes 24 of these pictures, or frames, per second. When you show these pictures at a very fast rate, they look like they are moving. Even before Edison's work on movies, this basic idea had already been developed by a British photographer named Eadweard Muybridge. He wanted to prove that when a horse ran, all four of its legs could be up in the air at once. By taking several photos very fast, Muybridge proved his point.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because the selected choice is incorrect.

Sample Response: 0 points

Which sentence from paragraph 2 describes Edison's motivation for developing motion pictures?

- 2 In October 1888 Edison wrote, "I am experimenting upon an instrument which does for the Eye what the phonograph does for the Ear . . ." Actually, "motion" pictures only seem to move. A modern movie camera takes still pictures like a regular camera does. However, it takes 24 of these pictures, or frames, per second. When you show these pictures at a very fast rate, they look like they are moving. Even before Edison's work on movies, this basic idea had already been developed by a British photographer named Eadweard Muybridge. He wanted to prove that when a horse ran, all four of its legs could be up in the air at once. By taking several photos very fast, Muybridge proved his point.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because the selected choice is incorrect.

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Question 29

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 29

Which idea is introduced in paragraph 3 and further developed in paragraph 4?

- Ⓐ The appeal of Edison's invention was widespread.
- Ⓑ Edison created new inventions based on his failures.
- Ⓒ A series of Edison's inventions resulted in the first movie theater.
- Ⓓ Edison was motivated to work on inventions in order to make money.

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Informational

Content Standard: Analyze how a text makes connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories). *(RI.8.3)*

Depth of Knowledge: Level 2

Items with a DOK 2 designation require students to make decisions, solve problems, make accurate generalizations, or locate supportive details.

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. Although paragraph 4 mentions expansion to a movie theater in New York, there is no evidence in either paragraph of widespread appeal.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. Although Edison created many new inventions, and they likely were not perfect the first time he tested them, there is no evidence in the text to support Edison as someone motivated by personal failings.

Rationale for Option C: **Key** – These paragraphs show how Edison's inventions evolved into the development of a modern-day movie theater.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. Although passage 4 mentions paying money to see one of Edison's films, there is no evidence to support Edison as someone who thought he was going to make a lot of money from his inventions.

Sample Response: 1 point

Which idea is introduced in paragraph 3 and further developed in paragraph 4?

- ☐ Ⓐ The appeal of Edison's invention was widespread.
- ☐ Ⓑ Edison created new inventions based on his failures.
- ☒ Ⓒ A series of Edison's inventions resulted in the first movie theater.
- ☐ Ⓓ Edison was motivated to work on inventions in order to make money.

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Question 30

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 30

Select one claim that is unsupported by the information in Passage 1.

- 6 Edison was one of the inventors of motion pictures, but he should not get all the credit. Other inventors in different parts of the world made important discoveries as well. For just one example, in 1896 Thomas Armat and Francis Jenkins designed the phantascope. This early movie projector showed the film onto a screen, so that a roomful of people could watch at the same time. Edison bought the rights to this machine and started making his own projectors. The Lumiere brothers in France were also extremely important in the development of movies. Other inventors also helped find pieces of the puzzle.

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Informational

Content Standard: 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. (*RI.8.8*)

Depth of Knowledge: Level 2

Items with a DOK 2 designation require students to make decisions, solve problems, make accurate generalizations, or locate supportive details.

Scoring Guidelines

For this item, a full credit (1-point) response includes:

- “The Lumiere brothers in France were also extremely important in the development of movies.”

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Question 30

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 1 point

Select one claim that is unsupported by the information in Passage 1.

- 6 Edison was one of the inventors of motion pictures, but he should not get all the credit. Other inventors in different parts of the world made important discoveries as well. For just one example, in 1896 Thomas Armat and Francis Jenkins designed the phantascope. This early movie projector showed the film onto a screen, so that a roomful of people could watch at the same time. Edison bought the rights to this machine and started making his own projectors. The Lumiere brothers in France were also extremely important in the development of movies. Other inventors also helped find pieces of the puzzle.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (1 point) because the correct choice is selected.

Sample Response: 0 points

Select one claim that is unsupported by the information in Passage 1.

- 6 Edison was one of the inventors of motion pictures, but he should not get all the credit. Other inventors in different parts of the world made important discoveries as well. For just one example, in 1896 Thomas Armat and Francis Jenkins designed the phantascope. This early movie projector showed the film onto a screen, so that a roomful of people could watch at the same time. Edison bought the rights to this machine and started making his own projectors. The Lumiere brothers in France were also extremely important in the development of movies. Other inventors also helped find pieces of the puzzle.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because the selected choice is incorrect.

Sample Response: 0 points

Select one claim that is unsupported by the information in Passage 1.

- 6 Edison was one of the inventors of motion pictures, but he should not get all the credit. Other inventors in different parts of the world made important discoveries as well. For just one example, in 1896 Thomas Armat and Francis Jenkins designed the phantascope. This early movie projector showed the film onto a screen, so that a roomful of people could watch at the same time. Edison bought the rights to this machine and started making his own projectors. The Lumiere brothers in France were also extremely important in the development of movies. Other inventors also helped find pieces of the puzzle.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because the selected choice is incorrect.

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Question 31

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 31

How do paragraphs 12 and 18 contribute to the overall meaning of Passage 2?

- Ⓐ by suggesting that Louis Le Prince could not handle the pressure of being the inventor of motion pictures
- Ⓑ by suggesting that Louis Le Prince's disappearance caused his invention of motion pictures to be overlooked
- Ⓒ by revealing that Louis Le Prince did not actually want people to know about his invention of motion pictures
- Ⓓ by revealing that Louis Le Prince did not get the opportunity to collaborate with Thomas Edison in inventing motion pictures

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Informational

Content Standard: Analyze in detail the structure of a specific paragraph in a text, including the role of particular sentences in developing and refining a key concept. *(RI.8.5)*

Depth of Knowledge: Level 2

Items with a DOK 2 designation require students to make decisions, solve problems, make accurate generalizations, or locate supportive details.

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. Although these paragraphs indicate Le Prince's disappearance, they do not indicate any lack of confidence on Le Prince's part.

Rationale for Option B: **Key** – These paragraphs indicate that Le Prince could not challenge Edison's claims and that until a documentary about Le Prince, Le Prince's role in inventing motion pictures was largely unknown.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. Although these paragraphs indicate Le Prince's disappearance, they do not indicate any intent on Le Prince's part.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. Although these paragraphs indicate Le Prince's disappearance, they do not indicate any plans for Le Prince and Edison to collaborate.

Sample Response: 1 point

How do paragraphs 12 and 18 contribute to the overall meaning of Passage 2?

- ☒ Ⓐ by suggesting that Louis Le Prince could not handle the pressure of being the inventor of motion pictures
- ☐ Ⓑ by suggesting that Louis Le Prince's disappearance caused his invention of motion pictures to be overlooked
- ☐ Ⓒ by revealing that Louis Le Prince did not actually want people to know about his invention of motion pictures
- ☐ Ⓓ by revealing that Louis Le Prince did not get the opportunity to collaborate with Thomas Edison in inventing motion pictures

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Question 32

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 32

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

Part A

Read the sentence from Passage 1.

"Edison was one of the inventors of motion pictures, but he should not get all the credit." (paragraph 6)

What is the perspective of the author of Passage 2 on this topic?

- Ⓐ The author of Passage 2 suggests that Edison actually learned all about cameras from Louis Le Prince.
- Ⓑ The author of Passage 2 thinks that Edison should not be seen as the original inventor of motion pictures.
- Ⓒ The author of Passage 2 suggests that Edison was part of a large group of collaborators who invented motion pictures.
- Ⓓ The author of Passage 2 thinks that Edison and the Lumière brothers drew their ideas from Louis Le Prince's inventions.

Part B

Which detail from Passage 2 conveys the author's perspective in Part A?

- Ⓐ "The creation of the motion picture has long been credited to Thomas Edison and the Lumière brothers." (paragraph 8)
- Ⓑ "Louis Le Prince, an engineer, was working in Leeds in the 1880s when he patented a one-lens camera." (paragraph 10)
- Ⓒ "'In 1888, he patented a one-lens camera with which he filmed Leeds Bridge from this British Waterways building.'" (paragraph 14)
- Ⓓ "'These were probably the world's first successful moving pictures. He beat all the others.'" (paragraph 15)

Points Possible: 2

Topic: Informational

Content Standard: Determine an author's perspective or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints. *(RI.8.6)*

Depth of Knowledge: Level 3

Items with a DOK 3 designation feature higher-order cognitive tasks such as critiquing a statement and forming a conclusion, explaining, justifying, or proving a statement, or approaching abstract and complex problems. For ELA, 2-3 items will be developed at the DOK 3 level for each set of items written to a passage or passage set.

Scoring Guidelines

Part A

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. Although Le Prince and Edison are mentioned in Passage 2, the passage does not indicate that Edison knew or acknowledged anything about Le Prince.

Rationale for Option B: **Key** – The author of Passage 2 describes how Louis Le Prince is overlooked in terms of his contributions.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. Although Edison and others are mentioned in Passage 2, the author does not mention collaboration as much as credit being given for Le Prince's initial contribution.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. Although Le Prince, Edison and the Lumiere brothers are mentioned in Passage 2, the passage does not indicate that they drew their ideas from Le Prince's inventions, only that he created these inventions before the others.

Part B

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. Although this option mentions Edison and the Lumiere brothers, it does not mention anything about Le Prince's contribution.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. Although this option describes Le Prince's patent, it does not relate explicitly to the motion picture.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. Although this option describes the content of Le Prince's motion picture, it does not relate to Le Prince's role as an inventor.

Rationale for Option D: **Key** – This option describes how Le Prince was first to do what others have long been credited with.

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Question 32

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 2 points

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

Part A

Read the sentence from Passage 1.

"Edison was one of the inventors of motion pictures, but he should not get all the credit." (paragraph 6)

What is the perspective of the author of Passage 2 on this topic?

- ☒ Ⓐ The author of Passage 2 suggests that Edison actually learned all about cameras from Louis Le Prince.
- ☐ Ⓑ The author of Passage 2 thinks that Edison should not be seen as the original inventor of motion pictures.
- ☐ Ⓒ The author of Passage 2 suggests that Edison was part of a large group of collaborators who invented motion pictures.
- ☐ Ⓓ The author of Passage 2 thinks that Edison and the Lumière brothers drew their ideas from Louis Le Prince's inventions.

Part B

Which detail from Passage 2 conveys the author's perspective in Part A?

- ☒ Ⓐ "The creation of the motion picture has long been credited to Thomas Edison and the Lumière brothers." (paragraph 8)
- ☐ Ⓑ "Louis Le Prince, an engineer, was working in Leeds in the 1880s when he patented a one-lens camera." (paragraph 10)
- ☐ Ⓒ "'In 1888, he patented a one-lens camera with which he filmed Leeds Bridge from this British Waterways building.'" (paragraph 14)
- ☐ Ⓓ "'These were probably the world's first successful moving pictures. He beat all the others.'" (paragraph 15)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (2 points) because it correctly identifies the correct response in Part A as well as in Part B.

Sample Response: 1 point

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

Part A

Read the sentence from Passage 1.

"Edison was one of the inventors of motion pictures, but he should not get all the credit." (paragraph 6)

What is the perspective of the author of Passage 2 on this topic?

- ☒ Ⓐ The author of Passage 2 suggests that Edison actually learned all about cameras from Louis Le Prince.
- ☐ Ⓑ The author of Passage 2 thinks that Edison should not be seen as the original inventor of motion pictures.
- ☐ Ⓒ The author of Passage 2 suggests that Edison was part of a large group of collaborators who invented motion pictures.
- ☐ Ⓓ The author of Passage 2 thinks that Edison and the Lumière brothers drew their ideas from Louis Le Prince's inventions.

Part B

Which detail from Passage 2 conveys the author's perspective in Part A?

- ☐ Ⓐ "The creation of the motion picture has long been credited to Thomas Edison and the Lumière brothers." (paragraph 8)
- ☐ Ⓑ "Louis Le Prince, an engineer, was working in Leeds in the 1880s when he patented a one-lens camera." (paragraph 10)
- ☐ Ⓒ "'In 1888, he patented a one-lens camera with which he filmed Leeds Bridge from this British Waterways building.'" (paragraph 14)
- ☐ Ⓓ "'These were probably the world's first successful moving pictures. He beat all the others.'" (paragraph 15)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns partial credit (1 point). Part A has the correct answer; however, the response selected for Part B is incorrect and does not earn a point. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct.

Sample Response: 1 point

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

Part A

Read the sentence from Passage 1.

"Edison was one of the inventors of motion pictures, but he should not get all the credit." (paragraph 6)

What is the perspective of the author of Passage 2 on this topic?

- ☒ Ⓐ The author of Passage 2 suggests that Edison actually learned all about cameras from Louis Le Prince.
- ☐ Ⓑ The author of Passage 2 thinks that Edison should not be seen as the original inventor of motion pictures.
- ☐ Ⓒ The author of Passage 2 suggests that Edison was part of a large group of collaborators who invented motion pictures.
- ☐ Ⓓ The author of Passage 2 thinks that Edison and the Lumière brothers drew their ideas from Louis Le Prince's inventions.

Part B

Which detail from Passage 2 conveys the author's perspective in Part A?

- ☒ Ⓐ "The creation of the motion picture has long been credited to Thomas Edison and the Lumière brothers." (paragraph 8)
- ☐ Ⓑ "Louis Le Prince, an engineer, was working in Leeds in the 1880s when he patented a one-lens camera." (paragraph 10)
- ☐ Ⓒ "'In 1888, he patented a one-lens camera with which he filmed Leeds Bridge from this British Waterways building.'" (paragraph 14)
- ☐ Ⓓ "'These were probably the world's first successful moving pictures. He beat all the others.'" (paragraph 15)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns partial credit (1 point). Part A has the correct answer; however, the response selected for Part B is incorrect and does not earn a point. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct.

Sample Response: 1 point

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

Part A

Read the sentence from Passage 1.

"Edison was one of the inventors of motion pictures, but he should not get all the credit." (paragraph 6)

What is the perspective of the author of Passage 2 on this topic?

- ☒ Ⓐ The author of Passage 2 suggests that Edison actually learned all about cameras from Louis Le Prince.
- ☐ Ⓑ The author of Passage 2 thinks that Edison should not be seen as the original inventor of motion pictures.
- ☐ Ⓒ The author of Passage 2 suggests that Edison was part of a large group of collaborators who invented motion pictures.
- ☐ Ⓓ The author of Passage 2 thinks that Edison and the Lumière brothers drew their ideas from Louis Le Prince's inventions.

Part B

Which detail from Passage 2 conveys the author's perspective in Part A?

- ☒ Ⓐ "The creation of the motion picture has long been credited to Thomas Edison and the Lumière brothers." (paragraph 8)
- ☐ Ⓑ "Louis Le Prince, an engineer, was working in Leeds in the 1880s when he patented a one-lens camera." (paragraph 10)
- ☐ Ⓒ "In 1888, he patented a one-lens camera with which he filmed Leeds Bridge from this British Waterways building." (paragraph 14)
- ☐ Ⓓ "These were probably the world's first successful moving pictures. He beat all the others." (paragraph 15)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns partial credit (1 point). Part A has the correct answer; however, the response selected for Part B is incorrect and does not earn a point. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct.

Sample Response: 0 points

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

Part A

Read the sentence from Passage 1.

"Edison was one of the inventors of motion pictures, but he should not get all the credit." (paragraph 6)

What is the perspective of the author of Passage 2 on this topic?

- ☒ The author of Passage 2 suggests that Edison actually learned all about cameras from Louis Le Prince.
- ☐ (B) The author of Passage 2 thinks that Edison should not be seen as the original inventor of motion pictures.
- ☐ (C) The author of Passage 2 suggests that Edison was part of a large group of collaborators who invented motion pictures.
- ☐ (D) The author of Passage 2 thinks that Edison and the Lumière brothers drew their ideas from Louis Le Prince's inventions.

Part B

Which detail from Passage 2 conveys the author's perspective in Part A?

- ☐ (A) "The creation of the motion picture has long been credited to Thomas Edison and the Lumière brothers." (paragraph 8)
- ☐ (B) "Louis Le Prince, an engineer, was working in Leeds in the 1880s when he patented a one-lens camera." (paragraph 10)
- ☐ (C) "'In 1888, he patented a one-lens camera with which he filmed Leeds Bridge from this British Waterways building.'" (paragraph 14)
- ☒ "These were probably the world's first successful moving pictures. He beat all the others.'" (paragraph 15)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points). Part B offers the correct answer; however, the answer selected in Part A is incorrect. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct. In order to earn partial credit for this item, Part A must be correct.

Sample Response: 0 points

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

Part A

Read the sentence from Passage 1.

"Edison was one of the inventors of motion pictures, but he should not get all the credit." (paragraph 6)

What is the perspective of the author of Passage 2 on this topic?

- ☐ Ⓐ The author of Passage 2 suggests that Edison actually learned all about cameras from Louis Le Prince.
- ☐ Ⓑ The author of Passage 2 thinks that Edison should not be seen as the original inventor of motion pictures.
- ☐ Ⓒ The author of Passage 2 suggests that Edison was part of a large group of collaborators who invented motion pictures.
- ☒ Ⓓ The author of Passage 2 thinks that Edison and the Lumière brothers drew their ideas from Louis Le Prince's inventions.

Part B

Which detail from Passage 2 conveys the author's perspective in Part A?

- ☒ Ⓐ "The creation of the motion picture has long been credited to Thomas Edison and the Lumière brothers." (paragraph 8)
- ☐ Ⓑ "Louis Le Prince, an engineer, was working in Leeds in the 1880s when he patented a one-lens camera." (paragraph 10)
- ☐ Ⓒ "'In 1888, he patented a one-lens camera with which he filmed Leeds Bridge from this British Waterways building.'" (paragraph 14)
- ☐ Ⓓ "'These were probably the world's first successful moving pictures. He beat all the others.'" (paragraph 15)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because the answers selected for Part A and Part B are incorrect.

**Grade 8 English Language Arts
Spring 2019 Item Release**

Question 33

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 33

Write a multi-paragraph response in which you analyze the debate over the origins of the motion picture, including the early history of its development and who was responsible for its creation. Your response must be based on ideas and information that can be found in the passages.

Manage your time carefully so that you can:

- review the passages;
- plan your response;
- write your response; and
- revise and edit your response.

Be sure to:

- include an introduction;
- use evidence from the passages to support your explanation/thesis statement;
- avoid overly relying on one passage; and
- include a conclusion.

Write your multi-paragraph response in the space provided.

Points Possible: 10

Topic: Writing

Content Standard: Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content. (W.8.2)

Depth of Knowledge: Level 4

Items with a DOK 4 designation require the need for information to be synthesized, applied, and analyzed. The DOK 4 designation may be used for the development of extended response items in ELA.

Scoring Guidelines

Ohio's State Test Informative/Explanatory Writing Rubric, Grades 6-12 (Score points within each domain include most of the characteristics below.)			
Score	Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-points)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-points)	Conventions of Standard English (Begins at score point 2)
4	<p>The response is fully sustained and consistently focused within the purpose, audience, and task; and it has a clear controlling idea/thesis statement and effective organizational structure creating coherence and completeness. The response includes most of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strongly maintained controlling idea/thesis statement with little or no loosely related material Skillful use of a variety of transitional strategies to clarify the relationships between and among ideas Logical progression of ideas from beginning to end with a satisfying introduction and conclusion Appropriate style and objective tone established and maintained 	<p>The response provides thorough and convincing support, citing evidence for the controlling idea/thesis statement or main idea that includes the effective use of sources, facts, and details. The response includes most of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smoothly integrated, thorough, and relevant evidence, including precise references to sources Effective use of a variety of elaborative techniques (including but not limited to definitions, quotations, and examples), demonstrating an understanding of the topic and text Clear and effective expression of ideas, using precise language Academic and domain-specific vocabulary clearly appropriate for the audience and purpose Varied sentence structure, demonstrating language facility 	
3	<p>The response is adequately sustained and generally focused within the purpose, audience, and task; and it has a clear controlling idea/thesis statement and evident organizational structure with a sense of completeness. The response includes most of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A maintained controlling idea/thesis statement, though some loosely related material may be present Adequate use of a variety of transitional strategies to clarify the relationships between and among ideas Adequate progression of ideas from beginning to end with a sufficient introduction and conclusion 	<p>The response provides adequate support, citing evidence for the controlling idea/thesis statement or main idea that includes the use of sources, facts, and details. The response includes most of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally integrated and relevant evidence from sources, though references may be general or imprecise Adequate use of some elaborative techniques Adequate expression of ideas, employing a mix of precise and general language Domain-specific vocabulary generally appropriate for the audience and purpose Some variation in sentence structure 	

Score	Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-points)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-points)	Conventions of Standard English (2-points)
2	<p>The response is somewhat sustained within the purpose, audience, and task but may include loosely related or extraneous material; and it may have a controlling idea/thesis statement with an inconsistent organizational structure. The response may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A focused controlling idea/thesis statement but insufficiently sustained or unclear Inconsistent use of transitional strategies with little variety Uneven progression of ideas from beginning to end with an inadequate introduction or conclusion 	<p>The response provides uneven, cursory support/evidence for the controlling idea/thesis statement or main idea that includes partial use of sources, facts, and details. The response may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weakly integrated evidence from sources; erratic or irrelevant references or citations Repetitive or ineffective use of elaborative techniques Imprecise or simplistic expression of ideas Some use of inappropriate domain-specific vocabulary Most sentences limited to simple constructions 	<p>The response demonstrates an adequate command of basic conventions. The response may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some minor errors in usage but no patterns of errors Adequate use of punctuation, capitalization, sentence formation, and spelling
1	<p>The response is related to the topic but may demonstrate little awareness of the purpose, audience, and task; and it may have a limited controlling idea/thesis statement or discernible organizational structure. The response may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confusing or ambiguous ideas Few transitional strategies Frequent extraneous ideas that impede understanding Too brief to demonstrate knowledge of focus or organization 	<p>The response provides minimal support/evidence for the controlling idea/thesis statement or main idea, including little use of sources, facts, and details. The response may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal, erroneous, or irrelevant evidence or citations from the source material Expression of ideas that is vague, unclear, or confusing Limited and often inappropriate language or domain-specific vocabulary Sentences limited to simple constructions 	<p>The response demonstrates a partial command of basic conventions. The response may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various errors in usage Inconsistent use of correct punctuation, capitalization, sentence formation, and spelling
0	<p>The response is unrelated to the topic and displays little awareness of the purpose, audience and/or task. There is no controlling idea/thesis statement and it has no focus or discernible organizational structure. The response may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be blank or show a written refusal to answer Be presented in a language other than English Include only a restatement of the stem Consist of random keystroke characters Include only bulleted points Include no transitional strategies 	<p>The response provides no support/evidence related to a main idea/thesis statement and includes no use of sources, facts or details. The response may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only direct copy of part of the reading selection No citations from the source material No relevant domain-specific vocabulary No evidence from the support material(s) 	<p>The response demonstrates a lack of command of conventions, with frequent and severe errors often obscuring meaning.</p>

**Grade 8 English Language Arts
Spring 2019 Item Release**

Question 33

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 10 points

Did you know that there is a very interesting background to the creation of motion pictures? Everyone may believe that Thomas Edison is the creator of motion pictures but there are a lot of other inventors have took part in the creation and one in particular that beat Thomas Edison to the creation of motion pictures.

Everyone may believe that Thomas Edison is the creator of the world's first motion pictures, but that is not true. There was a lesser-known Frenchman named Louis Le Prince that should really be getting the credit for the world's first motion pictures. Louis Le Prince should be credited as the creator of the world's first motion pictures because, Le Prince's motion pictures were supposed to be showed in New York in the 1880s, Thomas Edison's motion pictures did not get premiered until 1894. Another reason Le Prince should be credited is because Thomas Edison did not exactly make motion pictures by himself, other inventors in different parts of the world made important discoveries as well.

Louis Le Prince should be credited as the creator of the world's first motion pictures because, Le Prince's motion pictures were supposed to be showed in New York in the 1880s, Thomas Edison's first motion pictures did not get premiered until 1894. In passage 2 the author says, "Louis Le Prince, an engineer, was working in Leeds in the 1880s when he patented a one-lens camera. He is thought to have filmed Leeds Bridge from a British Waterways building and was planning on showing it in New York." Passage 2 also says, "The researcher used the death of Sara Whitely, who appeared in one of Le Prince's films and died on October 24, 1888, to show he would have been earlier." Louis Le Prince beat every other inventor to it and he should be acknowledged for it. Further Evidence for this claim is in passage 1. In passage 1 it says, "The First Kinetoscope parlor or movie theater, opened on April 14, 1894, at 1155 Broadway in New York." This shows that Louis Le Prince's motion pictures would have been shown first. They would have been shown first but, Le Prince disappeared on September 16, 1890 after boarding an express train to Paris to visit family.

The basic idea of motion pictures actually came from a British photographer name Eadweard Muybridge. In passage 1 it says, "Even before Edison's work on movies, this basic idea had already been developed by a British photographer name Eadweard Muybridge. He wanted to prove that when a horse ran, all four of its legs could be up in the air at once. By taking several of photos very fast, Muybridge proved his point. This is where Edison got his idea of motion pictures. The start of his motion pictures began in 1889. In passage 1 the author states, "Around 1889 Edison picked a team of muckers to work on this project.." This tea of muckers was headed by William Kennedy Laurie Dickson. They built the Strip

Kinetograph (early movie camera). In passage 1 it says, "The "strip" was a piece of long flexible film that had been invented for a regular camera. Unlike older photographic film, it could be wrapped around a wheel or a spool. The Strip Kinetograph took pictures so fast that they would seem to move." They then built a Kinetoscope which was a machine to watch the movies. In passage 1 the author says, "Then Edison and his muckers built a Kinetoscope, a machine to watch these movies. One person at a time would pay five cents to watch a short, silent movie about twenty to thirty seconds long. The first Kinetograph parlor, or movie theater, opened on April 14, 1894, at 1155 Broadway in New York City." This is why it is believed that Edison created motion pictures but there were many other inventors who made important discoveries. Inventors like the Lumiere brothers or Thomas Armat and Francis Jenkins who designed the early phantoscope or movie projector. Edison put the pieces of the puzzle together and that is why he is sometimes called the "Father of Motion Pictures."

So, did you know about that very interesting background of motion pictures? Although, Edison has all of the credit for the creation of motion pictures, there were other inventors that should get credit also. Inventors such as, Louis Le Prince, Thomas Armat, Francis Jenkins or the Lumiere brothers. Although, Louis Le Prince should have the credit of creating motion pictures everyone played an enormous role in the creation of motion pictures and the background of motion pictures.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
4	4	2

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – This response earns full credit (4 points) for Purpose, Focus and Organization. The response is fully sustained and consistently focused within the purpose, audience, and task with an effective organizational structure, earning the maximum four points in the assigned category.

Evidence and Elaboration – This response earns full credit (4 points) for Evidence and Elaboration for providing thorough, convincing, and credible support while citing evidence for the controlling idea.

Conventions – This response earns full credit (2 points) in Conventions for demonstrating an adequate command of basic conventions.

Sample Response: 9 points

Do you know who created the first motion picture which has inspired modern movies/movie cameras today? People argue that the invention could be credited to Thomas Edison or Thomas Armat and Francis Jenkins while others continue to argue that Louis Le Prince should get credit for the invention. Either way, each side has lots of evidence that could potentially prove which deserves the credit.

Starting off, Edison wanted to create something that could do "...for the Eye what the phonograph does for the Ear...". He used his own invention to inspire himself to make something new and different. Passage 1 states "Around 1889 Edison picked a team of muckers to work on this project...". With the help of his "muckers" Edison was able to develop the Strip Kinetograph, which was able to take pictures very fast so it gave the illusion that they were moving, as well as the Kinetoscope which was a way for people to view these short films. Although Edison and his crew did not exactly create the motion picture we know today, they did spark a series of inventions from other inventors which helped lead into the future of movie making.

Another example, would include the inventions of Thomas Armat and Francis Jenkins. These men were inspired by Edison's invention and wanted to improve it, so they tried coming with some ideas of their own. In Passage 1, paragraph 6 it states "...Thomas Armat and Francis Jenkins designed the phantascope. This early movies projector showed the film onto a screen, so that a roomful of people could watch at the same time". The two inventors took Edison's idea and made it easier for more people to view the short films. Even though the two made the first projector, Edison bought the rights and "...put the pieces of the puzzle together," or perfected it. Just because Edison brought it all together, does not mean he should get all the credit, the other inventors that helped "collaborate" on the invention deserve some of the attention too.

A final example, would include the invention of Louis Le Prince. Louis (before his disappearance) patented a one-lens camera in which he used to film a bridge. In Passage 2, paragraph 11, it states "His is thought to have filmed Leeds Bridge from a British Waterways building and was planning on showing it in New York". Many researchers actually believe that Louis should be credited with the invention. Although he did not put the camera and the projector together to practically form the modern movie theater, he was the first to have created a motion picture. Another example from the passage states "The researcher used the death of Sara Whitely, who appeared in one of Le Prince's films and died on October 24, 1888, to show he would have been earlier". This shows that Louis had created a motion picture before Edison and his collaborators. If Louis had not disappeared, the invention of the motion picture may have already been credited to him.

In conclusion, there are many different arguments, with lots of facts to back them up, on who should be given credit for the invention of motion picture, but without the help of each other, Edison, Armat & Jenkins, The Lumiere brothers and Le Prince, may not have created what would evolve into the modern day movie theatre that so many people today love.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
4	3	2

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – This response earns full credit (4 points) for Purpose, Focus and Organization. This response is fully sustained and consistently focused within the purpose, audience, and task with an effective organizational structure, earning the maximum four points in the assigned category. The response offers a clear controlling idea that is maintained throughout; it also demonstrates a logical progression of ideas with a satisfying introduction and conclusion.

Evidence and Elaboration – This response earns partial credit (3 points) for Evidence and Elaboration for providing adequate support when incorporating and citing evidence for the controlling idea. There is also an adequate use of elaborative techniques and some variation in sentence structure.

Conventions – This response earns full credit (2 points) in Conventions for demonstrating an adequate command of basic conventions.

Sample Response: 8 points

The creation of the motion picture can be credited to several men, who each played a role in the invention and popularization of the Strip Kinetograph and the Kinetoscope to follow. These inventions have developed into modern day theaters and movie cameras. However, different people have been given credit for this creation in a debate that continues to this day.

One man is credited in large part with creating what would become motion pictures; Thomas Edison. He, along with his team of muckers, continued to build upon past ideas and further develop motion pictures. His first contribution was the Strip Kinetograph, an early movie camera. This was accomplished around 1889, and the camera reportedly, "...took pictures so fast that they would seem to move." (Motion Pictures, paragraph 3). Edison also built a stage to film these movies, as well as a Kinetoscope. Again, they built off of a previous invention. "Then Edison and his muckers built a Kinetoscope, a machine to watch these movies. One person at a time would pay five cents to watch a short, silent movie about twenty to thirty seconds long." (Motion Pictures, paragraph 4). This further supports claims that Edison did infact revolutionize the motion picture.

However, other inventors are said to have played key roles in this invention as well. One such man is Louis Le Prince. The engineer "was working in Leeds in the 1880s when he patented a one-lens camera." (Revealed ... paragraph 10). He is reported by some to have been the first inventor of motion pictures, even doing so before Edison. "The researcher used the death of Sarah Whitely, who appeared in one of Le Prince's films and died on October 24, 1888, to show he would have been earlier." (Revealed... paragraph 16). This would make Le Prince the original creator, as Edison created the Strip Kinetograph after the death of an actress in Le Prince's film. However, this is debated upon as he vanished on September 16, 1890, as he was prepared to share his film with the world. Still people still believe he first invented the motion picture.

Still, even more men have played a role in its invention. "In 1896 Thomas Armat and Francis Jenkins designed the phantascope." (Motion Pictures, paragraph 6). This projected the film onto a large screen necessary in today's world. Also credited are the Lumiere brothers, who made the Cinematographe. (Revealed...). This allowed for many viewers to enjoy the invention. This shows how the invention cannot be credited entirely to one man, but many.

Many men are claimed to have invented the motion picture, and debates continue. However, several different people played a large role in its creation, and it appears there was no definitive inventor. Rather, many men collaborated to produce an invention that has stood the test of time.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
3	3	2

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – This response earns partial credit (3 points) for Purpose, Focus and Organization. This response is adequately sustained and generally focused within the purpose, audience, and task with an evident organizational structure, earning three out of four points in the assigned category.

Evidence and Elaboration – This response earns partial credit (3 points) for Evidence and Elaboration for providing adequate support when incorporating and citing evidence for the controlling idea. There is also an adequate expression of ideas and vocabulary and some variation in sentence structure.

Conventions – This response earns full credit (2 points) in Conventions for demonstrating an adequate command of basic conventions.

Sample Response: 7 points

Around 1889 Thomas Edison and a team of muckers started to work on a project. The project was to build a kinetograph. A kinetograph is a camera that took pictures so fast that they would seem to move. This was the first one ever created. Although everyone knows Thomas Edison created the first motion picture, there are facts that show he could have possibly not been the first inventor of the motion picture.

In passage two it introduces you to an engineer named Louis Le Prince. Louis was working in 1880 when he made a one-lens camera. He had filmed Leeds Bridge and was going to show it in New York. But before he could show his new discovery on September 16, 1889 he went on a train and was never seen again. A man named David Wilkinson said "These were probably the world's first successful moving pictures. He beat all others." (Passage two 15.)

This is why some people argue who invented the first motion picture. Though most people do still believe it's Thomas Edison, the facts given in passage two can make you wonder.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
3	2	2

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – This response earns partial credit (3 points) for Purpose, Focus and Organization. This response is adequately sustained and generally focused within the purpose, audience, and task with an evident organizational structure, earning three out of four possible points in the assigned category.

Evidence and Elaboration – This response earns partial credit (2 points) for Evidence and Elaboration, as the response provides weak, cursory support for the controlling idea and an insufficient use of elaborative techniques.

Conventions – This response earns full credit (2 points) in Conventions for demonstrating an adequate command of basic conventions.

Sample Response: 6 points

Thomas Edison can be seen as the creator of motion film. Le Prince however can also be called the same. The problem is: who was first?

Le Prince could have been first. This is because he allegedly patented the one-lens camera. However he never got to show his invention. He had disappeared. The world had no idea where he had gone. One very important clue would be the death of Sara Whitely. She had appeared in one of his films and then died on October 24, 1888. This may prove him to be the rightful inventor.

On the other hand, Thomas Edison is also given credit for this invention. He wrote about his experiments in 1888 saying he was tinkering with an invention called the phonograph. He then later had muckers come help him create it. They eventually created the Kinetoscope which let them see movies. He is sometimes called the "Father of Motion Pictures" because he had put all of the pieces of the puzzle together.

Technically Le Prince invented the motion picture first. Edison had however made it much more advanced. In all both inventors played a crucial role in motion picture.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
3	2	1

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – This response earns partial credit (3 points) for Purpose, Focus and Organization. This response is adequately sustained and generally focused within the purpose, audience, and task with an evident organizational structure, earning three out of four possible points in the assigned category.

Evidence and Elaboration – This response earns partial credit (2 points) for Evidence and Elaboration, as the response provides weak, cursory support for the controlling idea and an insufficient use of elaborative techniques. In addition, there are no citations present.

Conventions – This response earns partial credit (1 point) in Conventions for demonstrating a partial command of basic conventions.

Sample Response: 5 points

These two passages debate over the origins of motion pictures. I believe that Passage 2: Revealed: How an unknown Frenchman working in Leeds may be the man who really invented "the motion picture" previously thought to have been the work of Thomas Edison and the Lumiere brothers is the closest to ensuring who initially created "the motion picture". I support my statement with 3 reasonings. These reasonings include Luis Le Prince was working in Leeds in the 1880s when he patented a one-lens camera, Luis Le Prince was mysteriously missing short years later, and the death of Sara Whitely was appeared in one of Le Prince's films to show he would have been earlier.

Luis Le Prince was in my perspective of the given information the first to create motion pictures. In passage 2 he was said to be working on this invention in the 1880s. Meaning he could have been working on this creation in 1881 and have already created it before Thomas Edison did. In passage 1 paragraph 2 it states, "I am experimenting upon an instrument which does for the Eye what the phonograph does for the Ear..." This was stated by Thomas Edison in October of 1888. Thomas Edison was still experimenting at the same time Le Prince was already creating the final product.

This then leads me to Luis Le Prince mysteriously disappeared on September 16, 1890 after boarding an express train to Paris to visit family. He was never seen again. This states that Luis Le Prince had no way to introduce his creation before Thomas Edison. Therefore when Thomas Edison was to introduce his creation to New York there was no way for Luis Le Prince to claim that he was the first to create the motion picture. Everybody was now glued to the thought that Thomas Edison and his partners made this new invention.

Later on people started to look back onto Luis Le Prince and his motion picture creation. People watched his minimum clips of Sara Whitely's death. They date that Sara Whitely's death was on October 24, 1888. Luis Le Prince got her death on a motion picture. This includes that he already had his creation made and was using it in 1888. In 1888 Thomas Edison was only experimenting with his motion pictures.

From reading and writing an essay over these two debates on who created motion pictures first leads me to further belief that Luis Le Prince was the first to create a machine to quickly show pictures into the form of long sequences of motion. I believe in my theory from noticing 3 reasons going along with my conclusion. This includes Luis Le Prince was working in Leeds in 1880s when he patented a one-lens camera, Luis Le Prince was mysteriously missing short years later, and the death of Sara Whitely was appeared in one of Luis Le Prince's films to show.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
2	2	1

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – This response earns partial credit (2 points) for Purpose, Focus and Organization. While this response has a controlling idea, it is insufficiently sustained within the purpose, audience, and task. Likewise, its organization is inconsistent and presents an uneven progression of ideas, earning two out of the four possible points for this category.

Evidence and Elaboration – This response earns partial credit (2 points) for Evidence and Elaboration, as the response provides weakly integrated evidence from sources with an ineffective use of elaborative techniques. In addition, the expression of ideas is simplistic with little variety in sentence structure.

Conventions – This response earns partial credit (1 point) in Conventions for demonstrating a partial command of basic conventions.

Sample Response: 4 points

I would agree that Thomas Edison was the first inventor to come up with motion pictures. His inventors and him worked on them based off of Le Prince's but he just disappeared.

Thomas Edison was basically the first inventor to create the motion picture. Although Le Prince was working in Leeds when he produced a one-lens camera, he later disappeared so he didn't really get any credit for his invention. Edison created a movie theater and it was very successful but Le Prince was getting his own documentary film on the 125th anniversary of his proposed New York screening.

Edison's group of muckers was led by William Kennedy Laurie Dickson and they built a Strip Kinetograph. It was way more advanced than Le Prince's one-lens camera. The kinetograph took very fast picture and it seemed like they would move.

In my conclusion, it does say he shouldn't get all the credit in the first passage but I believe he and his team should because their invention is newer and better and that's what people wanted.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
1	1	2

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – This response earns partial credit (1 point) for Purpose, Focus and Organization. While it has one controlling idea, it is only tangentially related to the required purpose and task. The writer offers an argumentative response rather than an informative one. In addition, the response demonstrates few transitional strategies, and it includes some confusing ideas.

Evidence and Elaboration – This response earns partial credit (1 point) for Evidence and Elaboration, as it provides cursory support for the controlling idea. Likewise, the expression of ideas is vague and unclear.

Conventions – This response earns full credit (2 points) in Conventions for demonstrating an adequate command of basic conventions.

Sample Response: 3 points

i think they are both reponsible for the creation becuae once he died, edison picked it back up and created it into sompmthing way better then what they had thought. So I dont think either of them should get full credit, i think it should be spit up between the two of them.

Antoher reason is because Edison made a carmera that took 24 picutes at once and he didnt, he only made a camera that took one picture at once so thats why i had said eddison made it into somthing way better.

So that sums it up, i dont think either of them should get full credut because they both played a part in it .

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
1	1	1

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – This response earns partial credit (1 point) for Purpose, Focus and Organization. The response is related to the topic but demonstrates little awareness of the purpose, audience, and task and has no discernible organizational structure, earning one out of four possible points for this category.

Evidence and Elaboration – This response earns partial credit (1 point) for Evidence and Elaboration, as it provides cursory support for the controlling idea.

Conventions – This response earns partial credit (1 point) in Conventions for demonstrating a partial command of basic conventions.

Sample Response: 2 points

All the inventors that worked on motion pictures get credit for making it. Because motion pictures was being maded all over the world by differint inventors and showing them off(6). The credit for the first motino picture should go to Le Prince. Because he made the first on British Waterways bilding(14).

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
1	1	0

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – This response earns partial credit (1 point) for Purpose, Focus and Organization. This response has one controlling idea and is related to the topic but demonstrates little awareness to the purpose, audience, and task. In addition, the response is too brief to demonstrate knowledge of an organizational structure, earning one out of four possible points for this category.

Evidence and Elaboration – This response earns partial credit (1 point) for Evidence and Elaboration, as it provides cursory support for the controlling idea and the expression of ideas is vague and unclear.

Conventions – This response earns no credit (0 points) in Conventions because the response demonstrates a lack of command of basic conventions.

Sample Response: 1 point

i think he was the person who made motion pitures cause the outer person hade the camera mad and he made the motion pitures

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
0	1	0

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – This response earns no credit (0 points) for Purpose, Focus and Organization. The response is minimally related to the topic, demonstrates no awareness of the purpose, audience, and task and has no discernible organizational structure, earning zero out of four possible points for this category.

Evidence and Elaboration – This response earns partial credit (1 point) for Evidence and Elaboration, as it provides cursory support for the controlling idea.

Conventions – This response earns no credit (0 points) in Conventions because the response demonstrates a lack of command of basic conventions.

Sample Response: 0 points

His devolopment help people out by helping them see in the dark and that he spent so much time on making the bulb that he locked himself in his room till he figured out how to the make the light bulb actually stay lit!!

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
0	0	0

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – This response earns no credit (0 points) for Purpose, Focus and Organization. This response is minimally related to the topic and demonstrates no awareness of the purpose, audience, and task. Likewise, it has no discernible organizational structure, earning zero out of four possible points for this category.

Evidence and Elaboration – This response earns no credit (0 points) for Evidence and Elaboration, as it provides no support for the controlling idea.

Conventions – This response earns no credit (0 points) in Conventions because the response demonstrates a lack of command of basic conventions.

Sample Response: 0 points

in october 1888 edison wrote i am experimenting upon an instrument which doed for the eye what doed the photograph does for the earth , but with his huge laboratory here in west orange , edision put the pieces together, that is why he is sometimes called the father of motion pictures.

the creation of the motion picture has long been credited to thomas edison the lumere brothers.but on september 16 , 1888 , the talented director mysteriously disapeared after boarding an express train to paris to visit family , he was never seen agsin

david wilkinson a film-maker who has been researching le prince for 30 , told jonathan viliotti from the CBS news , in 1888 , he patented a one-lens csmers with which he filmed leeds bridges from this british waterways building these were probably the worlds first successful moving pictures , he beat all the others.

edison along with louis and auguste lumeire have been dubbed the pioneers of film after the edison company premiered the blacksmith scene in new york le prince had , at that point , not been deen for four years mr wilkinson is now planning to show his documentary in harlem on the 125th snniversary of le prince's proposed new york screening

louis le prince , an engineering , was working in leeds in 1880s when patented a one-lens camera , a documentary has now been created charting le prince's life in a id to show he would have been first the creation of motion pictures has long been credited to thomas edison and the lumiere brothers.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because there is not enough original student work in comparison to text directly copied from the prompt/passages.

Sample Response: 0 points

Edison, along with Louis and Auguste Lumiere, have been dubbed the poineers of film after the Edison company premiered The Blacksmith Scene in New York in 1894. The reseercher used the death of Sara Whitely, who appeared in one of Le Prince's films and died on October 24, 1888,to show he would have been earlier. Edi#on was one of the inventors of motion pictures, but he should not get all the credit. Other inventors in different parts of the world made important discoveries as well. For just one example, in 1896 Thomas Armat and Francis Jenkins desinged the phantascope. This early movie projector showed the film onto a screen, so that a roomful. of people ccould watch at the same time. Edison brght the rights to this machine and stared making his own projectors. The Lumiere brothers in Fance.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because there is not enough original student work in comparison to text directly copied from the prompt/passages.

Sample Response: 0 points

who was responsible for the motion picture? creation of the motion camera has been creditd to Thomas Edison and the Lumiere brothers.

Who was responsible for the motion picture? Thomas Edison and the Lumiere brothers.

Edison picked a team of muckers to work on this project headed by william kennedy laurie dickson they built the strip kinetograph that was and early movie camera.

In passage 1 paragraph 3 it says the strip kinetograph took pictures so fast that they would seem to move

.In passage 1 paragraph 4 also states that edison built a kinetoscope a machine to watch movies. in passage 1 paragraph 4 by the national park service one person at a time would pay five cent to wattch a short film scilemt movie about twenty to thirty seconds long.

The origins of the motion picture and the development Edison was oe of the inventors of motion picture but hes should not get all the credit.

In passage 1 pargraph 6 iit states oher inventors in different parts of the world made important discovoies.

In 1896 Thomas Armat and Fancis Jenkins desined the phantascope the early movie projector showed the film onto a screen that a roomful of people could watch.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because there is not enough original student work in comparison to text directly copied from the prompt/passages.