

Claim 1: Students can read closely and analytically to comprehend a range of increasingly complex literary and informational texts.	
Target 4: REASONING & EVIDENCE: Make an inference or draw a conclusion about a text OR make inferences or draw conclusions in order to compare texts (e.g., characters, point of view, themes, setting, plot) and use supporting evidence as justification/explanation.	
Clarifications	<p>Items require students to analyze a text (or texts) by making inferences or drawing conclusions about characters, point of view, theme or setting, or other aspects of a text, etc. Additionally, students will apply key evidence from the text(s) to support and explain their inference(s)/conclusion(s).</p> <p>All items should require students to cite specific textual evidence to support conclusions drawn from the text(s).</p>
Standards	<p>RL-1 Ask and <u>answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.</u></p> <p>RL-3 <u>Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events.</u></p> <p>RL-6 <u>Distinguish their own point of view from that of the narrator or those of the characters.</u></p> <p>RL-9 <u>Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g., in books from a series).</u></p> <p>NOTE: <u>Underlined content</u> (from related CC standards) shows what each assessment target could assess.</p>
Depth of Knowledge	DOK 3
Stimuli/Passages	<p>Each text must include explicitly and implicitly stated details that can be used to make inferences and provide conclusions.</p> <p>Refer to Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium: English Language Arts & Literacy Computer Adaptive Test (CAT) and Performance Task (PT) Stimulus Specifications for more information on literary text types.</p>
Dual-Text Stimuli	<p>When a dual-text set contains one literary and one informational text, the literary text (text #1) is the primary focus, and the set of items must include items from the literary stimulus as well as items written across both texts. The informational text (text #2) must only be used as a foundational piece for the literary text, and no items can be written for only the informational text. If both texts are literary, items may be written to either or both. All dual-text stimuli sets should contain between 25-40% items written across both texts.</p>

	<p>When developing items from dual-text, Task Model 5 (short text constructed response-WR) should be written using the <u>Appropriate Stems for Dual-Text Stimuli</u> only to ensure students will have the opportunity to respond in writing to information from both texts. Between 25-40% of all other items written in the dual-text set should be written across both texts.</p> <p>The title of the each text should be included in the stem when more than one text is used. Dual-text is considered long text.</p>
Accessibility	Refer to the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium: Usability, Accessibility, and Accommodations Guidelines for information on accessibility.
Evidence Required	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The student will make an inference about a literary text or texts and identify details within the text or texts that support that inference. 2. The student will draw a conclusion about a literary text or texts and identify details within the text or texts that support that conclusion.
Allowable Item Types	Evidence-based Select Response, two-part multiple choice response (EBSR); Hot Text, select text (ST); Short Text, constructed response (WR)

Task Models	
<p>Task Model 1</p> <p>Item Type: Evidence-based Select Response, two-part multiple choice response (EBSR)</p> <p>DOK: 3</p>	<p>Task Description:</p> <p>This item has two parts. The item stem of PART A will prompt the selection of a statement that requires the student to make an inference OR draw a conclusion about the text.</p> <p>The answer choices of PART A will present four options of similar structure. The correct answer will be a statement that reflects an inference made or conclusion drawn about the text. The distractors will be statements that would be plausible to students who 1) misinterpret details in the text, 2) make erroneous inferences OR conclusions about the text, OR 3) apply faulty reasoning about the text.</p> <p>The item stem of PART B will pose a question about the details that support the inference made OR conclusion drawn in PART A. This part of the item will provide students the opportunity to identify the textual evidence used to draw the conclusion OR make the inference.</p> <p>The answer choices of PART B will present four options of a line or lines taken directly from the text. The correct answer will be a line or lines that support the inference made OR conclusion drawn. The distractors will be a line or lines taken directly from the text that 1) support an erroneous inference OR conclusion OR 2) do not directly support the inference made OR conclusion drawn.</p> <p>Distractors will reflect common student errors.</p> <p>Rationales should state the justification for the type of plausible distractor.</p> <p>NOTE: Avoid answer choices in the two parts of the item that obviously correspond to one another such that selecting a particular answer choice in Part A directly determines which answer choice will be selected in Part B. Thus, some or all answer choices in Part B should provide plausible support for more than one answer choice in Part A.</p> <p>NOTE: When using an excerpt in Part A, answer choices for Part B must come entirely from the excerpt or entirely from elsewhere in the text; they cannot be a combination of the two.</p> <p>Target Evidence Statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The student will make an inference about a literary text or texts and identify details within the text or texts that support that inference. 2. The student will draw a conclusion about a literary text or texts and identify details within the text or texts that support that conclusion. <p>Lead In: This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.</p> <p>Appropriate Stems for PART A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which of these inferences about [provide character’s name/setting/plot/author’s point of view/theme/topic/etc.] is supported by the passage? • What inference can be made about [provide character’s name/setting/plot/author’s point of view/theme/topic/etc.]?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What inference can be made about the narrator’s feelings toward [provide character’s name or setting/plot/etc.]? • What inference can be made about [character’s name]’s relationship with [character’s name]? • Which of these conclusions about [provide character’s name/setting/plot/author’s point of view/theme/topic/etc.] is supported by the passage? • What conclusion can be drawn about [provide character’s name/setting/plot/author’s point of view/theme/topic/etc.]? • What conclusion can be drawn about the narrator’s feelings toward [provide character’s name or setting/plot/etc.]? • What conclusion can be drawn about [character’s name]’s relationship with [character’s name]? • What did the author most likely mean by using [provide character’s name or plot/other reference/etc.] in the passage? • Read the [sentence(s)/line(s)/set(s) of lines/paragraph(s)]. [excerpted text] What did the author most likely mean by using [provide character’s name or plot/other reference/etc.] in the passage? <p>Appropriate Stems for PART B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which [sentence(s)/line(s)/set(s) of lines/paragraph(s)] from the passage best support(s) your answer in part A? • Which [sentence(s)/line(s)/set(s) of lines/paragraph(s)] from the passage best support(s) the [inference made/conclusion drawn] in part A? <p>Appropriate Stems for Dual-Text Stimuli <u>Only</u>:</p> <p>PART A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read the [sentence(s)/line(s)/set(s) of lines/paragraph(s) from [title text #2]. [excerpt from text] Based on this information, [what inference can be made/what can a reader infer] about [provide character’s name/setting/plot/theme/topic/character-narrator point of view] in [title text #1]? • Read the [sentence(s)/line(s)/set(s) of lines/paragraph(s) from [title text #2]. [excerpt from text] Based on this information, [what conclusion can be drawn/what can a reader conclude] about [provide character’s name/plot/theme/topic/character-narrator point of view/etc.] in [title text #1]?
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	<p>PART B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Which [sentence(s)/line(s)/set of lines/paragraph(s)] from [text #1 name] best support(s) your answer in part A? <p>Scoring Rules: Correct response for both parts: 1 point; Incorrect response for either or both parts: 0 points</p>
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Task Models	
<p>Task Model 2 Item Type: Hot Text, select text (ST) DOK: 3</p>	<p>Task Description:</p> <p>This item has two parts. The item stem of PART A will prompt the selection of a statement that requires the student make an inference OR draw a conclusion about the text.</p> <p>The answer choices of PART A will present four options of similar structure. The correct answer will be a statement that reflects an inference made or conclusion drawn about the text. The distractors will be statements that would be plausible to students who 1) misinterpret details in the text, 2) make erroneous inferences or conclusions about the text, OR 3) apply faulty reasoning about the text.</p> <p>The item stem of PART B will prompt the selection of details from the text that support the inference made OR conclusion drawn in PART A. The part of the item will provide students the opportunity to identify the textual evidence used to make the inference or draw the conclusion.</p> <p>The answer choices of PART B will be selectable sentences, paragraphs, or sections from the text, or other selectable text. The text selection will be whole, continuous, and consecutive sections taken directly from the text, or other text provided. Sentences can be grouped into multi-sentence options. There will be one correct answer. The correct answer will be the selectable sections of text that provide support for the inference made or conclusion drawn. The distractors will be details that 1) support an erroneous inference OR conclusion OR 2) do not directly support the inference made or conclusion drawn.</p> <p>Distractors will reflect common student errors. Rationales should state the justification for the type of plausible distractor.</p> <p>NOTE: If there are too many defensible options (check every possibility), do not use this item type; use EBSR (Task Model 1).</p> <p>Target Evidence Statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The student will make an inference about a literary text or and identify details within the text or texts that support that inference. 2. The student will draw a conclusion about a literary text or texts and identify details within the text or texts that support that conclusion. <p>Lead In: This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.</p> <p>Appropriate Stems for PART A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Click on the sentence that gives the best inference about the narrator’s feelings toward [provide character’s name/setting/plot/etc.]. • Click on the sentence that gives the best [inference/conclusion] about [character’s name]’s relationship with [character’s name]. • Click on the sentence that gives the best conclusion about [provide character’s name/setting/plot/author’s point of view/theme/topic/etc.]. • Click on the sentence that best describes what the author meant by using [provide character’s name/plot/other reference/etc.] in the passage.

	<p>Appropriate Stems for PART B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Click the [sentence(s)/line(s)/set of lines/paragraph(s)] from the passage that best support(s) your answer in part A. Choose one answer. [excerpted selectable text] Click the [sentence(s)/line(s)/set of lines/paragraph(s)] from the passage that best supports the [inference made/conclusion drawn] in part A. Choose one answer. [excerpted selectable text] <p>Appropriate Stems for Dual-Text Stimuli <u>Only</u>:</p> <p>PART A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read the [sentence(s)/line(s)/set of lines/paragraph(s)] from [title text #2]. [excerpt from text] Based on this information, [what inference can be made/what can a reader infer] about [provide character's name/setting/plot/theme/topic/character-narrator point of view/etc.] in [title text #1]? Read the [sentence(s)/line(s)/set of lines/paragraph(s)] from [title text #2]. [excerpt from text] Based on this information, [what conclusion can be drawn/what can a reader conclude] about [provide character's name/setting/plot/theme/topic/character-narrator point of view/etc.] in [title text #1]? <p>PART B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Click on the [sentence(s)/line(s)/set of lines/paragraph(s)] from [title text #1] that best support(s) your answer in part A. <p>Scoring Rules: Correct response for both parts: 1 point; Incorrect response for either or both parts: 0 points</p>
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	<p>Format Example:</p> <p>The Format Example includes a sample of hot text from a grade 11 item and is included to provide guidance regarding <u>formatting purposes only</u>.</p> <p>Note that the selectable text of Part A mirrors a single-response multiple choice item and of Part B is a whole, continuous section of text</p> <p>The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.</p> <p>Part A</p> <p>Click on the statement that best provides an inference about Ashley that is supported by the text.</p> <p>A. [Ashley considers Alice to be unreliable.] B. [Ashley expects Alice to be apprehensive about the trip.] C. [Ashley is unsure about how her sister will react to her surprises.] D. [Ashley is excited about her sister enrolling in the same university she attends.]</p> <p>Part B</p> <p>Click on the sentence from the text that best supports your answer in part A.</p> <p>["Alice, let's go! We're behind schedule.] [GOODNESS GRACIOUS you take forever sometimes, you know that?" my sister screeched as she tore down the stairs with the agility of a cat and dashed toward the parking lot.] [The newly fallen snow was starting to accumulate on the balcony of our second-story apartment, and I could see through the window that the hood of our car was already a shimmering white blanket.] [It was the first day of my high school's winter break, and my sister was back in town from college in Florida to spend some time with me.] [She said she had a surprise for me, but wouldn't make me privy to anything other than a few cryptic phrases and the occasional "You're gonna to love my surprise, bestie!"]</p>
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Task Models	
<p>Task Model 3 Item Type: Short Text, constructed response (WR) DOK: 3</p>	<p>Task Description: The item will prompt the student to make an inference OR draw a conclusion about characters, point of view, themes, setting, plot) about the text AND support that analysis with details from the text. The item stem will prompt the student to 1) make an inference about the text and support their response with evidence from the text or 2) draw a conclusion from the text and support their response with evidence from the text.</p> <p>Short text items require students to cite specific textual evidence to support ideas drawn from the text(s).</p> <p>Note: Constructed Response (Short Text) items will be written to long literary passages.</p> <p>Examples will reflect common student responses.</p> <p>Target Evidence Statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The student will make an inference about a literary text or texts and identify details within the text or texts that support that inference. 2. The student will draw a conclusion about a literary text or texts and identify details within the text or texts that support that conclusion. <p>Appropriate Stems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What inference can be made about [provide character’s name/setting/plot/author’s point of view/theme/topic]? Use key details from the passage to support and explain your answer. • What inference can be made about the narrator’s feelings toward [provide character’s name or setting/plot]? Use key details from the passage to support and explain your answer. • What inference can be made about [character’s name]’s relationship with [character’s name]? Use key details from the passage to support and explain your answer. • What conclusion can be drawn about [provide character’s name/setting/plot/author’s point of view/theme/topic]? Use key details from the passage to support and explain your answer. • What conclusion can be drawn about the narrator’s feelings toward [provide character’s name or setting/plot]? Use key details from the passage to support and explain your answer. • What conclusion can be drawn about [character’s name]’s relationship with [character’s name]? Use key details from the passage to support and explain your answer.

Appropriate Stems for Dual-Text Stimuli Only:

- Read the sentence(s)/line(s)/set of lines/paragraph(s) from [title text #2].
[excerpt from text]
Based on this information, [what inference can be made/what can a reader infer] about [provide character's name/setting/plot/theme/topic/character-narrator point of view/etc.] in [title text #1]? Support and explain your answer with key details from [title text #1/both passages].
- Read the sentence(s)/line(s)/set of lines/paragraph(s) from [title text #2].
[excerpt from text]
Based on this information, [what conclusion can be drawn/what can a reader conclude] about [provide character's name/plot/theme/topic/character-narrator point of view/etc.] in [title text #1]? Support and explain your answer with key details from [title text #1/both passages].

Scoring Rules: Items are worth a possible two points (0,1,2) and responses are hand-scored. Rubrics should be customized for the individual item.

Rubric Template:

Score	Rationale
2	A response: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives sufficient evidence of the ability to make a clear inference/draw a conclusion • Includes specific examples/details that make clear reference to the text • Adequately explains inference/conclusion with clearly relevant information based on the text
1	A response: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives limited evidence of the ability to make an inference/draw a conclusion • Includes vague/limited examples/details that make reference to the text • Provides a limited explanation of the inference/conclusion with vague/limited information based on the text
0	A response: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives no evidence of the ability to make an inference/draw a conclusion OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives an inference /conclusion but includes no examples or no examples/details that make reference to the text OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives an inference/draws a conclusion but includes no explanation or no relevant information from the text

<p>Format Example: The Rubric Example includes a sample short text rubric from a grade 11 item. This is an example of a customized item specific rubric.</p>		
Score	Rationale	Exemplar
2	The response: - Gives sufficient evidence of the ability to make a clear inference about the sisters' relationship: - Includes specific examples/details that make clear reference to the text Details can include, but are not limited to: -- Ashley commenting on Alice's tendency to be late -- Ashley surprising Alice with the trip's destination -- Ashley calling Alice "bestie" -- Alice accepting Ashley's "abstract" personality and trusting her despite it -- Alice deciding to relax and enjoy the ride -- Alice wanting to go to the same college Ashley attends - Adequately explains inference with clearly relevant information based on the text	Ashley and Alice are more than just sisters; they are friends. Ashley refers to Alice as her "bestie" and knows how much her sister wants to get into the same college she attends. Alice accepts her sister's "abstract" personality and trusts her enough to "sit back, relax, and enjoy the ride," even though she doesn't know where they are going.
1	The response: - Gives limited evidence of the ability to make an inference - Includes vague/limited examples/details that make reference to the text like those identified in the two-point rationale - Provides a limited explanation of the inference with vague/limited information based on the text	Alice and Ashley are close. They know a lot about each other, including their habits, likes, and dislikes.
0	A response: - Gives no evidence of the ability to make an inference OR - Gives an inference but includes no examples or no examples/details that make reference to the text OR - Gives an inference but includes no explanation or relevant information from the text	Alice and Ashley are sisters.