Kansas College and Career Ready Standards - Aligned NAEP Sample Questions

8th Grade Reading

Reading Passage 1:

1920: Women Get the Vote

by Sam Roberts

The 19th Amendment was ratified in 1920, after decades of campaigning by the women's suffrage movement.

When John Adams and his fellow patriots were mulling independence from England in the spring of 1776, Abigail Adams famously urged her husband to "remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors." Otherwise, she warned, "we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation."

That summer, the Declaration of Independence proclaimed that all men are created equal but said nothing of women's equality. It would take another 144 years before the U.S. Constitution was amended, giving women the right to vote in every state.

That 19th Amendment says simply: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." It took effect after a dramatic ratification battle in Tennessee in which a 24-year-old legislator cast the deciding vote.

The amendment was a long time coming. At various times, women could run for public office in some places, but



More than 20,000 marchers took part in this 1915 parade in New York City in support of women's suffrage.

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ELIZABETH CADY STANTON

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SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Courtesy of Library of Congress
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could rarely vote. (Ji,=""-r ba, , .k as 1776, New Jersey allowed women property owners to v te, rescinded that right three decades later.)

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The campaign for women's rights began in earnest in 1848 at a Women's Rights convention in Seneca Falls, N.Y., organized by 32-year-old Elizabeth Cady Stanton and other advocates. Stanton had drafted a "Womanifesto" patterned on the Declaration of Independence, but the one resolution that shocked even some of her supporters was a demand for equal voting rights, also known as universal suffrage. "I saw clearly," Stanton later recalled, "that the power to make the laws was the right through which all other rights could be secured."

Stanton was joined in her campaign by Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth, Lucretia Mott, and other crusaders who would become icons of the women's movement. Some were militant. Many were met with verbal abuse and even violence. Already active in the antislavery movement and temperance campaigns (which urged abstinence from alcohol),

enlisted in the fight for voting rights too.

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They staged demonstrations, engaged in civil disobedience, began legal challenges, and presse their case state by state. In 1869, the Wyoming Territory gave women the vote, with the first permanent suffrage law in the nation. ("It made sense that a place like Wyoming would embrace women's rights," Gail Collins of *The New York Times* wrote in her book *America's Women*. 1J'llith very few women around, there was no danger that they could impose their will on the male majority.")

In 1878. a constitutional amendment was introduced in Congress. The legislation languished for nine years. In 1887, the full Senate considered the amendment for the first time and defeated it by about 2-to-1.

But the suffrage movement was slowly gaining support. With more and more women graduating from high school, going to college, and working outside the home, many Americans began asking: Why couldn't \ n Yote too.

Plenty of opposition existed, according to Collins: Democrats feared women would vote for more socially progressive Republicans. The liquor industry, afraid of prohibition, also opposed women's suffrage, as did many people in the South, where blacks had been largely disenfranchised since Reconstruction.

In 1918, after much cajoling and picketing by suffragists, President Woodrow Wilson changed his mind and backed the amendment. The next year, both houses of Congress voted to amend the Constitution. Suffrage advocates predicted quick ratification by the states. (By 1919, 28 states permitted women to vote, at least for President.) Within a little more than a year, 35 of the required 36 states had voted for ratification.

The last stand for anti-suffragists was in Tennessee in the summer of 1920. Their showdown in the State Legislature became known as the "War of the Roses." (Pro-amendment forces sported yellow roses; the antis wore red.)

After two roll calls, the vote was still tied, 48-48. On the third, Harry T. Burn, a Republican and, at 24, the youngest member of the legislature. switched sides. He was wearing a red rose but voted for ratification because he had received a letter from his mother that read, in part: "Hurrah and vote for suffrage! Don't keep them in doubt!"

Burn said later: "I know that a mother's advice is always safest for her boy to follow and my mother wanted me to vote for ratification. I appreciated the fact that an opportunity such as seldom comes to mortal man-to free 17,000,000 women from political slavery-was mine."

GRADUAL CHANGE

In 1920, women across America had the right to vote in a presidential election. (In the South, black women and men would be kept off voter rolls in large numbers until 1965, after passage of the Voting Rights Act.)

But newly enfranchised women voted in much smaller numbers than men. "Women who were adults at that time had been socialized to believe that voting was socially inappropriate for women," says Susan J. Carroll, senior scholar at the Center for American Women and Politics.

The political and social change sought by suffragists came gradually and not without fits and starts. An Equal Rights Amendment, stipulating equal treatment of the sexes under the law, was passed by Congress and sent to the states in 1972, but later failed after being ratified by only 35 of the necessary 38 states.

In 1980, however, women surpassed men for the first time in turnout for a presidential election. Since then, there has also been a substantial rise in the number of women running for and holding political office.

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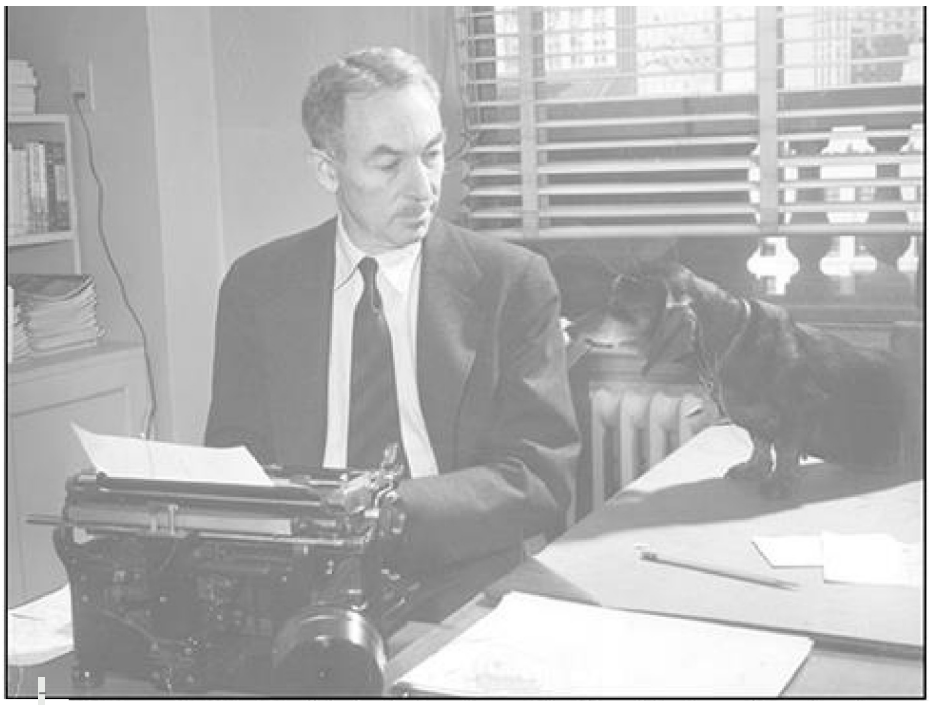
Reading Passage 2

M,e.et the author: E. B. White, the author of childrenrs classics Charlotters Web and Stuart Little, was also a great essayist.

Not .Just for Kids Anymore

[11]I have a lot.of the cat.in me,"[1] said author E. B. \.Vhite, [11]and cats arc not. joiners.[11]

Perlmps that.is why '\..Yhite,one of tlie country's greatest. writers, is so hard to labeL His essays for *The New Yorker* appealed to an urbane crowd, but he is best remembered for bis children's books. He loved the bustle of New York: City, but. was llappy raising chickens on a Maine fann. And just. when critics thought. they bad him pegged as a benign satirist, he'd write a biting condemnation of the dangers of technolog_y.



E. R **White** and **Minnie,** his dachshund, at *The New Yorker* offices in the late 1940s.

© The New York TimesJRedux

The son of a piano manufacturer, Elwyn Brooks White was born in Mount Vernon, New York, in 1899. His family was prosperous, and White was raised with the mix of sophistication and common sense that would mark his writing.

After graduation from Cornell University, White spent a year as a newspaper reporter in New York City, then decided to drive across the country with a friend in a Model T Ford. The trip gave White a lifetime of anecdotes, and spawned a legend or two. "When they ran out of money," White 's friend, James Thurber, noted, "they played for their supper—and their gasoline—on a fascinating musical instrument that White had made out of some pieces of wire and an old shoe."

When White returned to New York City in the mid-I920s, he spent a few years bouncing between advertising jobs and unemployment before trying his hand again at writing. Borrowing his brother's typewriter, he began pounding out sketches and poems. On a lark, he sent some essays to a fledgling magazine called *The New Yorker*. Since its founding in 1925, the magazine had struggled to find its niche, and White's work helped put *The New Yorker* on the map. His essays were funny and sophisticated; they spoke equally to socialites and cab drivers, professors and plumbers. Through his essays, which he wrote for nearly 50 years, White helped give *The New Yorker* its voice and identity.

In 1945, already a leading literary figure, White embarked on his second career: writing children's books. He moved from New York to a farm in Maine, where he raised chickens and geese. Seeking a way to amuse his nieces and nephews, White started to write stories for them. "Children were always after me to tell them a story and I found I couldn't do it," he said. "So I had to get it down on paper."

A vivid dream about a mouselike character led to *Stuart Little*. Then, in 1952, White published *Charlotte's Web*. The book, which was inspired by White's own farm animals, is arguably the most famous children's story published in the 20th century.

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By the time he died from Alzheimer's disease in 1985, White's essays had appeared in more college anthologies than those of any other writer. Many said his essays matched his personality: subtle without being simple, critical without being mean.

Indeed, one *New York Times* critic wrote, "There are times reading an E. B. White book of essays when you think he must be the most likable man of letters alive. If you are some kind of writer yourself, you probably want to imitate him."

—By John DiConsiglio

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Reading Passage 3

E. B. White *was not only a great author for children, he was also the preeminent essayist of his time. This essay, written as a "Talk of the Town" piece for* The New Yorker, *provides a hint of his powers.*

Twins

by E. B. White

On a warm, miserable morning last week we went up to the Bronx Zoo to see the moose calf and to break in a new pair of black shoes. We encountered better luck than we had bargained for. The cow moose and her young one were standing near the wall of the deer park below the monkey house, and in order to get a better view we strolled down to the lower end of the park, by the brook. The path there is not much traveled. As we approached the corner where the brook trickles under the wire fence, we noticed a red deer getting to her feet. Beside her, on legs that were just learning their business, was a spotted fawn, as small and perfect as a trinket seen through a reducing glass. They stood there, mother and child, under a gray beech whose trunk was engraved with dozens of hearts and initials. Stretched on the ground was another fawn, and we realized that the doe had just finished twinning. The second fawn was still wet, still unrisen. Here was a scene of rare sylvan splendor, in one of our five favorite boroughs, and we couldn't have asked for more. Even our new shoes seemed to be working out all right and weren't hurting much.

The doe was only a couple of feet from the wire, and we sat down on a rock at the edge of the footpath to see what sort of start young fawns get in the deep fastnesses of Mittel Bronx.

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The mother, mildly resentful of our presence and dazed from her labor, raised one forefoot and stamped primly. Then she lowered her head, picked up the afterbirth, and began dutifully to eat it, allowing it to swing crazily from her mouth, as though it were a bunch of withered beet greens. From the monkey house came the loud, insane hooting of some captious primate, filling the whole woodland with a wild hooroar. As we watched, the sun broke weakly through, brightened the rich red of the fawns, and kindled their white spots. Occasionally, a sightseer would appear and wander aimlessly by, but of all who passed none was aware that anything extraordinary had occurred. "Looka the kangaroos!" a child cried. And he and his mother stared sullenly at the deer and then walked on.

In a few moments the second twin gathered all his legs and all his ingenuity and arose, to stand for the first time sniffing the mysteries of a park for captive deer. The doe, in recognition of his achievement, quit her other work and began to dry him, running her tongue against the grain and paying particular attention to the key points. Meanwhile the first fawn tiptoed toward the shallow brook, in little stops and goes, and started across. He paused midstream to make a slight contribution, as a child does in bathing. Then, while his mother watched, he continued across, gained the other side, selected a hiding place, and lay down under a skunk-cabbage leaf next to the fence, in perfect concealment, his legs folded neatly under him. Without actually going out of sight, he had managed to disappear completely in the shifting light and shade. From somewhere a long way off a twelve-o'clock whistle sounded. We hung around awhile, but he never budged. Before we left, we crossed the brook ourself, just outside the fence, knelt, reached through the wire, and tested the truth of what we had once heard: that you can scratch a new fawn between the ears without starting him. You can indeed.

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NAEP Question	CCLS Alignment
The following questions refer to Reading Passage [1]	
1. Do you think the statements by Abigail Adams in the first paragraph are an effective way to begin the article? Explain why or why not using information from the article.	RI.8.1, RI.8.2, RI.8.5, W.8.2, RH.6-8.6
2. According to the article, what was most surprising about the "Womanifesto"? A. It was written by Elizabeth Cady Stanton. B. It called for equal voting rights for men and women. C. It was based on the Declaration of Independence. D. It had such a large number of resolutions.	RI.8.1
3. In describing the women's suffrage movement, the author uses such words as "battle," "militant," and "showdown." Do you think this is an effective way to describe the women's suffrage movement? Support your answer with two references to the article.	RI.8.1, RI.8.4, RI.8.6, RH.6-8.6, RH.6-8.8
4. On page 3, the article says that women in the suffrage movement "pressed their case state by state." This means that the women A. spoke with newspaper reporters in many states B. strongly urged the states to pass women's suffrage C. traveled in large groups together from state to state D. introduced the idea of women's suffrage to the states	RI.8.4, L.8.4, RH.6-8.4
5. The section "Wyoming Is First" describes changes in United States society in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Choose one of these changes and explain its effect on women's progress in getting the vote.	RI.8.1, RI.8.2, W.8.2, RH.6-8.1

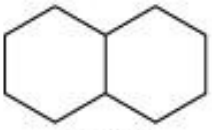
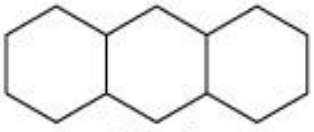
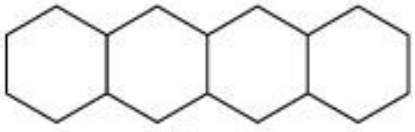
NAEP Question	CCLS Alignment
The following questions refer to Reading Passages [2] and/or [3]	
6. The following is from the essay "Twins." Occasionally, a sightseer would appear and wander aimlessly by, but of all who passed none was aware that anything extraordinary had occurred. "Looka the kangaroos!" a child cried. And he and his mother stared sullenly at the deer and then walked on. In these sentences, E. B. White is mainly A. showing how much he knows about animals in the zoo B. contrasting his experience with that of the other sightseers C. showing that he enjoys the reactions of children D. comparing the reactions of children and adults	RI. 8.1, RI.8.6, RH.6-8.1, RH.6-8.2
7. How do you think E. B. White feels by the end of his visit to the zoo? Support your answer with reference to the essay.	RI.8.1, W.8.2, RH.6-8.1
8. Using details from the essay "Twins," explain what E. B. White means when he says, "We encountered better luck than we had bargained for."	RI.8.1, W8.2, RH.6-8.1
9. Explain why the setting of a zoo in a city helps to make E. B. White's essay "Twins" more effective.	RI.8.1, W.8.2
10. Which of the following is a major idea of the biographical sketch of E. B. White? A. His writing was enjoyed by adults. B. He wrote for average readers. C. His writing was not easy to categorize. D. He was a typical children's author.	RI.8.1, RI.8.2, RH.6-8.2

NAEP Question	CCLS Alignment
11. The following is from the first paragraph of the essay "Twins." They stood there, mother and child, under a gray beech whose trunk was engraved with dozens of hearts and initials. What does the sentence imply? A. E. B. White is sympathetic to parents and children. B. The deer were hiding from E. B. White and the other sightseers. C. E. B. White is aware of both nature and the urban setting. D. The graffiti interferes with E. B. White's enjoyment of the scene.	RI.8.1
12. Explain what the essay "Twins" shows about E. B. White as a person. Support your answer with details from both the essay and the biographical sketch.	RI.8.1, RI.8.2, RH.6-8.1, RH.6-8.2
13. On page 2, when the author of the biographical sketch says that E. B. White's essays "appealed to an urbane crowd," he is describing the audience for White's writing as A. having sophisticated tastes B. leading busy lives C. being politically conservative D. having a good sense of humor	RI.8.4, L.8.4, WH.6-8.4

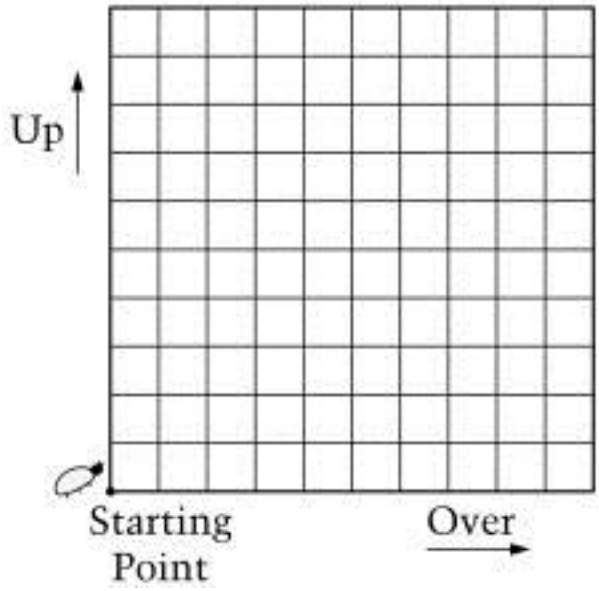
Kansas College and Career Ready Standards - Aligned NAEP Sample Questions

8th Grade Mathematics

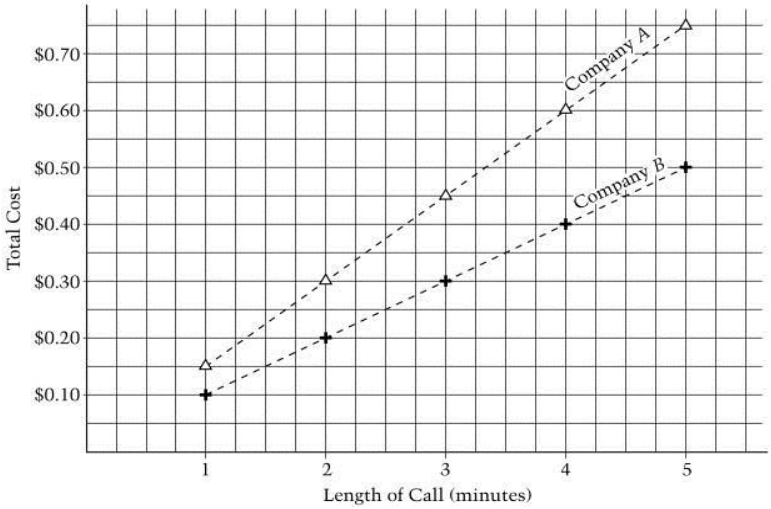
NAEP Questions	CCLS Alignment
14. The Music Palace is having a sale. ***Music Palace Sale*** $12 for the first CD $6 for each additional CD (Prices include tax.) Write an expression that shows how to calculate the cost of buying n CD's at the sale. Answer: _____	7.EE.B.4
15. Robert has x books. Marie has twice as many books as Robert has. Together they have 18 books. Which of the following equations can be used to find the number of books that Robert has? A. $x + 2 = 18$ B. $x + x + 2 = 18$ C. $x + 2x = 18$ D. $2x = 18$ E. $2x + 2x = 18$	7.EE.B.4
16. The point $(4, k)$ is a solution to the equation $3x + 2y = 12$. What is the value of k ? A. -3 B. 0 C. 2 D. 3 E. 4	8.EE.C.7b

NAEP Questions	CCLS Alignment
17. The number of gallons of water, y , in a tank after x hours may be modeled by the linear equation $y = 800 - 50x$. Which of the following statements about the tank is true? A. It is filling at a rate of 800 gallons per hour. B. It is filling at a rate of 50 gallons per hour. C. It is emptying at a rate of 16 gallons per hour. D. It is emptying at a rate of 50 gallons per hour. E. It is emptying at a rate of 800 gallons per hour.	8.F.B.4
18. If $a > 0$ and $b < 0$, which of the following must be true? A. $ab > 0$ B. $a - b > 0$ C. $b - a > 0$ D. $a + b > 0$ E. $a + b < 0$	7.NS.A.3
19. In the sequence below, the ratio of each term to the term immediately following it is constant. What is the next term of this sequence after 2240? 35, 280, 2240, _____	7.RP.A2
20. Each figure in the pattern below is made of hexagons that measure 1 centimeter on each side.  Figure 1 Perimeter = 6 cm  Figure 2 Perimeter = 10 cm  Figure 3 Perimeter = 14 cm  Figure 4 Perimeter = 18 cm If the pattern of adding one hexagon to each figure is continued, what will be the perimeter of the 25th figure in the pattern?	8.F.B.4

NAEP Questions	CCLS Alignment
Show how you found your answer. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Number Sold, *n* 4 0 5 2 3 6 Profit, *p* $2.00 $0.00 $2.50 $1.00 $1.50 $3.00 21. Angela makes and sells special-occasion greeting cards. The table above shows the relationship between the number of cards sold and her profit. Based on the data in the table, which of the following equations shows how the number of cards sold and profit (in dollars) are related? A. $p = 2n$ B. $p = 0.5n$ C. $p = n - 2$ D. $p = 6 - n$ E. $p = n + 1$	7.RP.A.2c
22. At the school carnival, Carmen sold 3 times as many hot dogs as Shawn. The two of them sold 152 hot dogs altogether. How many hot dogs did Carmen sell? A. 21 B. 38 C. 51 D. 114 E. 148	8.EE.C.7b
23. In the equation $y = 4x$, if the value of x is increased by 2, what is the effect on the value of y ? A. It is 8 more than the original amount. B. It is 6 more than the original amount. C. It is 2 more than the original amount. D. It is 16 times the original amount. E. It is 8 times the original amount.	6.EE.C.9
$1 + 3 = 4$ $1 + 3 + 5 = 9$ $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 = 16$ $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 = 25$	

NAEP Questions	CCLS Alignment
24. According to the pattern suggested by the four examples above, how many consecutive odd integers are required to give a sum of 144 ? A. 9 B. 12 C. 15 D. 36 E. 72	7.NS.A.3
25. If the grid in Question 10 were large enough and the beetle continued to move in the same pattern, would the point that is 75 blocks up and 100 blocks over from the starting point be on the beetle's path?  Ⓐ Yes Ⓑ No Give a reason for your answer.	8.F.B.4

NAEP Questions	CCLS Alignment
26. The graph below shows the cost that two long-distance telephone companies each charge for calls of various lengths (in minutes).	8.F.B.4



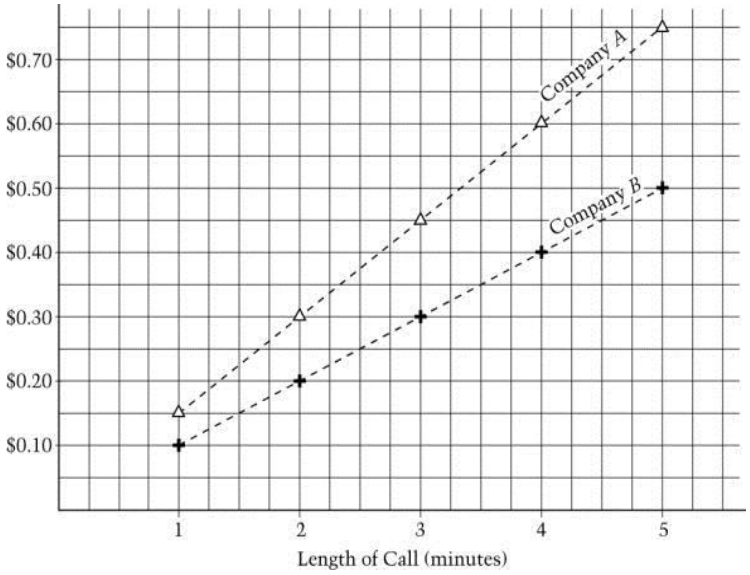
a. What is the cost of a 4-minute call using Company *B* ?

_____

b. What is the cost per minute for a call using Company *B* ?

_____

c. Determine the amounts of money saved (in cents) by using Company *B* instead of Company *A* when calls of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 minutes are made. Then graph the five points that represent the savings on the grid below and connect the points with a dotted line.



NAEP Questions	CCLS Alignment
1, 9, 25, 49, 81, …	
27. The same rule is applied to each number in the pattern above. What is the 6th number in the pattern? A. 40 B. 100 C. 121 D. 144 E. 169	7.NS.A.3
28. A certain even number is divisible by 9. This number is between 100 and 120. What is the number? _____	5.NBT.B.5
29. Peter bought 45 sheets of plywood at a total cost of $400. He plans to sell each sheet of plywood for $15. If Peter has no other expenses, what is the fewest number of sheets he must sell to make a profit? A. 3 B. 15 C. 16 D. 26 E. 27 Did you use the calculator on this question? ○ Yes ○ No	7.EE.B.4b
30. The sum of three numbers is 173. If the smallest number is 23, could the largest number be 62? ○ Yes ○ No Explain your answer in the space below. Did you use the calculator on this question? ○ Yes ○ No	6.EE.A.2

NAEP Questions	CCLS Alignment
31. An airplane climbs at a rate of 66.8 feet per minute. It descends at twice the rate that it climbs. Assuming it descends at a constant rate, how many feet will the airplane descend in 30 minutes? A. 96.8 B. 133.6 C. 1,002 D. 2,004 E. 4,008	7.RP.A.3
 1 serving = $\frac{1}{2}$ pineapple	
32. Given the information above, write a mathematics word problem for which $3 \div \frac{1}{2}$ would be the method of solution. Answer: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	6.NS.A1
33. Raynold had 31 baseball cards. He gave the cards to his friends. Six of his friends received 3 cards each. Seven of his friends received 1 card each. The rest received 2 cards each. How many of his friends received exactly 2 cards from Raynold? Explain how you found your answer.	4.OA.A.3