

Grade	2
Unit/Domain	Stories from the Ancient Greeks
Copyright (Original or Public Domain)	Original
Lexile/Average Grade Level	Unavailable at this time.
Flesch Kincaid	4.9
Word Count	493
Title	Demeter and Persephone
Author	Brent Englar

Demeter and Persephone

(1) Demeter was the mythical Greek goddess of the harvest. The only thing she loved more than making the fields grow was her beautiful daughter, Persephone. As long as Persephone was happy, Demeter did not have a care in the world.

(2) Hades was the mythical god of the underworld. He spent most of his time in his fortress beneath the ground, but occasionally he would get lonely and want to see the blue sky and golden fields above. One afternoon, he rode his golden chariot through one of Demeter's wheat fields, where he ran into Persephone. She was singing a song Hades hadn't heard in a long time. He was struck by her beautiful voice and fell in love with her. "I'd love to hear her sing more," he said to himself. "She must join me in the underworld." So, he opened the ground and took Persephone with him to his kingdom.

(3) The underworld was filled with magical treasures and sparkling jewels. But Persephone soon missed the blue sky and golden fields. More so, she missed her mother. But selfish Hades refused to let her leave.

(4) Demeter became extremely sad. Crops stopped growing, and the fields became cold and unfruitful as she ignored them in her sorrow. Zeus, the king of the mythical gods, visited Demeter to convince her to bring the earth back to life. But without Persephone, Demeter did not care about anything else.



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Caption: Hades and Persephone

(5) Finally, Zeus knew there was only one thing to do. “I will go to the underworld and bring back Persephone,” he told Demeter. “I just hope she does not eat anything.”

(6) Zeus hurried to the underworld and demanded that Hades take him to Persephone. When Zeus saw Persephone, however, he gasped in horror. She was holding a pomegranate!

(7) “Persephone, please tell me you didn’t eat that fruit,” Zeus begged.



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dante_Gabriel_Rossetti_-_Persephone.jpg

Caption: Persephone eats a pomegranate.

(8) "I was starving!" Persephone replied. "Why is that important? I only nibbled on six of the seeds."

With that, Hades cackled gleefully. "Zeus, you know the rules," he said. "If you eat the food of the underworld, you have to stay here forever."

(9) "She ate only six seeds," Zeus replied, "so let me make you a deal. Persephone will spend six months each year here in the underworld. The other six months she will spend with her mother in the land of the living." Hades agreed to the deal—Zeus was the king, after all—and Persephone was allowed to return home.

(10) However, according to the deal the gods made, Persephone returned to the underworld for six months every year. When this happened, the plants began to die and the weather turned cold. Throughout the fall and winter, Demeter showed her sadness by refusing to let the harvest grow. Then, when Persephone returned in the spring, the Earth burst into bloom again to celebrate with her mother, through the end of the summer.

Item #	1
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Stories from the Ancient Greeks
TEKS	TEKS 2.7.C Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to: (C) use text evidence to support an appropriate response.
Objective	Students will recall information from a Greek myth.
DOK Level	1
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	Demeter and Persephone

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage "Demeter and Persephone."
question_stem	According to the story, why did plants and crops stop growing?
prompt	Select the best answer.
randomize_answer_choices	yes
answer_a	Persephone stopped caring for them.
answer_b	Demeter was sad.
answer_c	Zeus made a deal with Hades.

correct_answer	b
correct_answer_rationale	According to the passage, when Hades took Persephone to the underworld, Demeter became sad: "Crops stopped growing, and the fields became cold and barren as she ignored them in her sorrow."
incorrect_answer_1	a
incorrect_answer_rationale_1	Demeter cared for the harvest, not Persephone.
incorrect_answer_2	c
incorrect_answer_rationale_2	Zeus made a deal with Hades to allow Persephone to return to Earth, which caused plants and crops to start growing again.
scoring	Exact match; 1 point

Item #	2
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Stories from the Ancient Greeks
TEKS	TEKS 2.7.C Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to: (C) use text evidence to support an appropriate response.
Objective	Students use text evidence to support a response about Greek mythology.
DOK Level	1
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	Demeter and Persephone

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage "Demeter and Persephone."
question_stem	According to the text, which sentence below is not true?
prompt	Select the best answer.
randomize_answer_choices	yes
answer_a	Demeter, the goddess of the harvest, takes care of the fields.
answer_b	Persephone missed the ocean waves when she was away from her mother.
answer_c	Zeus wants the plants on the earth to grow.

correct_answer	b
correct_answer_rationale	The text states, "Persephone...missed the blue sky and golden fields. Moreso, she missed her mother." She did not miss the ocean.
incorrect_answer_1	a
incorrect_answer_rationale_1	According to the text, Demeter did take care of the fields. Therefore, this answer is true.
incorrect_answer_2	c
incorrect_answer_rationale_2	According to the text, Zeus wanted the plants on the earth to begin growing again. Therefore, this answer is true.
scoring	Exact match; 1 point

Item #	3
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Stories from the Ancient Greeks
TEKS	TEKS 2.9.A Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse texts. The student is expected to: (A) demonstrate knowledge of distinguishing characteristics of well-known children's literature such as folktales, fables, and fairy tales.
Objective	Students will demonstrate knowledge of the characteristics of myths as works of fiction.
DOK Level	2
Question Type	Table Match

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	Demeter and Persophone

QUESTION

Element	Value
Stimulus	Refer to the passage, "Demeter and Persephone."
Prompt	Which of these statements explains why the myth of "Demeter and Persephone" is fiction? Click yes if the sentence explains why it's fiction. Click no if the sentence does not explain why it's fiction. Select the correct answer for each of the statements below.

column_label_1	Yes
column_label_2	No
question_1	"Demeter and Persephone" is fiction because it is set in the past.
answer_1	No
question_2	"Demeter and Persephone" is fiction because it is about mythical gods and goddesses.
answer_2	Yes
question_3	"Demeter and Persephone" is fiction because one character's feelings made all of the crops stop growing.
answer_3	Yes
question_4	"Demeter and Persephone" is fiction because it tries to explain why the earth has seasons.
answer_4	No
correct_answer_rationale	<p>Myths are fiction because they are made-up stories about people and places that do not exist. "Demeter and Persephone"</p> <p>is fiction because its characters are mythical gods and goddesses whose feelings can impact events on the earth.</p> <p>Both fiction and nonfiction may be set in the past. Nonfiction may also try to explain natural events, such as the seasons.</p>
incorrect_answer	Incorrect response.
incorrect_answer_rationale	Myths are made-up stories about people and places that do not exist.
scoring	Partial match; 1 point (.5 each)

Item #	4
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Stories from the Ancient Greeks
TEKS	TEKS 2.6.F Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to: (F) make inferences and use evidence to support understanding.
Objective	Students will make an inference and use evidence to support a response.
DOK Level	2
Question Type	Multiple Select

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	Demeter and Persephone

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage "Demeter and Persephone."
question_stem	The Ancient Greeks told this myth to explain the changing of the seasons. Which of the following statements from the story most likely supports this explanation?
prompt	<i>Select TWO correct answers.</i>
randomize_answer_choices	yes

answer_a	“Persephone, please tell me you didn’t eat that fruit,” Zeus begged. (paragraph 7)
answer_b	One afternoon, he rode his golden chariot through one of Demeter’s wheat fields. (paragraph 2)
answer_c	Persephone returned to the underworld for six months every year. When this happened, the plants began to die, and the weather turned cold. (paragraph 10)
answer_d	Then, when Persephone returned in the spring, the Earth burst into bloom again to celebrate with her mother through the end of the summer. (paragraph 10)
correct_answer	c, d
correct_answer_rationale	When Persephone joins Hades in his kingdom, her sadness causes the plants on the earth to die and the weather to turn cold – which is fall and winter. When she returns to earth to join Demeter, the plants bloom again, and the crops grow – which is spring and summer.
incorrect_answer_1	a
incorrect_answer_rationale_1	This sentence explains why Persephone had to stay with Hades for six months in his kingdom, not the changing of the seasons
incorrect_answer_2	b
incorrect_answer_rationale_2	This sentence describes when Hades first saw Persephone. It does not offer any explanation about the changing of the seasons.
scoring	Partial match; 1 point (.5 each)

Item #	5
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Stories from the Ancient Greeks
TEKS	TEKS 2.8.B Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements. The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts. The student is expected to: (B) describe the main character's internal and external traits.
Objective	Students will describe an internal trait of a character in a myth.
DOK Level	1
Question Type	Table Match

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	Demeter and Persephone

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage "Demeter and Persephone."
question_stem	Listen to each sentence and complete the sentence with the correct word to state each character's point of view. Hades is ____ to have Persephone in his kingdom. Persephone is ____ in Hades' kingdom. Zeus is ____ when he sees how Persephone's absence affects the earth.
prompt	<i>Drag each word to the correct sentence.</i>
randomize_answer_choices	yes
column_a	happy
column_b	homesick
column_c	worried

correct_answer	Hades is [column_a] to have Persephone in his kingdom. Persephone is [column_b] in Hades' kingdom. Zeus is [column_c] when he sees how Persephone's absence affects the earth.
correct_answer_rationale	Hades wants Persephone to live with him, so he is happy that Persephone is in Hades' kingdom. Persephone soon misses the earth and her mother, so she is homesick while she is with Hades. Zeus makes a deal with Hades to allow Persephone to leave Hades' kingdom. He did this because he worried that the earth was being harmed while Persephone was underground.
incorrect_answer	The words were incorrectly placed. See rationale below for incorrect answer choices.
incorrect_answer_rationale_1	Hades has a different point of view about Persephone being in his home.
incorrect_answer_rationale_2	Persephone has a different point of view about being away from her mother.
incorrect_answer_rationale_3	Zeus has a different point of view about the damage done to the earth while Persephone is away.
scoring	Partial match per response; 1 point (.33 each)

Item #	6
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Stories from the Ancient Greeks
TEKS	TEKS 2.3.B Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to: (B) use context within and beyond a sentence to determine the meaning of unfamiliar words.
Objective	Students will demonstrate an understanding of new adjectives in context.
DOK Level	2
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	Demeter and Persephone

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage "Demeter and Persephone."
question_stem	Listen to this sentence from paragraph 3. Crops stopped growing, and the fields became cold and <u>unfruitful</u> as she ignored them in her sorrow. What does <u>unfruitful</u> mean in this sentence?
prompt	Select the best answer.
randomize_answer_choices	yes
answer_a	not producing fruit or crops
answer_b	unhappy
answer_c	full of life

correct_answer	a
correct_answer_rationale	The fields become “cold and unfruitful” because Demeter is ignoring them. According to the sentence, the crops have stopped growing. In other words, the fields are without plants and flowers.
incorrect_answer_1	b
incorrect_answer_rationale_1	Demeter is unhappy. Because of her unhappiness, the fields have become “cold and unfruitful.”
incorrect_answer_1	c
incorrect_answer_rationale_2	This definition is the opposite of unfruitful. According to the sentence, the fields are “cold,” and the crops have “stopped growing.”
scoring	Exact match; 1 point

Item #	7
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Stories from the Ancient Greeks
TEKS	TEKS 2.3.B Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to: (B) use context within and beyond a sentence to determine the meaning of unfamiliar words.
Objective	Students will use context to determine the meaning of unfamiliar words.
DOK Level	2
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	Demeter and Persephone

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage "Demeter and Persephone."
question_stem	Listen to the following sentence that a student wrote about Demeter and Persephone. Hades was <u>selfish</u> because he wanted Persephone to stay in his kingdom, even though she was unhappy. The word <u>selfish</u> means ____.
prompt	Select the best answer.
randomize_answer_choices	yes
answer_a	asking for forgiveness from a friend
answer_b	caring about yourself more than others
answer_c	filled with magical treasures

correct_answer	b
correct_answer_rationale	Hades' actions demonstrate that he cares more about himself than others.
incorrect_answer_1	a
incorrect_answer_rationale_1	Hades wanted Persephone to stay in his kingdom even though she was unhappy, he did not ask for her forgiveness. Instead, his actions demonstrate that he cares more about himself than others.
incorrect_answer_2	c
incorrect_answer_rationale_2	When Hades wanted Persephone to stay in his kingdom even though she was unhappy, his actions demonstrated that he cared more about himself than others.
scoring	Exact match; 1 point

Grade	2
Unit/Domain	Stories from the Ancient Greeks
Copyright (Original or Public Domain)	Original
Lexile/Average Grade Level	Unavailable at this time.
Source(s)—List source of/link to public domain text or sources referenced for factual content.	https://www.ancient.eu/article/733/the-life-of-hercules-in-myth-legend/ ; http://www.crystalinks.com/12laborshercules.html
Flesch-Kincaid	4.9
Word Count	512
Title	The Twelve Labors of Hercules
Author	Brent Englar

The Twelve Labors of Hercules by Brent Englar

(1) A long, long time ago, the mythical Greek gods ruled the world. Zeus, the king of the mythical gods, had a son who was half human and half god. His name was Hercules, and he was blessed with great strength. With this strength, he accomplished many amazing feats. He was known throughout many lands as a true hero.

(2) Unfortunately, this made many of the gods and goddesses jealous. Some of them played tricks on Hercules and caused him to lose control of his mind and body. In this state, he caused accidents and angered many people. When Hercules gained control of his mind and body, he felt terrible about what happened. He begged the king for forgiveness.

(3) The king was angry and upset. However, the sadness on Hercules' face calmed him. "The only way to atone, or make up, for what you have done is to complete twelve labors," the king said.

(4) Hercules stood and nodded. "I'll do them. Whatever they are."

(5) "Do not go into this so lightly," the king replied, "for you may not survive. These are dangerous tasks. You must battle fearsome beasts and monsters, capture magical animals, and even take orders from the gods."

(6) Despite the warnings, Hercules set forth to begin his twelve labors. His first task was to wrestle a powerful lion that was terrorizing the people of Nemea. Hercules defeated the lion quickly and easily. Even the gods were amazed at his incredible strength.



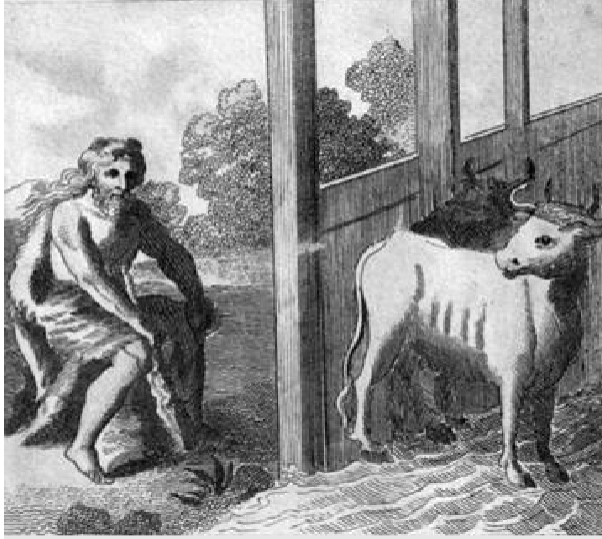
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?search=Stirling+Head+Hercules&title=Special:MediaSearch&go=Go&type=image>

Caption: Hercules battles the Hydra.

(7) Hercules continued his labors. He used his strength to combat the Hydra, a snake with many heads. He used his might to fight off giant birds with metal beaks and razor-sharp feathers. Another labor brought him to a distant place at the edge of the known world. His task there was to rescue the magical cattle from the fearsome giant Geryon.

(8) “If you want the cattle, human, you must defeat me in a wrestling match,” roared Geryon. Hercules beat the giant three times before he yielded and let Hercules take the cattle.

(9) Hercules also relied on his sharp wit to complete his labors. One task challenged Hercules to clean the king’s horse stables in one day. The king had so many horses and cows that the stables were enormous. “This truly is impossible,” Hercules said, unable to see from one end of the stables to the other. But then he had an idea. Hercules dug a large ditch from a nearby river and redirected the river into the stables. This river washed the stable clean in a matter of moments.



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Augean_stables.jpg

Caption: Hercules uses a river to clean the stables.

(10) In time, Hercules succeeded in completing all the tasks. He returned to the king and fell upon his knees in front of the kingdom. "My king, my people, now will you forgive me?" he asked.

(11) The king smiled brightly. The people cheered. "All is forgiven but not forgotten. For your strength and your wit, you will be remembered forever."

(12) In Greek mythology, this myth explains the experience of struggle and forgiveness.

Item #	8
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Stories from the Ancient Greeks
TEKS	TEKS 2.7.D Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to: (D) retell and paraphrase texts in ways that maintain meaning and logical order.
Objective	Students will retell events from a Greek myth.
DOK Level	2
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	The Twelve Labors of Hercules

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage “The Twelve Labors of Hercules.”
question_stem	Which statement correctly retells an event from the story?
prompt	<i>Select the best answer.</i>
randomize_answer_choices	yes
answer_a	Hercules has a bad temper and angers the gods.
answer_b	Hercules needs help from the king to clean the stables in one day.
answer_c	Hercules wrestles a ferocious lion as part of his twelve labors.

correct_answer	c
correct_answer_rationale	The correct answer is “Hercules wrestles a ferocious lion as part of his twelve labors.” According to the passage, “His first task was to wrestle a powerful lion that was terrorizing the people of Nemea.”
incorrect_answer_1	a
incorrect_answer_rationale_1	The passage does not suggest that Hercules has a bad temper. The gods are jealous of his strength and they play tricks on him, which cause other people to become angry with him.
incorrect_answer_2	b
incorrect_answer_rationale_2	One of Hercules’s twelve labors was to clean the king’s stables in one day. However, Hercules completes the task himself; he does not get help from a king.
scoring	Exact match; 1 point

Item #	9
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Stories from the Ancient Greeks
TEKS	TEKS 2.8.A Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements. The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts. The student is expected to: (A) discuss topics and determine theme using text evidence with adult assistance.
Objective	Students will determine the lesson the character learns in a myth.
DOK Level	2
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	The Twelve Labors of Hercules

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage, "The Twelve Labors of Hercules."
prompt	What lesson does Hercules learn when he completes the 12 labors?
answer_a	Ask for forgiveness, and you will be forgiven.
answer_b	If you work hard, you will be admired.
answer_c	Being clever is more important than being strong.
answer_d	It takes hard work and perseverance to earn forgiveness.

correct_answer	d
correct_answer_rationale	Hercules must use his strength and cleverness to complete the labors and earn forgiveness. He must also keep working again and again.
incorrect_answer_1	a
incorrect_answer_rationale_1	According to the text, Hercules did ask for forgiveness but was not immediately forgiven. Instead, he was required to complete the labors to be forgiven.
incorrect_answer_2	b
incorrect_answer_rationale_2	According to the text, while Hercules did earn admiration and respect for the feats he accomplished during his labors, this was not his primary goal. His goal was forgiveness. In addition, at the beginning of the text, his strength and accomplishments made the mythical gods envious, rather than drawing their admiration.
incorrect_answer_3	c
incorrect_answer_rationale_3	Hercules used both his strength and his cleverness to accomplish his labors as he worked to achieve forgiveness.
scoring	Exact match; 1 point

Item #	10
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Stories from the Ancient Greeks
TEKS	Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to: (D) retell and paraphrase texts in ways that maintain meaning and logical order.
Objective	Students will sequence events of a Greek myth in logical order.
DOK Level	2
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	The Twelve Labors of Hercules

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage, "The Twelve Labors of Hercules."
question_stem	Choose the correct order for the events in the story.
prompt	<i>Identify the correct order of events.</i> A. The mythological gods and goddesses are jealous of Hercules. B. To win forgiveness, Hercules agrees to complete twelve tasks. C. Hercules causes accidents and upsets many people.
randomize_answer_choices	yes
answer_a	A, C, B
answer_b	C, B, A
answer_c	B, C, A

correct_answer	a
correct_answer_rationale	First, the mythological gods and goddesses are jealous of Hercules. While under a spell, Hercules causes accidents and upsets many people. When he realizes what has happened, he begs forgiveness and agrees to perform twelve labors, or difficult tasks.
incorrect_answer_1	b
incorrect_answer_rationale_1	This is not the correct sequence of events in the story. A different event happens first, second, and third.
incorrect_answer_2	c
incorrect_answer_rationale_2	This is not the correct sequence of events in the story. A different event happens first and third.
scoring	Exact match 1 point

Item #	11
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Stories from the Ancient Greeks
TEKS	TEKS 2.10.D Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements. The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts. The student is expected to: (C) describe and understand plot elements, including the main events, the conflict, and the resolution, for texts read aloud and independently.
Objective	Students will describe plot elements including conflict and resolution.
DOK Level	3
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	The Twelve Labors of Hercules

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage "The Twelve Labors of Hercules."
question_stem	How does Hercules begin to resolve the main conflict in the story?
prompt	Choose the best answer.
randomize_answer_choices	yes
answer_a	Hercules asks for forgiveness and completes 12 labors.
answer_b	Hercules wrestles and defeats a powerful lion.
answer_c	Hercules fights a snake with many heads.
answer_d	Hercules wrestles a giant and saves the cattle.

correct_answer	a
correct_answer_rationale	Hercules asks the king for forgiveness and to atone or make-up for his wrongdoing, and the king gives him 12 labors to complete.
incorrect_answer	b, c, d
incorrect_answer_rationale_all	Although these are events in the story, they are not the main conflict of the story.
Scoring	Exact match; 1 point

Item #	12
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Stories from the Ancient Greeks
QUES	TEKS 2.8.A Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements. The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts. The student is expected to: (A) discuss topics and determine theme using text evidence with adult assistance.
Objective	Students will use text details to determine a myth's theme.
DOK Level	3
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	The Twelve Labors of Hercules

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage "The Twelve Labors of Hercules."
question_stem	What is the theme of the myth? Use text evidence to support your answer.
prompt	<i>Select the best answer.</i>
randomize_answer_choices	yes
answer_a	It is important to seek forgiveness if you upset people.
answer_b	If you do something wrong, it may not be your fault.
answer_c	If you are strong, you can do anything that you want to.

correct_answer	a
correct_answer_rationale	The correct answer is, "It is important to seek forgiveness if you upset people." The myth begins by describing the accidents that Hercules caused. To make up for these wrongs and be forgiven, Hercules works hard to complete twelve labors.
incorrect_answer_1	b
incorrect_answer_rationale_1	According to the myth, it was not Hercules's fault that he lost control and caused accidents. However, he still felt guilty and tried to make up for the wrongs that he did.
incorrect_answer_2	c
incorrect_answer_rationale_2	It is true that Hercules is very strong, but the myth does not suggest that his strength allows him to do anything he wants.
scoring	Exact match; 1 point

Item #	13
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Stories from the Ancient Greeks
TEKS	TEKS 2.3.B Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to: (B) use context within and beyond a sentence to determine the meaning of unfamiliar words.
Objective	Students will demonstrate an understanding of new adjectives in context.
DOK Level	2
Question Type	

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	The Twelve Labors of Hercules

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage "The Twelve Labors of Hercules."
question_stem	Listen to this sentence from paragraph 9. "Hercules also relied on his sharp wit to complete his labors." What does <u>sharp</u> mean in this sentence?
prompt	<i>Select the best answer.</i>
randomize_answer_choices	yes
answer_a	pointed
answer_b	tired
answer_c	quick

correct_answer	c
correct_answer_rationale	The sentence describes Hercules using his wit to complete a difficult task. The rest of the paragraph describes Hercules as being clever. Someone who is clever has a quick wit.
incorrect_answer_1	a
incorrect_answer_rationale_1	This is a common definition of <i>sharp</i> , but in the context of the sentence, it does not make sense. Hercules is being clever or quick-witted as he completes this task.
incorrect_answer_2	b
incorrect_answer_rationale_2	Hercules may be tired from completing his labors, but that is not what this sentence describes. Hercules is being clever, or quick-witted, as he completes this task
scoring	Exact match; 1 point

Item #	14
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Stories from the Ancient Greeks
TEKS	TEKS 2.11.D.v Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to: (D) edit drafts using TEKS English conventions, including: (v) adverbs that convey time and adverbs that convey place.
Objective	Students will choose the correct descriptor to complete the sentence.
DOK Level	2
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	The Twelve Labors of Hercules

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage "The Twelve Labors of Hercules."
question_stem	Listen to the following sentence that a student wrote about "The Twelve Labors of Hercules." Hercules had to battle several monsters, but he _____ defeated them.
prompt	Choose the word that correctly completes the sentence.
randomize_answer_choices	yes
answer_a	easy
answer_b	easily
answer_c	easiest

correct_answer	easily
correct_answer_rationale	The correct answer is “easily.” <i>Easily</i> is an adverb that describes how Hercules defeated the monsters.
incorrect_answer_1	a
incorrect_answer_rationale_1	<i>Easy</i> is an adjective. Adjectives modify nouns. The word in this sentence that needs to be modified is the verb, <i>defeated</i> .
incorrect_answer_2	c
incorrect_answer_rationale_2	<i>Easiest</i> is an adjective. Adjectives modify nouns. The word in this sentence that needs to be modified is the verb, <i>defeated</i> .
scoring	Exact match; 1 point

Item #	15
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Stories from the Ancient Greeks
TEKS	TEKS 2.3.B Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to: (B) use context within and beyond a sentence to determine the meaning of unfamiliar words.
Objective	Students will use context to identify the meaning of unfamiliar words.
DOK Level	2
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	The Twelve Labors of Hercules

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage "The Twelve Labors of Hercules."
question_stem	Listen to these sentences from paragraph 9. One task challenged Hercules to clean the king's horse stables in one day. The king had so many horses and cows that the stables were enormous. "This truly is <u>impossible</u> ," Hercules said, unable to see from one end of the stables to the other. Which answer choice also describes something that is <u>impossible</u> ?
prompt	Select the best answer.
randomize_answer_choices	yes
answer_a	a job that can be completed quickly
answer_b	a problem that cannot be solved
answer_c	a place that is very dirty

correct_answer	b
correct_answer_rationale	Something that is truly impossible cannot be done. Cleaning the huge stables in one day seems to Hercules like a problem that cannot be solved.
incorrect_answer_1	a
incorrect_answer_rationale_1	Hercules does not believe that cleaning the huge stables in one day is a job that can be completed quickly.
incorrect_answer_2	c
incorrect_answer_rationale_2	The huge stables are very dirty. However, Hercules is describing the task as impossible, not the stables.
scoring	Exact match; 1 point

Item #	16
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Stories from the Ancient Greeks
TEKS	TEKS 2.6.E Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to: (E) make connections to personal experiences, ideas in other texts, and society.
Objective	Students will compare and contrast two versions of a Greek myth.
DOK Level	3
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	Demeter and Persephone
passage_title	The Twelve Labors of Hercules

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passages “Demeter and Persephone” and “The Twelve Labors of Hercules.”
question_stem	What is true of Zeus in both stories?
prompt	Select the best answer.
randomize_answer_choices	yes
answer_a	He causes trouble without meaning to.
answer_b	He is good at making deals.
answer_c	He is king of the mythical gods.

correct_answer	c
correct_answer_rationale	In both passages, Zeus is described as king of the mythical gods.
incorrect_answer_1	a
incorrect_answer_rationale_1	In “The Twelve Labors of Hercules,” it is Hercules, not Zeus, who causes trouble without meaning to. In “Demeter and Persephone,” Zeus tries to help undo the damage caused by Demeter’s sorrow.
incorrect_answer_2	b
incorrect_answer_rationale_2	In “Demeter and Persephone,” Zeus does make a deal that solves the problem. However, Zeus does not make any deals in “The Twelve Labors of Hercules.”
scoring	Exact match; 1 point

Item #	17
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Stories from the Ancient Greeks
TEKS	TEKS 2.8.B Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements. The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts. The student is expected to: (B) describe the main character's internal and external traits.
Objective	Students will describe the main character's internal and external traits.
DOK Level	2
Question Type	Table Match

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	Demeter and Persephone
passage_title	The Twelve Labors of Hercules

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passages "Demeter and Persephone" and "The Twelve Labors of Hercules."
question_stem	Which words and phrases best describe Persephone and Hercules?
prompt	<i>Choose the correct word or phrase for each character, Hercules or Persephone.</i>
randomize_answer_choices	no

	Persephone	Hercules
beautiful singing voice		
extremely strong		
smart		
willing to work for forgiveness		
does not understand the importance of certain rules		

Correct answers:

	Persephone	Hercules
beautiful singing voice	X	
extremely strong		X
smart		X
willing to work for forgiveness		X
does not understand the importance of certain rules	X	

correct _rationale	<p>In the myth “Demeter and Persephone,” Persephone is described as having a beautiful singing voice. While in the underworld, away from her mother, Persephone feels unhappy. Persephone does not understand the importance of certain rules because she ate the food of the underworld. Because she does not understand this rule, she has to stay in the underworld for six months each year.</p> <p>In “The Twelve Labors of Hercules,” Hercules is described as being “blessed with great strength.” He also relies “on his sharp wit to complete his labors.” He is willing to work very hard for forgiveness.</p>
incorrect_answer_rationale_1	Hades is struck by Persephone’s beautiful singing voice.
incorrect_answer_rationale_2	Hercules is very strong, which is how he completed his twelve labors.
incorrect_answer_rationale_3	Hercules is smart when he uses the river to clean the stables.
incorrect_answer_rationale_4	Zeus makes a deal, but it does not require Persephone to work.
incorrect_answer_rationale_5	Hercules does not make a mistake by breaking an important rule.
scoring	Partial match per response; 1 point (.2 each)

Item #	18
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Stories from the Ancient Greeks
TEKS	TEKS 2.8.B Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements. The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts. The student is expected to: (B) describe the main character's (characters') internal and external traits.
Objective	Students will describe the main character's internal and external traits.
DOK Level	2
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	Demeter and Persephone
passage_title	The Twelve Labors of Hercules

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passages, "Demeter and Persephone" and "The Twelve Labors of Hercules."
question_stem	How is Hercules different from Hades?
prompt	<i>Select the best answer.</i>
randomize_answer_choices	yes
answer_a	Hercules damages things. Hades fixes them.
answer_b	Hercules disobeys the gods. Hades obeys them.
answer_c	Hercules feels guilty for his behavior. Hades does not feel bad about his actions.

correct_answer	c
correct_answer_rationale	According to "The Twelve Labors of Hercules," Hercules feels guilty that he has caused accidents and upset people. This is why he agrees to perform the twelve labors. In "Demeter and Persephone," however, Hades does not seem to care that keeping Persephone underground is harming the earth and causing Persephone and Demeter to be sad.
incorrect_answer_1	a
incorrect_answer_rationale_1	Although Hercules does damage things in "The Twelve Labors of Hercules," Hades does not fix anything in "Demeter and Persephone."
incorrect_answer_2	b
incorrect_answer_rationale_2	In "The Twelve Labors of Hercules," Hercules does as the gods ask and completes his twelve labors. In "Demeter and Persephone," Hades makes a deal with Zeus only after he does something the other gods do not like.
scoring	Exact match; 1 point

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