

Grade	2
Unit/Domain	Cycles in Nature: Clouds to Raindrops
Copyright	Original
Source(s)	https://www.loc.gov/rr/scitech/mysteries/seasons.html https://www.noaa.gov/education/resource-collections/climate-education-resources/changing-seasons https://spaceplace.nasa.gov/seasons/en/ https://www.weather.gov/lmk/seasons https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/season/
Lexile/Average Grade Level	Unavailable at this time.
Flesch-Kincaid	5.7
Word Count	408
Title	A Trip Around the Sun
Author (if applicable)	Victoria Cabal

A Trip Around the Sun

(1) How would you like to take a trip around the sun? You don't need a spaceship, just Earth. Every year, Earth orbits, or moves around, the sun exactly one time. In that time, we experience four seasons that affect the weather, plants, and animals.

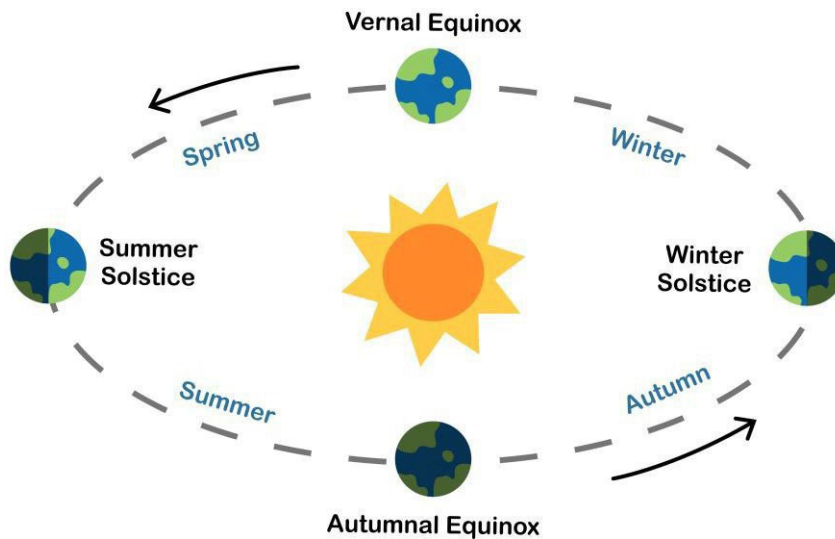


<https://pixabay.com/vectors/seasons-four-seasons-tree-nature-158601/>

(2) Earth spins on an imaginary pole called an axis while orbiting, or going around, the sun. But Earth's axis doesn't stand up straight. It's a little tilted, so Earth spins like a top that is about to

fall. The top of the axis always points in the same direction. This means that as Earth orbits the sun, the top half of Earth, called the Northern Hemisphere, is sometimes tilted toward or away from the sun. This plays a very important role in the seasons we experience on Earth.

(3) The Northern Hemisphere is pointed toward the sun at the end of June. This allows the sun to shine more directly on the Northern Hemisphere. So, it feels hotter, and the days are also longer. Plants grow faster during this time, flowers are in full bloom, and animals have more food sources. This means it's summertime in places like the United States, England, and China.



<https://www.shutterstock.com/image-vector/seasons-diagram-equinoxes-solstices-earths-orbit-2436636519>

(4) As Earth continues its orbit around the sun, the Northern Hemisphere tilts away from the sun. As we start to move into autumn, the sunshine is less direct on this part of Earth. Temperatures start to fall. Some trees lose their leaves, and plants start to wither away. Some animals prepare for winter by storing or eating more food. Some get their dens ready for hibernation, or their winter sleep.

(5) In December, Earth is halfway around the sun from where we started. The Northern Hemisphere is at its greatest point of tilt away from the sun. As a result, the sun's rays hit the Northern Hemisphere even less directly. They are more spread out and do not give as much heat, so temperatures are colder. It's wintertime. Many animals hibernate or move to warmer climates. Other animals have to look for new food sources, as many plants do not grow in the winter.

(6) Earth continues its orbit, and we move into spring. The Northern Hemisphere starts to tilt toward the sun again, bringing warmer temperatures. Plants begin to sprout and leaves on trees begin to bud. Animals wake from hibernation and return from warmer places. Then, as we move back to summer, Earth begins to take another trip around the sun.

Item #	1
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Cycles in Nature: Clouds to Raindrops
TEKS	TEKS 2.6.G 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: (G) evaluate details read to determine key ideas.
Objective	Students will explain how the earth's revolution and tilt causes the four seasons.
DOK Level	2
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	A Trip Around the Sun

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage "A Trip Around the Sun."
question_stem	According to the text, why is it hotter in the summer than it is in the winter in the Northern Hemisphere?
Prompt	<i>Select the best answer.</i>
randomize_answer_choices	Yes
answer_a	Earth's axis is straight up and down in the summer in the Northern Hemisphere.
answer_b	Earth's axis is tilted toward the sun in the summer in the Northern Hemisphere.
answer_c	Earth's axis is tilted away from the sun in the summer in the Northern Hemisphere.

correct_answer	b
correct_answer_rationale	The text states that in the summer, Earth's axis is most pointed toward the sun.
incorrect_answer_1	a
incorrect_answer_1_rationale	The text states that Earth's axis is not straight up and down but always tilted like a top about to fall over.
incorrect_answer_2	c
incorrect_answer_2_rationale	The text states that the axis is tilted away from the sun in the winter.
scoring	Exact match; 1 point

Item #	2
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Cycles in Nature: Clouds to Raindrops
TEKS	TEKS 2.6.G 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: (G) evaluate details read to determine key ideas.
Objective	Students will explain how the earth's revolution and tilt cause the four seasons.
DOK Level	2
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	A Trip Around the Sun

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage, "A Trip Around the Sun."
question_stem	According to the text, why does the sun shine less directly on Earth in autumn in the Northern Hemisphere?
prompt	<i>Select the best answer.</i>
randomize_answer_choices	Yes
answer_a	As Earth orbits the sun, the axis points directly at the sun in the Northern Hemisphere.
answer_b	As Earth orbits the sun, the axis points closer to the sun in the Northern Hemisphere.
answer_c	As Earth orbits the sun, the axis points farther away from the sun in the Northern Hemisphere.
correct_answer	C
correct_answer_rationale	The passage explains as Earth continues its orbit after summer, the Northern Hemisphere, which is where the top of Earth's axis is, tilts farther from the sun and we move toward autumn.
incorrect_answer_1	a
incorrect_answer_1_rationale	The text mentions that, at times, Earth's axis points closer to the sun or farther away from the sun but not directly at the sun.

incorrect_answer_2	b
incorrect_answer_2_rationale	The axis points closer to the sun starting in the spring and continuing to summer.
scoring	Exact match; 1 point

Item #	3
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Cycles in Nature: Clouds to Raindrops
TEKS	TEKS 2.6.G 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: (G) evaluate details read to determine key ideas.
Objective	Students will describe how the seasons in the Northern Hemisphere affect plants and animals.
DOK Level	2
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	A Trip Around the Sun

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage, "A Trip Around the Sun."
question_stem	How do the changes plants undergo in the winter affect animals?
prompt	Select the best answer.
randomize_answer_choices	Yes
answer_a	They have to look for different ways to get food because not many plants grow.
answer_b	They are more easily hunted as food because there are no leaves on the trees to hide them.
answer_c	They have more food choices because there are many winter plants.
correct_answer	a
correct_answer_rationale	The passage states, "Some animals prepare for winter by storing or eating more food."
incorrect_answer_1	b
incorrect_answer_1_rationale	Because the passage mentions that trees lose their leaves in the autumn and that plants start to die, you can come to the logical

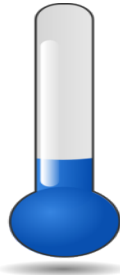
	conclusion that there aren't leaves on trees in the winter. However, the text does not mention that animals are easier to hunt in the winter.
incorrect_answer_2	c
incorrect_answer_2_rationale	The passage states that many plants do not grow in the winter.
scoring	Exact match, 1 point


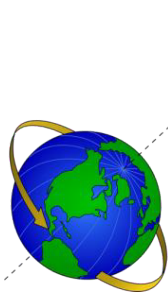
Item #	4
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Cycles in Nature: Clouds to Raindrops
TEKS	TEKS 2.6.H Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to: (G) evaluate details read to determine key ideas.
Objective	Students will describe how the seasons in the Northern Hemisphere affect plants and animals.
DOK Level	2
Question Type	Multiple Select

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	A Trip Around the Sun

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage, "A Trip Around the Sun."
question_stem	Why do many plants start to die in autumn?
prompt	Select TWO correct answers.
randomize_answer_choices	Yes
answer_a	<p>The temperatures start to drop.</p>  <p>https://pixabay.com/vectors/cold-thermometer-weather-159379/</p>



answer_b	<p>The sun doesn't shine as directly on Earth.</p>  <p><i>Image Link Not Available</i></p>
answer_c	<p>The Northern Hemisphere is most tilted toward the Sun.</p>  <p>https://pixabay.com/vectors/earth-north-star-north-navigation-23592/</p>
correct_answers	a, b
correct_answer_rationale	<p>The correct answers are:</p> <p>The temperatures start to drop. Earth's axis starts to move farther from the sun, which means that temperatures drop. This affects the plants.</p> <p>The sun doesn't shine as directly on Earth. This means that it starts to get colder, which affects the plants.</p>
incorrect_answer_1	c
incorrect_answer_1_rationale	This happens in the summer, not autumn.
scoring	Partial match per response; 1 point (.33 each)


Item #	5
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Cycles in Nature: Clouds to Raindrops
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 make inferences about climate.
DOK Level	3
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	A Trip Around the Sun

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage "A Trip Around the Sun."
question_stem	Which image shows a climate where animals would most likely like to migrate during the winter?
prompt	<i>Choose the correct answer.</i>
randomize_answer_choices	Yes
answer_a	cold climate  <i>Image Link Not Available</i>
answer_b	warm climate  https://pixabay.com/photos/beach-summer-blue-summer-beach-2123440/

answer_c	<p>cool climate</p>  <p>https://pixabay.com/photos/autumn-forest-woods-nature-fall-1072827/]</p>
correct_answer	b
correct_answer_rationale	In winter, many animals migrate or move to warmer climates.
incorrect_answer_1	a
incorrect_answer_1_rationale	Animals migrate away from colder climates not to a colder climate.
incorrect_answer_2	c
incorrect_answer_2_rationale	Animals migrate away from cooler climates to warm summer climates.
scoring	Exact Match; 1 point





Item #	6
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Cycles in Nature: Clouds to Raindrops
TEKS	TEKS 2.9.D.iii 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: (D) recognize characteristics and structures of informational text, including: (D.ii) features and graphics to locate and gain information.
Objective	Students will use images to gain information about the seasons.
DOK Level	2
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	A Trip Around the Sun

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage, "A Trip Around the Sun."
question_stem	Which image shows the season where Earth's axis is pointed towards the sun in the Northern Hemisphere?
Prompt	<i>Select the best answer.</i>
randomize_answer_choices	Yes

answer_a	<p>summer</p>  <p>https://pixabay.com/photos/beach-summer-blue-summer-beach-2123440/</p>
answer_b	<p>autumn</p>  <p>https://pixabay.com/photos/autumn-forest-woods-nature-fall-1072827/</p>
answer_c	<p>winter</p>  <p><i>Image Link Not Available</i></p>
answer_d	<p>spring</p>  <p>https://pixabay.com/photos/sperling-bud-spring-food-bird-4023952/</p>
correct_answer	a
correct_answer_rationale	During the summer, the Earth's axis is pointed toward the sun.
incorrect_answer_1	b
incorrect_answer_1_rationale	Earth's axis is pointed towards the sun in summer; this is a different season.

incorrect_answer_2	c
incorrect_answer_2 _rationale	Earth's axis is pointed towards the sun in summer; this is a different season.
incorrect_answer_3	d
incorrect_answer_3 _rationale	Earth's axis is pointed towards the sun in summer; this is a different season.
scoring	Exact match; 1 point

Item #	7
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Cycles in Nature: Clouds to Raindrops
TEKS	TEKS 2.2.B.iv Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to: (B) demonstrate and apply phonetic knowledge by: (iv) decoding compound words, contractions, and common abbreviations.
Objective	Students will identify compound words.
DOK Level	1
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	A Trip Around the Sun

QUESTION

Element	Value
Stimulus	Refer to the passage "A Trip Around the Sun."
question_stem	Which word from the passage "A Trip Around the Sun" is a compound word?
Prompt	<i>Select the best answer.</i>
randomize_answer_choices	Yes
answer_a	Hemisphere
answer_b	Spaceship
answer_c	Temperatures
correct_answer	b
correct_answer_rationale	A compound word can be split into two or more smaller words. <i>Spaceship</i> is made up of the words <i>space</i> and <i>ship</i> .
incorrect_answer_1	a
incorrect_answer_1_rationale	Even though the word <i>hemisphere</i> has the word <i>sphere</i> in it, <i>hemi</i> – is not a word on its own. It is a prefix.
incorrect_answer_2	c

incorrect_answer_2_ rationale	Though the word <i>temperatures</i> is a long word and looks like it might be made up of two words, this word cannot be split into two separate words.
scoring	Exact match; 1 point

Item #	8
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Cycles in Nature: Clouds to Raindrops
TEKS	TEKS 2.2.C.iii Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to: (C) demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge by: (iii) spelling compound words, contractions, and common abbreviations.
Objective	Students will combine words to create compound words.
DOK Level	2
Question Type	Multiple Select

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	A Trip Around the Sun

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage, "A Trip Around the Sun."
question_stem	Which words can you add to the word <u>sun</u> to make a compound word?
prompt	Select the TWO correct words.
randomize_answer_choices	Yes
answer_a	flower
answer_b	glasses
answer_c	water
correct_answers	a, b
correct_answer_rationale	The correct answers are: Flower: When <i>flower</i> is added to <i>sun</i> , it becomes the compound word <i>sunflower</i> . A sunflower is a tall, yellow flower that turns toward the sun. Glasses: When <i>glasses</i> is added to <i>sun</i> , it makes the compound word <i>sunglasses</i> , which are glasses used to protect your eyes from the sun.










incorrect_answer_1	c
incorrect_answer_1 _rationale	A compound word is a word that is made up of at least two words. However, <i>sunwater</i> does not exist.
scoring	Partial match per response; 1 point (.33 each)

Item #	9
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Cycles in Nature: Clouds to Raindrops
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 words.
DOK Level	3
Question Type	Table Match

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	A Trip Around the Sun

QUESTION

Element	Value									
stimulus	Refer to the passage, "A Trip Around the Sun."									
question_stem	<p>These words from the passage all mean "grow," but they describe different stages. What stage does each image show?</p> <table><tr><th colspan="3">Grow</th></tr><tr><th>First</th><th>Second</th><th>Third</th></tr><tr><td> https://pixabay.com/photos/sprout-spinach-indian-spinach-833429/</td><td> https://pixabay.com/photos/flowers-nature-spring-bloom-flora-4035540/</td><td> https://pixabay.com/photos/water-lily-flower-bloom-purple-1535906/</td></tr></table>	Grow			First	Second	Third	 https://pixabay.com/photos/sprout-spinach-indian-spinach-833429/	 https://pixabay.com/photos/flowers-nature-spring-bloom-flora-4035540/	 https://pixabay.com/photos/water-lily-flower-bloom-purple-1535906/
Grow										
First	Second	Third								
 https://pixabay.com/photos/sprout-spinach-indian-spinach-833429/	 https://pixabay.com/photos/flowers-nature-spring-bloom-flora-4035540/	 https://pixabay.com/photos/water-lily-flower-bloom-purple-1535906/								
prompt	Select the best word for each image.									

randomize_answer_choices	Yes
column_a	sprout
column_b	bud
column_c	bloom
correct_answer	First: column_a Second: column_b Third: column_c
correct_answer_rationale	The correct answers are: In the spring, plants sprout and bud. The passage states that sprouting happens before budding. Blooming happens in the summer, which is after spring.
incorrect_answer_1	First: column_b, column_c
incorrect_answer_1_rationale	The passage says that leaves on trees and plants sprout and <i>then</i> bud in the spring. Flowers bloom in the summer.
incorrect_answer_2	Second: column_a, column_c
incorrect_answer_2_rationale	The passage says that leaves on trees and plants sprout and <i>then</i> bud in the spring. Flowers bloom in the summer.
incorrect_answer_3	Third: column_a, column_b
incorrect_answer_3_rationale	The passage says that leaves on trees and plants sprout and <i>then</i> bud in the spring. Flowers bloom in the summer.
scoring	Partial match per response; 1 point (.33 each)

Grade	2
Unit/Domain	Cycles in Nature: Clouds to Raindrops
Copyright	Original
Source(s)	https://www.seeturtles.org/sea-turtle-life-cycle https://www.leatherback.org/why-leatherbacks/life-cycle-of-leatherbacks https://www.britannica.com/animal/sea-turtle https://ocean.si.edu/ocean-life/reptiles/sea-turtles https://www.natgeokids.com/au/discover/animals/sea-life/green-sea-turtle-facts/ https://www.amnh.org/explore/ology/earth/ask-a-scientist-about-our-environment/how-old-can-sea-turtles-live-to-be https://www.worldwildlife.org/stories/how-long-do-sea-turtles-live-and-other-sea-turtle-facts
Lexile/Average Grade Level	Unavailable at this time.
Flesch-Kincaid	5.8
Word Count	388
Title	The Life of Sea Turtles
Author (if applicable)	Victoria Cabal

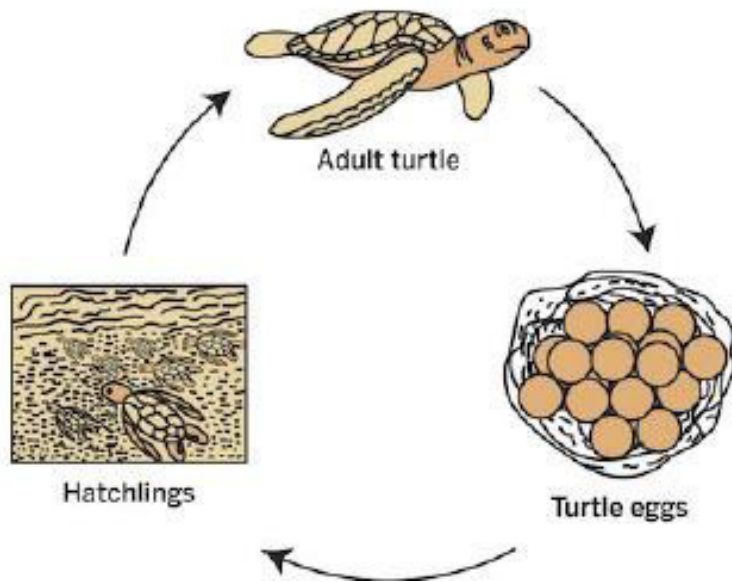
The Life of Sea Turtles



<https://pixabay.com/photos/water-sea-diving-underwater-ocean-1446738/>

(1) Don't be surprised if you are ever on the beach at night and you see a large turtle emerge from the sea and make its way across the sand. It might be nesting season!

(2) All species of sea turtles come on land to nest, or lay eggs. When adult females are ready to lay eggs, they come out of the ocean, usually at night, and crawl across the sand, looking for a good place to make a nest. This isn't like a bird's nest or wasp's nest. It's a nest of sand. The female turtle looks for a good place on the beach where the tide can't reach. Then, she uses her flippers to clear the area and starts digging a deep hole. When the hole is deep enough, she lays her eggs inside. Sea turtles lay around 100 eggs per nest. She covers the eggs with sand and crawls back to the ocean when finished.



(3) After approximately two months, the baby turtles inside the eggs, called hatchlings, begin to chip away at the egg using a special tooth they have as babies. This tooth breaks open the eggs. After hatching, the baby turtles still have to get out of the nest, which can take a few days to dig their way out. When free, they scurry toward the ocean on their little flippers. They often wait until nighttime, when it isn't as hot and there are fewer predators to hunt them. They use the moonlight to help them get to the ocean.

(4) When the hatchlings reach the water, they swim away into the ocean. Scientists don't know much about what happens to the hatchlings after this because they are unable to track them. However, scientists do know that when the sea turtles are a little older, they often return to the same waters near the coast after 5 to 10 years. At this stage, the turtles are called juveniles.



Image Link Not Available

(5) Sea turtles can live a very long time, on average around 80 years. They spend their lives swimming in the ocean, moving from place to place to forage, or look for food. It can take sea turtles 20 to 30 years to become mature adults. When the female turtles become adults, they are ready to come ashore and lay their eggs for the next generation of sea turtles!

Item #	10
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Cycles in Nature: Clouds to Raindrops
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 sequence the stages of a life cycle in nature in logical order.
DOK Level	3
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	The Life of Sea Turtles

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage “The Life of Sea Turtles.”
question_stem	Which diagram shows the life cycle of a sea turtle?
prompt	Select the best answer.
randomize_answer_choices	Yes
answer_a	adult male→ adult female→ eggs
answer_b	hatchling→ swimming→ foraging→ laying eggs
answer_c	eggs→ hatchling→ → adult
correct_answer	c
correct_answer_rationale	The correct answer shows the four main stages of a sea turtle’s life. A sea turtle starts as an egg. When it hatches, it is known as a hatchling. It grows to become a juvenile before finally becoming an adult.
incorrect_answer_1	a
incorrect_answer_1_rationale	A life cycle shows the main stages of an organism’s life. A sea turtle does not begin its life as an adult male.
incorrect_answer_2	b

incorrect_answer_2_rationale	A life cycle shows the main stages of an organism's life. This diagram shows some of a sea turtle's behaviors; it does not show the main stages of its life.
scoring	Exact match; 1 point

Item #	11
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Cycles in Nature: Clouds to Raindrops
TEKS	TEKS 2.9.D.ii 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: (D) recognize characteristics and structures of informational text, including: (ii) features and graphics to locate and gain information.
Objective	Students will sequence the stages of a life cycle in nature using diagrams.
DOK Level	2
Question Type	Multiple Choice

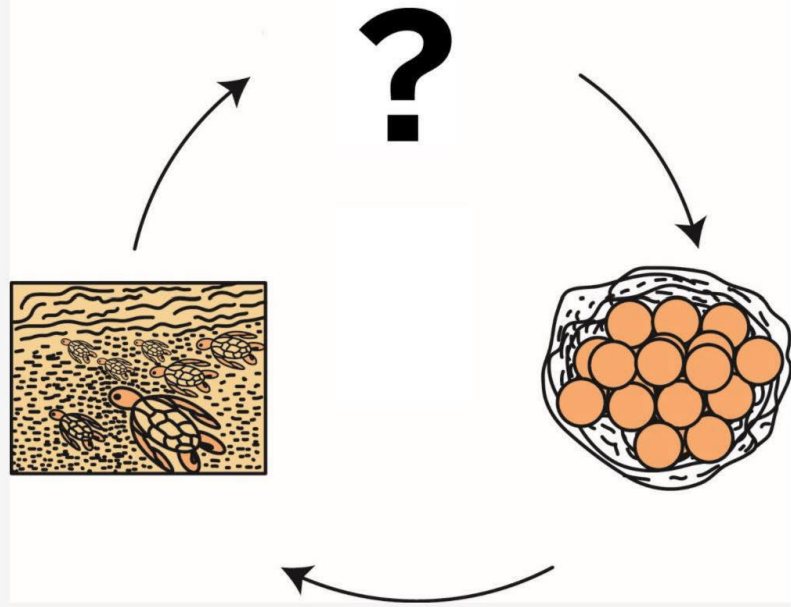
PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	The Life of Sea Turtles

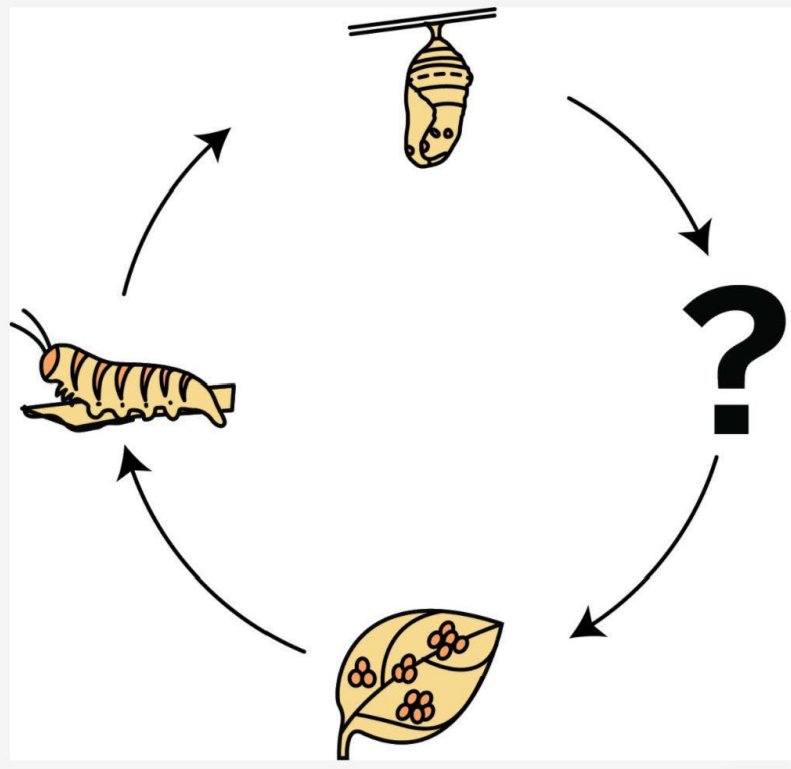
QUESTION

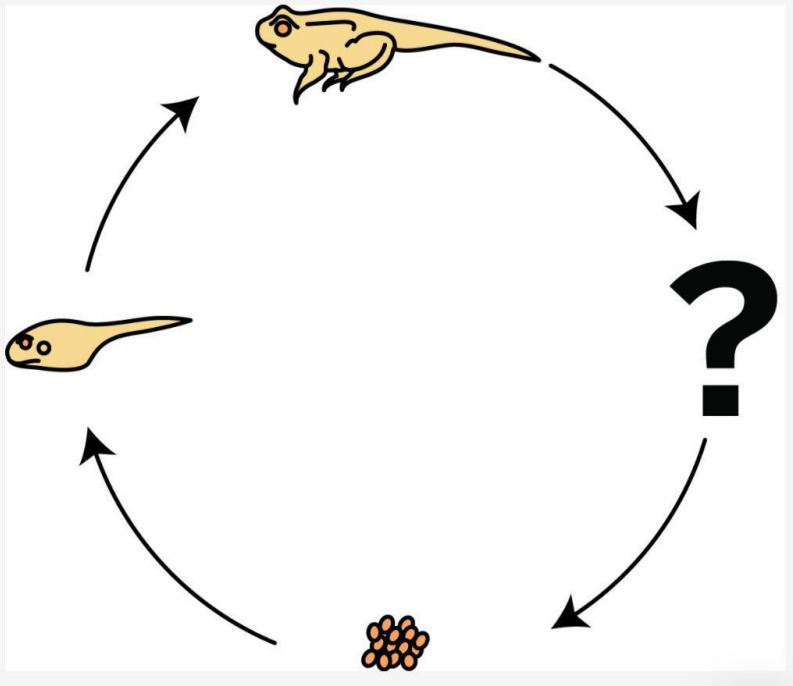
Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage "The Life of Sea Turtles."
question_stem	Which diagram best shows the life cycle of the sea turtle?
prompt	<i>Select the best answer.</i>
randomize_answer_choices	yes

answer_a



answer_b





answer_c	 <p><i>Image Links Not Available</i></p>
correct_answer	a
correct_answer_rationale	The cycle diagram shows the stages of a sea turtle's life from the eggs to the hatchlings to the juvenile turtle before becoming an adult turtle.
incorrect_answer_1	b, c
incorrect_answer1_rationale	Although this is a life cycle, it is not a sea turtle's life cycle.
scoring	Exact match, 1 point


Item #	12
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Cycles in Nature: Clouds to Raindrops
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 identify the stages of a life cycle in nature.
DOK Level	1
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	The Life of Sea Turtles

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage, "The Life of Sea Turtles."
question_stem	Which picture best shows the hatchling stage of a sea turtle's life?
Prompt	Select the best answer.
randomize_answer_choices	Yes
answer_a	 https://pixabay.com/photos/nature-exoskeleton-egg-white-egg-3048445/
answer_b	 Image Link Not Available

answer_c	 https://pixabay.com/photos/water-sea-diving-underwater-ocean-1446738/
correct_answer	b
correct_answer_rationale	This picture shows baby turtles, or hatchlings.
incorrect_answer_1	a
incorrect_answer_1_rationale	This picture shows what happens right before the hatchling stage, not the hatchling stage itself.
incorrect_answer_2	c
incorrect_answer_2_rationale	This picture shows the adult stage, not the hatchling stage.
scoring	Exact match; 1 point

Item #	13
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Cycles in Nature: Clouds to Raindrops
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 paraphrase information about the stage of a lifecycle.
DOK Level	2
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	The Life of Sea Turtles

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage "The Life of Sea Turtles."
question_stem	Which sentence best describes the adult stage of a sea turtle's life?
prompt	<i>Select the best answer.</i>
randomize_answer_choices	yes
answer_a	They spend about two months inside eggs.
answer_b	They run toward the ocean after hatching.
answer_c	They spend their lives swimming and looking for food.
correct_answer	c
correct_answer_rationale	The correct answer is: They spend their lives swimming and looking for food. After sea turtles become adults, they spend many years in the ocean, swimming and looking for food.
incorrect_answer_1	a
incorrect_answer_1_rationale	Baby sea turtles spend about two months inside eggs before they hatch.
incorrect_answer_2	b

incorrect_answer_2_ rationale	When baby turtles or hatchlings break free from their eggs, they run to the sea.
scoring	Exact match; 1 point

Item #	14
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Cycles in Nature: Clouds to Raindrops
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 inferences about information in texts.
DOK Level	3
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	The Life of Sea Turtles

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage, "The Life of Sea Turtles."
question_stem	Why is the most likely reason the mother turtle covers her eggs with sand?
prompt	Select the best answer.
randomize_answer_choices	yes
answer_a	to help them hatch from their eggs
answer_b	to protect them from harm
answer_c	to build a bigger nest
correct_answer	b
correct_answer_rationale	The passage explains that there are predators on the beach that baby turtles have to be careful of. So, it makes sense that the mother turtle would want to hide her eggs in the nest.
incorrect_answer_1	a
incorrect_answer1_rationale	The passage describes how baby turtles chip away at their eggs without help from their mother.
incorrect_answer_2	c

incorrect_answer_2 _rationale	In the passage, the mother turtle digs a deep hole to make a nest.
scoring	Exact match; 1 point




Item #	15
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Cycles in Nature: Clouds to Raindrops
TEKS	TEKS 2.2.B.iv Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to: (B) demonstrate and apply phonetic knowledge by (iv) decoding compound words, contractions, and common abbreviations.
Objective	Students will identify compound words.
DOK Level	1
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	The Life of Sea Turtles

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage "The Life of Sea Turtles."
question_stem	Which word from the passage "The Life of Sea Turtles" is a compound word?
Prompt	Select the best answer.
randomize_answer_choices	Yes


answer_a	<p>flippers</p>  <p>https://pixabay.com/photos/beach-blue-diving-fins-flipper-2644/</p>
answer_b	<p>hatchlings</p>  <p>Image Link Not Available</p>
answer_c	<p>moonlight</p>  <p>https://pixabay.com/photos/moon-sea-full-moon-2762111/</p>
correct_answer	c
correct_answer_rationale	A compound word can be split into two or more smaller words. <i>Moonlight</i> is made up of the words <i>moon</i> and <i>light</i> .
incorrect_answer_1	a
incorrect_answer_rationale_1	Even though the word <i>flip</i> is part of the word <i>flippers</i> , a compound word can be split into two words with their own meaning. <i>Pers</i> is not a word with its own meaning.
incorrect_answer_2	b
incorrect_answer_rationale_2	<i>Hatchlings</i> does have the word <i>hatch</i> in it, but a compound word can be split into smaller words, each with its own meaning. In this case, <i>-lings</i> is an ending, not word.
scoring	Exact match; 1 point




Item #	16
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Cycles in Nature: Clouds to Raindrops
TEKS	TEKS 2.2.C.iii Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to: (C) demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge by: (iii) spelling compound words, contractions, and common abbreviations.
Objective	Students will use words to create compound words.
DOK Level	2
Question Type	Multiple Select

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	The Life of Sea Turtles

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage "The Life of Sea Turtles."
question_stem	Which words can you add to the word <u>sea</u> to make a compound word? sea  https://pixabay.com/photos/maldives-tropics-tropical-1993704/
prompt	Select TWO correct answers.
randomize_answer_choices	Yes



answer_a	<p>bird</p>  <p>https://pixabay.com/photos/seagull-gull-bird-wildlife-sea-1900657/</p>
answer_b	<p>food</p>  <p>https://pixabay.com/photos/christmas-dinner-buffet-fest-2428029/</p>
answer_c	<p>nut</p>  <p>https://pixabay.com/photos/walnut-nut-fruit-bowl-healthy-658569/</p>
correct_answer	a, b
correct_answer_rationale	<p>The correct answers are:</p> <p>Seabird: When the <i>bird</i> is added to <i>sea</i>, it becomes the compound word <i>seabird</i>. A seabird is a bird that lives near the sea such as a pelican, a seagull, or a puffin.</p> <p>Seafood: When the word <i>food</i> is added to the word <i>sea</i>, it makes the compound word <i>seafood</i>. Seafood is food that comes from the sea, such as shrimp, clams, or crabs.</p>
incorrect_answer_1	c
incorrect_answer_1_rationale	A compound word is a word that is made up of at least two words. Even though the word <i>seanut</i> sounds like it could be a word, it does not exist.
scoring	Partial match per response; 1 point (.5 each)


Item #	17
Discipline	ELA
Grade Level	2
Assessment Type	End of Unit
Unit/Domain Title	Cycles in Nature: Clouds to Raindrops
TEKS	TEKS 2.3.D 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: (D) identify, use, and explain the meaning of antonyms, synonyms, idioms, and homographs in context.
Objective	Students will distinguish shades of meaning among closely related verbs.
DOK Level	3
Question Type	Multiple Choice

PASSAGE

Element	Value
passage_link	
passage_title	The Life of Sea Turtles

QUESTION

Element	Value
stimulus	Refer to the passage "The Life of Sea Turtles."
question_stem	<p>The words <u>walk</u> and <u>scurry</u> have similar meanings. Which word best fits with <u>walk</u> and <u>scurry</u>?</p> <p>walk</p>  <p>https://pixabay.com/photos/dog-walk-animal-human-trust-3601383/</p> <p>scurry</p>  <p>https://pixabay.com/photos/crab-beach-sand-macro-closeup-1990198/</p>

prompt	Select the best answer.
randomize_answer_choices	Yes
answer_a	<p>crawl</p>  <p>https://pixabay.com/photos/green-grass-playground-people-kid-2561430/</p>
answer_b	<p>jump</p>  <p>https://pixabay.com/photos/trampoline-person-human-girl-dress-796255/</p>
answer_c	<p>fly</p>  <p>Image Link Not Available</p>
correct_answer	a
correct_answer_rationale	The correct answer is: crawl. The words <i>walk</i> and <i>scurry</i> both describe how a person or animal moves from one place to another on limbs like arms, legs, or flippers. <i>Crawl</i> is a way to move slowly on one's limbs.
incorrect_answer_1	b
incorrect_answer_1_rationale	When people walk or scurry, they use their legs just like someone does when jumping. However, when they walk or scurry, they don't stay in the same place.
incorrect_answer_2	c

incorrect_answer_2_rationale	When an animal flies, it travels from one place to another, just like an animal does that jumps or crawls. However, the parts of the body used are different in flying than in scurrying, crawling, or walking.
scoring	Exact match; 1 point

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