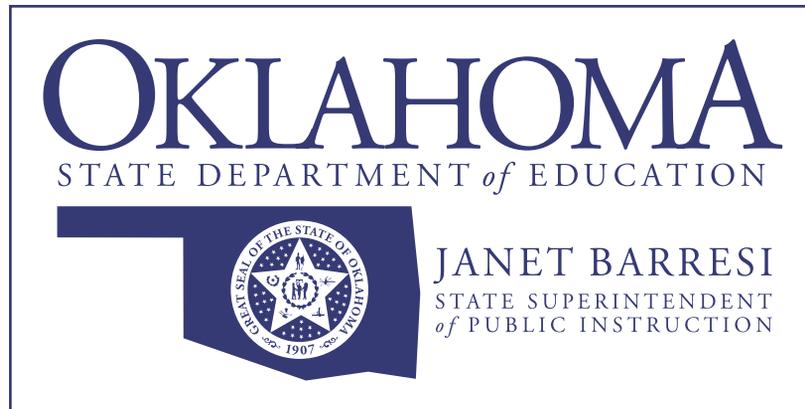


# Oklahoma School Testing Program



Oklahoma Core Curriculum Tests

## 2011–2012 Released Items

End-of-Instruction  
ACE English II

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Oklahoma State Department of Education  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

## **Acknowledgements**

"A Tale of Two Chickens" from *The Diamond Tree: Jewish Tales from Around the World* by Howard Schwartz and Barbara Rush. Text copyright © 1991 by Howard Schwartz and Barbara Rush. Used by permission of Harper Collins Publishers.

Photograph of Sally Ride, courtesy of NASA.

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**PEARSON**

# Section 1

# Section 1

## Directions



**A role model is someone others admire and try to imitate. Famous people are often looked up to, but a teacher, a parent, another adult, or a friend can also be an excellent role model.**

**Think about the positive qualities a role model should have. Then choose someone who fits that description for you. Write an expository essay about this person. Explain what this person has done, what qualities this person has, and why you believe this person is a positive role model. Be sure to use specific details to inform the reader.**

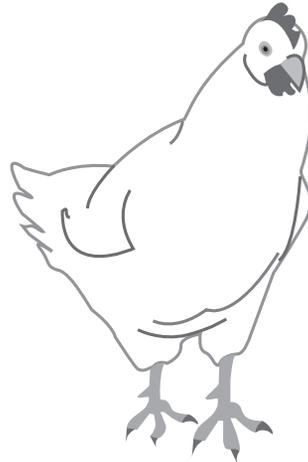
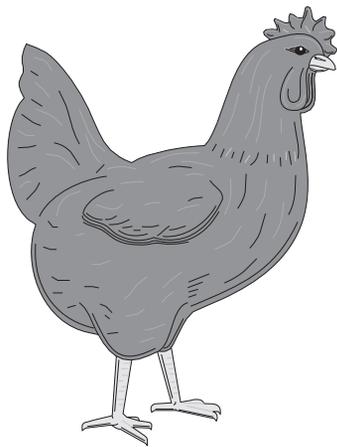
# Section 2

# Directions

Read this passage. Then answer the questions that follow.

## A Tale of Two Chickens

retold by Howard Schwartz and Barbara Rush



- 1 There once was a teacher named Hanina ben Dosa who was known by all to be a very honest man.
- 2 One day it happened that a merchant on his way to market lost two chickens near Hanina's house. Hanina's wife found the chickens and took care of them. But though they were very poor, Hanina told his wife, "These chickens do not belong to us, and we may not eat their eggs."
- 3 Now these chickens laid a great many eggs, and this caused Hanina to be greatly troubled. "What should I do? It is not right for me to eat these eggs, for the chickens are not mine—but, on the other hand, I don't want the eggs to go to waste."
- 4 So Hanina sold the eggs. With the money he got from them, he bought two goats. Before long the goats gave birth, and there were four goats instead of two. These goats gave delicious milk, but Hanina told his wife, "These goats really do not belong to us, and we may not drink their milk."
- 5 The goats gave more and more milk, and this caused Hanina to be greatly troubled. "What should I do? It is not right for me to drink this milk, for the goats are not mine—but, on the other hand, I don't want the milk to go to waste."

- 6 So Hanina sold the goats' milk. With the money he got from it, he bought two cows. Before long the cows gave birth, and then there were four cows instead of two. And Hanina took care of the four cows, but he and his wife did not drink their milk. "After all, these cows do not belong to us," he said.
- 7 Instead, Hanina's wife made cheese from the milk, but still Hanina was greatly troubled. "What should I do? It is not right for me to eat this cheese, for the cows are not mine—but, on the other hand, I don't want the cheese to go to waste."
- 8 So, Hanina sold the cheese. The money he got from it he gave to the poor.
- 9 One day the same merchant who had lost the chickens stopped at Hanina's house. "By chance, my good man, did you find two chickens I lost a long time ago?" he asked.
- 10 Hanina brought out the two plump chickens, which were strutting about happily, looking very healthy indeed. He also brought out the four goats and the four cows, and gave them to the man.
- 11 The merchant was quite surprised. "But I lost only two chickens. Why are you giving me goats and cows?"
- 12 "Ah," said Hanina, "you see, since the chickens belong to you, everything that came about because of them belongs to you as well."
- 13 The man was amazed. "I can see that you are a very honest man," he said. "If not for you, I would have nothing at all. Therefore, please accept two goats as a reward for your help."
- 14 "Oh no," said Hanina. "I was only doing what was right by taking care of your chickens. I cannot accept a reward."
- 15 But the merchant insisted. So Hanina took the goats and thanked the man for his gift. Then, with the chickens clucking in his arms, the goats bleating, and the cows mooing, the merchant walked happily back home.
- 16 As for the two goats that he gave to Hanina, why, they soon had baby goats, and Hanina found that he had much sweet milk to sell. Before long he had enough money to share with all who came to him for help, for he was indeed a very generous man.

## Section 2

**1 Which best describes the setting of this selection?**

- A on a well-established ranch
- B in a rural village of long ago
- C in a present day agricultural area
- D in a prosperous farming community

**2 Which literary device is used in the following sentence?**

Then, with the chickens clucking in his arms, the goats bleating, and the cows mooing, the merchant walked happily back home.

- F analogy
- G hyperbole
- H onomatopoeia
- J personification

**3 Which best describes how Hanina regards the merchant in this selection?**

- A He is uncertain about how to repay the merchant.
- B He is grateful to the merchant for his good fortune.
- C He thinks the merchant lacks good business sense.
- D He feels angry at the merchant for his forgetfulness.

**4 Based on the main character's behavior in this selection, which of the following most likely motivates his actions?**

- F his desire to succeed
- G his quest for survival
- H his pursuit of learning
- J his system of morality

**5 What is the basic source of conflict in this selection?**

- A** between Hanina and his wife's views on how to handle their newly acquired good fortune
- B** between Hanina and the merchant about how to handle the reward for the two chickens
- C** between Hanina and the villagers about the best way to distribute the profits to those in need
- D** between Hanina's belief that it is wrong to take what does not belong to him and his idea that it is wrong to throw food away

**6 Which best describes the irony in this selection?**

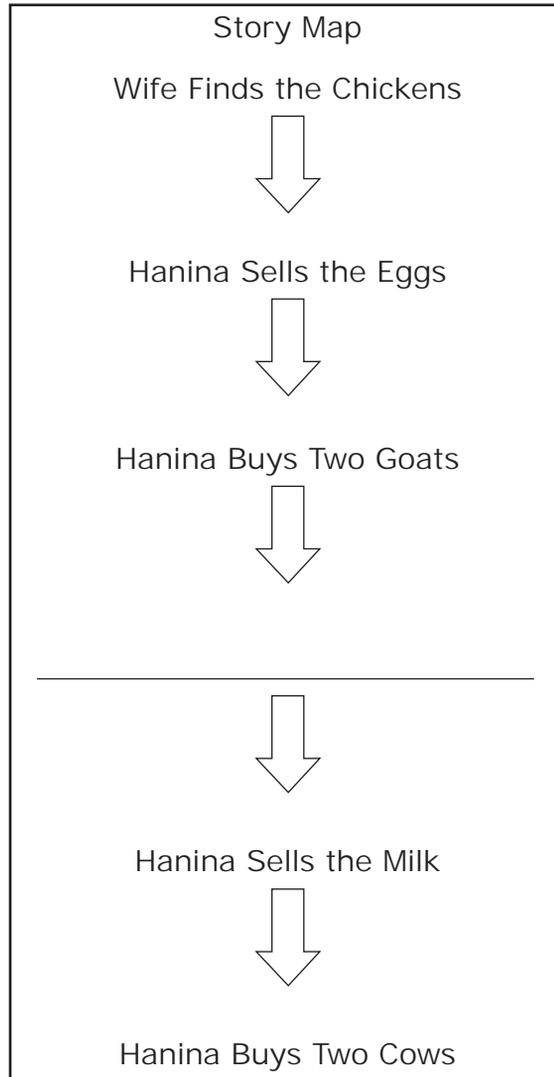
- F** The merchant does not expect Hanina to give him the goats and cows in addition to the chickens.
- G** Hanina keeps profiting from the merchant's loss even though he does not really want to benefit.
- H** Although Hanina feels that none of the animals belong to him, most people would regard them as his property.
- J** Instead of keeping the profits for himself, Hanina keeps reinvesting the money to give it to those who need it the most.

**7 The genre of this passage can be best categorized as**

- A** a novel.
- B** a drama.
- C** an essay.
- D** a folktale.

## Section 2

- 8 Which of the following should be inserted on the blank line to describe the sequence of events in the story?



- F Couple's Fortune Doubles when Goats Give Birth
- G Wife Makes Cheese from Goats' Milk
- H Hanina Gives the Money to Those in Need
- J Hanina Encounters the Traveling Merchant

**9** Which proverb best illustrates the theme of this selection?

- A** Neither a borrower nor a lender be.
- B** There is no time like the present.
- C** A stitch in time saves nine.
- D** Waste not, want not.

## Directions

A student wrote a report about America's first woman in space, Sally Ride. Read the first part of the report, think about what suggestions you would make, and then answer the questions.

### First American Woman in Space



- 1 Sally K. Ride, an astronaut for the National Aeronautics and Space
- 2 Administration (NASA), did not set out to become an American hero, but that
- 3 is exactly what she did. In 1951, when Sally was born, it was generally
- 4 believed that women belonged in the home. Sally had other ideas. A good
- 5 tennis player, she originally planned to pursue a career in professional tennis.
- 6 Later, however, she decided she would make a more better scientist. She
- 7 abandoned her athletic career and enrolled at Stanford University. Several
- 8 years and several degrees later, Sally Ride graduated with a Ph.D. in physics.

**10** What change, if any, should be made to women in line 4?

- F** womans
- G** woman's
- H** womens
- J** no change

**11** What change, if any, should be made to more better in line 6?

- A** best
- B** better
- C** more good
- D** no change

## Section 2

### Directions

Read the next part of the report, think about what suggestions you would make, and then answer the questions.

9     A notice in the campus newspaper at about the same time announcing that  
10 NASA was seeking candidates to hire and train as astronaut-scientists. This  
11 was the first time NASA had recruited women. Ride applies and was one of 35  
12 people chosen out of a pool of more than 8,000 applicants, only six of whom  
13 were women! It became a dream come true. Since beginning college, Ride  
14 has never wanted to be anything but a scientist and an astronaut.

**12** What is the best way, if any, to rewrite the sentences in lines 9 and 10?

- F** A notice in the campus newspaper at about the same time announced that NASA was seeking candidates to hire and train as astronaut-scientists.
- G** A notice in the campus newspaper at about the same time and it announced that NASA was seeking candidates to hire and train as astronaut-scientists.
- H** A notice in the campus newspaper at about the same time, which announced that NASA was seeking candidates to hire and train as astronaut-scientists.
- J** no change

**13** What change, if any, should be made to applies in line 11?

- A** apply
- B** applied
- C** have applied
- D** no change

**14** What is the best change, if any, to make to has in line 14?

- F** had
- G** have
- H** will have
- J** no change

## Section 2

### Directions

Read the last part of the report, think about what suggestions you would make, and then answer the questions.

15 Many contributions were made to the U.S. space program by Sally Ride.  
16 On June 18, 1983, twenty-two years after the first manned U.S. space flight,  
17 she became the first American woman to go into space. As a mission specialist,  
18 Ride took part in launching two communications units; one for Canada and  
19 one for Indonesia. She also operated the robotic arm of the space shuttle to  
20 perform the first release and retrieval experiment with a test satellite. She had  
21 similar responsibilities when she flew another mission in October of 1984, on  
22 this mission she also assisted with the various science experiments the shuttle  
23 carried. As America's first female astronaut, Sally K. Ride became a space  
24 hero, boldly going where no American woman had gone before.

**15** What is the correct way, if necessary, to change the passive to the active voice in the sentence in line 15?

- A Sally Ride made many contributions to the U.S. space program.
- B Many contributions were made by Sally Ride to the U.S. space program.
- C The U.S. space program had many contributions made by Sally Ride.
- D no change

**16** What change, if any, should be made to units; one in line 18?

- F units one
- G units. one
- H units: one
- J no change

**17** What change, if any, should be made to the sentence in lines 20 through 23?

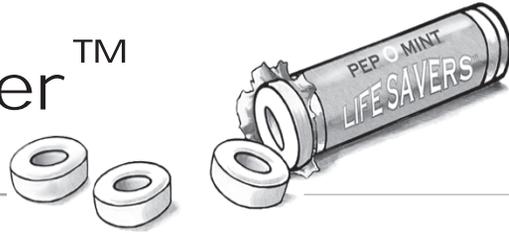
- A She had similar responsibilities when she flew another mission in October of 1984; on this mission also assisting with the various science experiments that the shuttle carried.
- B She had similar responsibilities when she flew another mission in October of 1984 and on this mission also assisted with the various science experiments that the shuttle carried.
- C She had similar responsibilities when she flew another mission in October of 1984; on this mission, she also assisted with the various science experiments that the shuttle carried.
- D no change

## Directions

Read this passage. Then answer the questions that follow.

# How the Life Saver<sup>TM</sup> Got Its Hole

by Jack Mingo



- 1 In 1913, Clarence A. Crane, a candy manufacturer in Cleveland, Ohio, was having trouble with his line. The chocolates he sold didn't travel well during the hot summer months. Candy stores would order almost nothing from him between June and September. To stay in business, he decided to develop a line of hard mints.
- 2 His factory, however, was only set up for chocolates, so he jobbed the mints out to a pill manufacturer. Unfortunately, the pill maker's machine was malfunctioning—despite all efforts, it kept punching a hole in each mint's center.
- 3 The pill manufacturer presented the first batch apologetically to Crane, and told him that they'd try to fix the problem for the next batch. Crane looked at the candy and said, "Don't bother. Keep it the way it is. They looked like little life savers!" Suddenly, he had an irresistible name for the mints.
- 4 Crane advertised his Crane's Peppermint Life Savers as a way of saving yourself from "that stormy breath." He designed a round paperboard tube and printed a label showing a crusty old seaman tossing a life preserver to a young woman swimmer. Still, he considered the product to be just a summer sideline and didn't push the idea any further.
- 5 Enter Edward John Noble, who made a living selling ad space on streetcars in New York City. One day he saw Crane's Life Savers in a candy store and bought a roll, on impulse. He was so impressed with the product that he jumped on a train to Cleveland to convince Crane that he should buy streetcar ads. "If you'd spend a little money promoting these mints," Noble told Crane, "you'd make a fortune!"
- 6 Crane wasn't interested. He still saw the mints as a sideline to his real product—chocolates. Noble persisted. Crane, to get rid of him, suggested sarcastically that he buy the Life Saver brand. He'd even throw in the defective pill machine for free. When Noble asked, "How much?" Crane was caught completely unprepared. He blurted out "Five thousand dollars."

- 7 Noble thought the price was a steal—but he didn't have that kind of money. He returned to New York and was able to raise only \$3,800. He went back to Cleveland and talked Crane's down to \$2,900, leaving himself with \$900 for operating expenses.
- 8 Noble immediately started running into problems. It turned out that the roll Noble had tried tasted so good because it was fresh. After a week or two on the shelves, the candy started tasting like the paperboard it came in. Noble came up with a tinfoil wrapper that kept the flavor fresh, but, unfortunately, there were thousands of the old rolls sitting stale and unsold on candy store shelves. Store owners refused to order any more unless Noble exchanged the old rolls for new ones.
- 9 He made the exchanges, but the candy still wasn't selling very well. Noble started giving away free samples on street corners, to no avail. Luckily, he had kept his day job, but more and more of his weekly salary was going to propping up his company. He then came up with a brilliant marketing idea: Why sell his candy only in candy stores? He started convincing owners of drug stores, smoke shops, barber shops, restaurants, and saloons to carry Life Savers. He told them: "Put the mints near the cash register with a big 5¢ card. Be sure that every customer gets a nickel with his change, and see what happens."
- 10 It worked. With change in hand, customers impulsively flipped a nickel back to the clerk and pocketed a pack. Noble finally began making money from his product.
- 11 Other candy manufacturers quickly discovered the magic of counter displays for impulse sales. The space around cash registers started getting overcrowded. To make sure he kept his counter space, Noble designed a large, segmented candy bin for store owners, allowing space for all the other candy products—but putting his Life Savers in the best position across the top. Life Saver counter displays can still be found next to checkout lines in supermarkets and drug stores everywhere.
- 12 Meanwhile, the company began expanding its line from the original Pep-o-mint. Life Savers became the world's best-selling candy. Since 1913, the company has sold over 44 billion of the familiar little tubular rolls.



## Section 2

18

His factory, however, was only set up for chocolates, so he jobbed the mints out to a pill manufacturer.

**In this sentence from the passage, the phrase jobbed the mints out means that the pill manufacturer was hired**

- F** to sell the mints.
- G** to store the mints.
- H** to make the mints.
- J** to transport the mints.

19

Enter Edward John Noble, who made a living selling ad space on streetcars in New York City.

**In this sentence from the passage, the phrase Enter Edward John Noble is used**

- A** to label Noble as a successful salesman.
- B** to introduce Noble as an important figure.
- C** to explain that Noble wanted to buy some mints.
- D** to show that Noble wanted to find some business.

20 **Which sentence best shows that Edward Noble had an influence on the business world?**

- F** To stay in business, he decided to develop a line of hard mints.
- G** It turned out that the roll Noble had tried tasted so good because it was fresh.
- H** Noble started giving away free samples on street corners.
- J** Other candy manufacturers quickly discovered the magic of counter displays.

**21 Which action finally made selling Life Savers profitable?**

- A punching a hole in each candy
- B advertising them on streetcar signs
- C passing out free samples on street corners
- D selling them in stores that did not usually sell candy

**22 The author includes specific years, dollar amounts, and sales numbers in this passage. He most likely does this to make the**

- F passage more credible.
- G passage more entertaining.
- H events described more dramatic.
- J events described easier to visualize.

**23 Based on information in the passage, the reader could infer that in 1913**

- A candy stores sold mostly mints.
- B most pills had holes in the center.
- C delivery trucks were not refrigerated.
- D advertising salesmen were well paid.

**24 This passage can best be described as**

- F a personal essay.
- G a journal entry.
- H an autobiography.
- J an informational essay.



**STOP**

**END OF SECTION 2**

