



Maine Through Year Assessment

Item Type Sampler

Reading

High School

Student's Name:

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Directions:

On the following pages of your booklet are passages and questions for the High School *Maine Through Year Assessment Reading Item Type Sampler*.

Read these directions carefully before beginning this item type sampler.

This item type sampler will include several different types of questions. Questions are based on one or two passages. Multiple choice questions will ask you to select an answer from among four choices. Multiple select questions will ask you to select multiple correct answers from among five or more answer choices. For some questions, there may be two parts, Part A and Part B, where each part has a multiple choice or multiple select question.

For all questions:

- Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.
- You may use scratch paper to make notes.
- Be sure to answer ALL the questions.

When you come to the word STOP, you have finished the High School Reading Item Type Sampler.

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Excerpt from *Winter Dreams* by F. Scott Fitzgerald

This story takes place in the 1920s, a time of economic prosperity that increased the popularity of country clubs and golf courses. The main character, Dexter, is a golf caddy, someone who carries a player's golf clubs and provides advice while they play.

Part I

- 1 Dexter knew that there was something dismal about this Northern spring, just as he knew there was something gorgeous about the fall. Fall made him clench his hands and tremble and repeat idiotic sentences to himself, and make brisk abrupt gestures of command to imaginary audiences and armies. October filled him with hope which November raised to a sort of ecstatic triumph, and in this mood the fleeting brilliant impressions of the summer at Sherry Island were ready grist to his mill. He became a golf champion and defeated Mr. T. A. Hedrick in a marvelous match played a hundred times over the fairways of his imagination, a match each detail of which he changed about untiringly—sometimes he won with almost laughable ease, sometimes he came up magnificently from behind. Again, stepping from a Pierce-Arrow automobile, like Mr. Mortimer Jones, he strolled frigidly into the lounge of the Sherry Island Golf Club—or perhaps, surrounded by an admiring crowd, he gave an exhibition of fancy diving from the spring-board of the club raft.... Among those who watched him in open-mouthed wonder was Mr. Mortimer Jones.
- 2 And one day it came to pass that Mr. Jones—himself and not his ghost—came up to Dexter with tears in his eyes and said that Dexter was the ——— best caddy in the club, and wouldn't he decide not to quit if Mr. Jones made it worth his while, because every other ——— caddy in the club lost one ball a hole for him—regularly——
- 3 “No, sir,” said Dexter decisively, “I don't want to caddy anymore.” Then, after a pause: “I'm too old.”
- 4 “You're not more than fourteen. Why the devil did you decide just this morning that you wanted to quit? You promised that next week you'd go over to the State tournament with me.”
- 5 “I decided I was too old.”
- 6 Dexter handed in his “A Class” badge, collected what money was due him from the caddy master, and walked home to Black Bear Village.
- 7 “The best ——— caddy I ever saw,” shouted Mr. Mortimer Jones over a drink that afternoon. “Never lost a ball! Willing! Intelligent! Quiet! Honest! Grateful!”
- 8 The little girl who had done this was eleven—beautifully ugly . . . The spark, however, was perceptible. There was a general ungodliness in the way her lips twisted down at the corners when she smiled, and in the—Heaven help us!—in the almost passionate quality of her eyes. Vitality is born early in such women. It was utterly in evidence now, shining through her thin frame in a sort of glow.

- 9 She had come eagerly out on to the course at nine o'clock with a white linen nurse and five small new golf-clubs in a white canvas bag which the nurse was carrying. When Dexter first saw her she was standing by the caddy house, rather ill at ease and trying to conceal the fact by engaging her nurse in an obviously unnatural conversation graced by startling and irrelevant grimaces from herself.
- 10 "Well, it's certainly a nice day, Hilda," Dexter heard her say. She drew down the corners of her mouth, smiled, and glanced furtively around, her eyes in transit falling for an instant on Dexter.
- 11 Then to the nurse:
- 12 "Well, I guess there aren't very many people out here this morning, are there?"
- 13 The smile again—radiant, blatantly artificial—convincing.
- 14 "I don't know what we're supposed to do now," said the nurse, looking nowhere in particular.
- 15 "Oh, that's all right. I'll fix it up."
- 16 Dexter stood perfectly still, his mouth slightly ajar. He knew that if he moved forward a step his stare would be in her line of vision—if he moved backward he would lose his full view of her face. For a moment he had not realized how young she was. Now he remembered having seen her several times the year before—in bloomers.
- 17 Suddenly, involuntarily, he laughed, a short abrupt laugh—then, startled by himself, he turned and began to walk quickly away.
- 18 "Boy!"
- 19 Dexter stopped.
- 20 "Boy——"
- 21 Beyond question he was addressed. Not only that, but he was treated to that absurd smile, that preposterous smile—the memory of which at least a dozen men were to carry into middle age.
- 22 "Boy, do you know where the golf teacher is?"
- 23 "He's giving a lesson."
- 24 "Well, do you know where the caddy-master is?"
- 25 "He isn't here yet this morning."
- 26 "Oh." For a moment this baffled her. She stood alternately on her right and left foot.
- 27 "We'd like to get a caddy," said the nurse. "Mrs. Mortimer Jones sent us out to play golf, and we don't know how without we get a caddy."

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- 28 Here she was stopped by an **ominous** glance from Miss Jones, followed immediately by the smile.
- 29 “There aren’t any caddies here except me,” said Dexter to the nurse, “and I got to stay here in charge until the caddy-master gets here.”
- 30 “Oh.”
- 31 Miss Jones and her retinue now withdrew, and at a proper distance from Dexter became involved in a heated conversation, which was concluded by Miss Jones taking one of the clubs and hitting it on the ground with violence. For further emphasis she raised it again and was about to bring it down smartly upon the nurse’s bosom, when the nurse seized the club and twisted it from her hands.
- 32 “You . . . little mean old thing!” cried Miss Jones wildly.
- 33 Another argument ensued. Realizing that the elements of the comedy were implied in the scene, Dexter several times began to laugh, but each time restrained the laugh before it reached audibility . . .
- 34 The situation was resolved by the fortuitous appearance of the caddy-master, who was appealed to immediately by the nurse.
- 35 “Miss Jones is to have a little caddy, and this one says he can’t go.”
- 36 “Mr. McKenna said I was to wait here till you came,” said Dexter quickly.
- 37 “Well, he’s here now.” Miss Jones smiled cheerfully at the caddy-master. Then she dropped her bag and set off at a haughty mince toward the first tee.
- 38 “Well?” The caddy-master turned to Dexter. “What you standing there . . . ? Go pick up the young lady’s clubs.”
- 39 “I don’t think I’ll go out today,” said Dexter.
- 40 “You don’t——”
- 41 “I think I’ll quit.”
- 42 The enormity of his decision frightened him. He was a favorite caddy, and the thirty dollars a month he earned through the summer were not to be made elsewhere around the lake. But he had received a strong emotional shock, and his perturbation required a violent and immediate outlet.
- 43 It is not so simple as that, either. As so frequently would be the case in the future, Dexter was unconsciously dictated to by his winter dreams.

(Excerpt from the short story *Winter Dreams* by F. Scott Fitzgerald from Project Gutenberg.)

1. In paragraph 1, the narrator describes imaginary golf games that Dexter “played a hundred times over the fairways of his imagination.” What do these scenarios reveal about Dexter’s life goals?
 - A. He hopes to become a famous golfer.
 - B. He dreams of being admired by important people.
 - C. He wants to win golf tournaments in the next month.
 - D. He feels victorious when the weather changes in the fall.

2. **This question has two parts. Answer part A, and then answer part B.**

Part A

What is the impact of the author’s decision to announce early in the story that Miss Jones is the reason that Dexter quit his caddy job?

- A. It engages the reader by knowing Dexter was a favorite caddy.
- B. It provides insight about the interaction between Dexter and Miss Jones.
- C. It creates understanding as Dexter remembers Miss Jones as a young child.
- D. It creates concern as the reader wonders if Dexter will regret his decision to quit.

Part B

Which text evidence from the passage BEST supports the answer in part A?

- A. . . . Dexter was the ——— best caddy in the club, and wouldn’t he decide not to quit if Mr. Jones made it worth his while . . .
- B. Now he remembered having seen her several times the year before—in bloomers.
- C. Miss Jones smiled cheerfully at the caddy-master. Then she dropped her bag and set off at a haughty mince toward the first tee.
- D. He was a favorite caddy, and the thirty dollars a month he earned through the summer were not to be made elsewhere . . .

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3. Which statement BEST describes how Miss Jones is characterized in the story?

- A. She is a spoiled girl who is used to getting her way.
- B. She is a young girl who relies on her nurse to speak for her.
- C. She is an angry girl who wants to control what her nurse does.
- D. She is an athletic girl who likes to play golf when she is bored.

4. What is the meaning of **ominous** as it is used in paragraph 28?

- A. exaggerated
- B. instant
- C. sincere
- D. threatening

5. **Read these sentences from paragraph 43 of the story.**

“It is not so simple as that, either. As so frequently would be the case in the future, Dexter was unconsciously dictated to by his winter dreams.”

Which **two** statements explain the significance of the sentences? Select **two**.

- A. They predict that Dexter will make other impulsive decisions.
- B. They offer insight into Dexter’s motivation for quitting his job.
- C. They add a new setting to the story as the season begins to change.
- D. They show that this type of situation has happened often with Dexter.
- E. They indicate that Dexter will figure out an easy solution to his problem.

The next two passages are paired. Read the first passage, and then read the second passage.

Excerpt from *The Night Skies of the U.S. National Park Service*

- 1 A star-filled night is an invitation to appreciate the night sky: Its beauty. The vast distances of space. The ancient origins of the starlight we see.
- 2 But light pollution washes out the view of the night sky for many Americans. Opportunities to experience stellar night skies and natural light cycles are becoming more and more rare. Good star gazing is limited to undeveloped spaces, and many of these areas are inside national parks. The good news is that the National Park Service (NPS) actively protects and improves opportunities for star gazing.
- 3 Light domes are the lights extending above cities and towns. These light domes and other lights in a dark landscape affect visitors' experiences in national parks. They block the stars from view, and they also take away from the primitive, undeveloped, and unconfined qualities of wilderness and naturalness in national parks. These effects are not trivial; they're important. The light pollution reduces our natural night vision, so we're less likely to see potential hazards or to fully enjoy the nocturnal scenery. Wildlife need night skies to survive, so light pollution harms them, too.

Why We Protect Natural Darkness

- 4 Natural light cycles are crucial for survival for all plants and animal species. Approximately 70% of mammals are nocturnal, meaning they are mostly active at night.
- 5 Scientists have increasing evidence of health benefits for humans from natural darkness. These include reduced blood pressure and lower stress hormone levels. We sleep more soundly in darkness, and our health suffers when we don't experience sufficient sleep.
- 6 If outdoor lights **encroach** upon the remotest places, where will future generations go to experience the prominence of the Milky Way and the abundance of stars in a natural night sky? To understand how light pollution is affecting parks, we must first know what the natural light levels used to be and how light levels have increased in a park.

How We Measure Night Sky Quality

- 7 We use two different tools to measure night sky brightness: images of the Earth taken from a satellite and images of the night sky taken from inside a park. The satellite images measure the light that shines upward from the Earth at night, providing a regional perspective of the lights that alter the night sky in the park.
- 8 On the ground, we use a camera system to collect high-resolution images of the night skies from horizon to horizon. These images measure the night sky as seen by wildlife and park visitors. We use a filter that mimics the sensitivity of dark-adapted human vision. Once set up, the system takes about 40 minutes to image the whole sky.
- 9 The NPS began taking sky measurements with our current camera system in 2001. As

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of 2018, data have been collected in more than 125 parks. Many parks (especially the larger ones) have more than one site for measurements. The NPS uses that data for park planning, such as lighting replacements and interpretative programming, and also shares the data with social scientists and wildlife researchers.

- 10** After we process the raw field data, we generate several metrics. The most important one is ALR - All-sky Light pollution Ratio. It measures how much artificial light is in the sky compared to natural light.

Hawaiian Islands

- 11** The Hawaiian Islands are known for their lush volcanic rainforest landscapes and beautiful beaches. Visitors might not always associate Hawaii with beautiful night skies, but if you can get above the cloud cover by climbing to the top of Mauna Loa or other high peaks, you'll be rewarded with a fantastic night sky.
- 12** Due to the remoteness of the Hawaiian Islands many of them have low levels of light pollution. Mauna Kea has been the home of multiple research telescopes performing cutting-edge research since the 1950s. The Polynesian people that settled these islands have a deep connection with the night sky across the islands and used the stars to navigate the islands. Many natural areas across the islands connect visitors with the night sky and have wildlife that depend on the nocturnal environment. We have collected data at five sites in national parks on the islands of Hawaii and Maui to understand the nocturnal conditions and work to reduce light pollution in these magnificent places.

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Night Sky Data for National Parks in Hawaii

Name of National Park	Site	All-Sky Light Pollution Ratio (ALR) ¹	Sky Quality Index ²	Bortle Class ³
Haleakala National Park (Maui)	Halakula Overlook	0.14	93.21	2.00
Haleakala National Park (Maui)	Pu'u'ula'ula (Red Hill)	0.18	93.45	3.00
Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park (Hawaii)	Mauna Loa Lookout Road	-0.01	99.24	2.00
Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park (Hawaii)	Hilina Pali Road	0.06	96.49	2.00
Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park (Hawaii)	Honolohau Bay	5.36	37.33	5.00

Adapted from National Park Service data

¹The All-sky Light pollution Ratio (ALR) measures how much artificial light is in the sky compared to natural light. The lower the ALR value, the higher the quality of night sky conditions.

²The Sky Quality Index predicts the impact of sky glow on human perception of the night sky and uses a scale of 0 to 100, with 100 indicating a sky free of the impact of artificial light.

³Bortle Class rating measures night sky quality on a scale of 1–9, with a rating of 1 indicating the darkest skies possible on the Earth, and a rating of 9 equivalent to the brightness of a city center, with very few stars being visible.

(from *The Night Skies of the U.S. National Park Service*, National Park Service)

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Now read the second passage.

Acadia National Park, located on the coast of Maine, is one of several hundred national parks and other sites that are part of the U.S. National Park Service system.

Excerpt from *Acadia's Wildlife Need Dark Skies*

- 1 Night skies play an important role in animal survival. Thirty percent of vertebrates and sixty percent of invertebrates are nocturnal, and require dark skies to hunt, mate, or migrate. As cities grow around the globe, light pollution limits wildlife's access to the dark skies they need to survive. By protecting our night skies, Acadia not only maintains an astounding view of the stars, but also preserves the cyclical rhythm of night and day that animals have depended on since the beginning of life on Earth.



NPS Photo/Sandra Stalker

The Milky Way is clearly visible in the night sky above Acadia National Park.

Where Have the Fireflies Gone?

- 2 On warm summer evenings, a setting sun welcomes the blinking lights of fireflies across Acadia National Park. These beetles are beloved for their awe inducing bioluminescence. And yet, they face a startling decline in population sizes around the world. While habitat destruction and pesticides are contributors, studies show that light pollution is a factor in this loss. Fireflies' flashing lights are more than a captivating show for human audiences. They are an important adaptation, imperative to finding mates. When in the presence of artificial lights, fireflies only flash half as often as they do in natural environments. With fewer flashes, fireflies are less likely to find a mate, and thus less likely to reproduce.

What is in a Croak?

- 3 In the spring and summer months, visitors are likely to hear Acadia’s five frog species croaking through the nights as they call for a mate. But, when exposed to artificial lights, frogs croak less. This limits their chances of finding a partner and producing offspring. When exposed to artificial light, species, such as the American Toad, do not grow to their full size. Toads that have access to natural, darker environments, are more likely to grow to a healthy length and weight. Additionally, many amphibian species that are exposed to artificial lights experience changes in hormones, coloration, and thermoregulation.

Unexpected Landings

- 4 With a recorded 338 species, Acadia is one of the premier bird watching locations in the country. Twice a year, hundreds of bird species stop in the park for rest and food as they migrate between Canada and South America along the Atlantic Flyway. Most song birds migrate at night to avoid inclement weather and diurnal predators. As they fly, bright lights can **disorient** birds, causing them to crash into buildings.
- 5 Acadia’s rocky coastline along the Atlantic Ocean is a great location to spot sea birds, which are among the most endangered groups of birds in the world. However, light pollution causes high mortality rates in fledglings of burrow-nesting shore birds. As they fly at night, they are grounded, or forced to land, by bright lights. These groundings can result in road landings, where birds are vulnerable to predation and vehicles, or fatal collisions with buildings and wires.

What’s Next?

- 6 Naturally dark skies play a crucial role in the health of wildlife. These are just a few examples of the many species affected by light pollution. As scientists continue to learn about darkness’s critical function in animal survival, more species may join the list of those who need dark skies. Acadia recognizes the night sky as an essential facet of the natural resources our park was created to protect. As such, we are working to limit light pollution within our park to ensure dark skies that will protect wildlife that call Acadia home.

(from *Acadia’s Wildlife Need Dark Skies*, National Park Service)

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6. Which **two** quotations from *The Night Skies of the U.S. National Park Service* BEST support the idea that the National Park Service wants to gain a very thorough understanding of how artificial light impacts parks? Select **two**.
- A. The good news is that the National Park Service (NPS) actively protects and improves opportunities for star gazing.
 - B. These light domes and other lights in a dark landscape affect visitors' experiences in national parks.
 - C. We use two different tools to measure night sky brightness: images of the Earth taken from a satellite and images of the night sky taken from inside a park.
 - D. Once set up, the system takes about 40 minutes to image the whole sky.
 - E. Many parks (especially the larger ones) have more than one site for measurements.

7. **Read this sentence from paragraph 6 of *The Night Skies of the U.S. National Park Service*.**

“If outdoor lights **encroach** upon the remotest places, where will future generations go to experience the prominence of the Milky Way and the abundance of stars in a natural night sky?”

Which statement BEST describes the effect that the author's use of the word **encroach** has on meaning?

- A. It emphasizes the negative effect artificial light has on wildlife and wilderness habitats.
- B. It indicates that the damage artificial light has done to natural environments cannot be reversed.
- C. It suggests that artificial light is inappropriately invading otherwise unspoiled natural environments.
- D. It acknowledges the need to collect scientific data about the impact of artificial light in wilderness areas.

8. Which statement BEST describes the author’s point of view in the **Hawaiian Islands** section of *The Night Skies of the U.S. National Park Service*?
- A. Hawaii’s night skies are uniquely valuable.
 - B. Hawaii’s beaches are worth visiting at night.
 - C. People fail to appreciate the beauty of Hawaii at night.
 - D. People in Hawaii need to do more to protect the night skies.
9. In the passage *The Night Skies of the U.S. National Park Service*, which **two** pieces of information can readers obtain from the chart **Night Sky Data for National Parks in Hawaii** that they cannot learn from the text? Select **two**.
- A. The chart shows readers which site is most affected by light pollution.
 - B. The chart allows readers to compare night sky quality at different sites.
 - C. The chart allows readers to determine the distance of each site from a large city.
 - D. The chart allows readers to understand what is being done to reduce light pollution at the sites.
 - E. The chart shows readers that light pollution is worse at sites on Hawaii than it is at sites on Maui.

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10. **This question has two parts. Answer part A, and then answer part B.**

Part A

Which statement BEST expresses the main argument presented in *Acadia's Wildlife Need Dark Skies*?

- A. Dark skies are essential to the health and survival of wild animals.
- B. Acadia National Park is one of the best places to view animals and night skies.
- C. Wildlife scientists must study the role of darkness in order to add species to the list of animals that need dark skies.
- D. Spring and summer are the best time for people to visit Acadia National Park in order to experience animals that are active at night.

Part B

Which **two** pieces of evidence from the passage provide the MOST relevant support for the argument? Select **two**.

- A. Thirty percent of vertebrates and sixty percent of invertebrates are nocturnal, and require dark skies to hunt, mate, or migrate.
- B. These beetles are beloved for their awe inducing bioluminescence.
- C. Toads that have access to natural, darker environments, are more likely to grow to a healthy length and weight.
- D. With a recorded 338 species, Acadia is one of the premier bird watching locations in the country.
- E. Acadia's rocky coastline along the Atlantic Ocean is a great location to spot sea birds, which are among the most endangered groups of birds in the world.

11. **This question has two parts. Answer part A, and then answer part B.**

Part A

What does **disorient** mean as it is used in paragraph 4 of *Acadia's Wildlife Need Dark Skies*?

- A. block
- B. confuse
- C. encourage
- D. guide

Part B

Which phrase from paragraph 4 of the passage confirms the meaning selected in part A?

- A. stop in the park for rest
- B. migrate at night
- C. bright lights
- D. crash into buildings

12. What is the central idea of paragraphs 2 through 5 of *Acadia's Wildlife Need Dark Skies*?

- A. Animals in Acadia National Park need to find mates in order to reproduce.
- B. There are many animals that are more active at night than during the day.
- C. Artificial light has contributed to population declines among a number of animal species.
- D. A large number of animal species live in the various habitats within Acadia National Park.

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13. Read this sentence from paragraph 2 of *Acadia's Wildlife Need Dark Skies*.

“Fireflies’ flashing lights are more than a captivating show for human audiences.”

What role does this sentence play in developing the paragraph?

- A. It provides a reason for a common firefly behavior to readers who may be unfamiliar with fireflies.
 - B. It identifies fireflies as one of the main reasons people enjoy visiting the park in the summer months.
 - C. It emphasizes to readers the disappointment people would feel if they were no longer able to watch fireflies at night.
 - D. It shifts the focus from an entertaining aspect of firefly behavior to a scientific explanation of the importance of that behavior.
14. How are the purposes of *The Night Skies of the U.S. National Park Service* and *Acadia's Wildlife Need Dark Skies* different?
- A. The purpose of *The Night Skies of the U.S. National Park Service* is to highlight stargazing opportunities at national parks. The purpose of *Acadia's Wildlife Need Dark Skies* is to illustrate the variety of animals that live in Acadia National Park.
 - B. The purpose of *The Night Skies of the U.S. National Park Service* is to argue that national parks are not significantly affected by light pollution. The purpose of *Acadia's Wildlife Need Dark Skies* is to promote the park as a place where dark skies are being protected.
 - C. The purpose of *The Night Skies of the U.S. National Park Service* is to explain how and why the National Park Service gathers data about light pollution. The purpose of *Acadia's Wildlife Need Dark Skies* is to argue that light pollution has a negative effect on a number of animal species.
 - D. The purpose of *The Night Skies of the U.S. National Park Service* is to explain why the National Park Service uses a camera system to measure the darkness of the night skies. The purpose of *Acadia's Wildlife Need Dark Skies* is to explain why wildlife scientists need to learn more about how light pollution affects Acadia National Park.

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15. Which sentence states a central idea that is present in BOTH *The Night Skies of the U.S. National Park Service* and *Acadia's Wildlife Need Dark Skies*?
- A. Light pollution in national parks can be measured in a number of different ways.
 - B. The National Park Service is committed to protecting the natural darkness of the skies in national parks.
 - C. The National Park Service monitors the nighttime behaviors of vertebrates and invertebrates that live in parks.
 - D. Light pollution in national parks makes the night skies so bright that visitors may be unable to see stars and get a true wilderness experience.