

Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS DPA)

Student Guide Grade 8



Arizona Department of Education
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AIMS DPA FAQ

What is AIMS DPA?

Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards Dual Purpose Assessment (AIMS DPA) is a combination of two separate tests. One test is AIMS, which measures how well you know the reading, writing, and mathematics content that all Arizona students in your grade level are expected to know and be able to do. AIMS DPA includes multiple-choice questions in reading and mathematics and one extended writing response. The other test included in the AIMS DPA is the *TerraNova*, which compares your performance in reading, language arts, and mathematics to the performance of other students in your grade level nationwide. The *TerraNova* test questions are all multiple-choice questions. They are embedded in the reading and mathematics sections of the AIMS DPA test.

Who has to take AIMS DPA?

All students in Grades 3 through 8 are required to participate in AIMS DPA testing in the spring, usually in April.

What will be tested on AIMS DPA?

Test items were written to measure specifically the Standards, Concepts, and Performance Objectives described in the Arizona Academic Standards. Standards were articulated by grade level for reading and mathematics and approved by the state Board of Education in March 2003. Reading and mathematics items are multiple-choice. There will be no multiple-choice questions on the writing test. The Writing Standard was articulated by grade level and approved by the state Board of Education in June 2004. There will be an extended writing prompt that students will use to actively engage in the writing process. Your writing will be scored using the Six Trait Rubric™.

How can I use this guide to prepare for AIMS DPA?

This guide is divided into the three subject areas assessed on AIMS DPA. It gives a short explanation of each testing format, hints for test taking, sample test questions, and a scoring guide for written responses. It will NOT teach you what you should know and be able to do to score well on the tests, but it will help you become familiar with the tests.

Read what the guide tells you about the test. Practice completing the test questions and writing a response to the prompt. Ask your teacher about anything you do not understand.

How can I prepare for AIMS DPA?

- Attend school regularly.
- Become familiar with the Arizona Academic Standards documents so that you understand exactly what you are expected to know and be able to do.
- Ask questions.
- Take charge of your own learning! Monitor your progress. Self-assess what you know, what you can do well, and where you need to improve.
- Actively participate in class.
- Have a scheduled time and place to study and do homework.

Types of Items

Multiple-Choice

Multiple-choice items will require you to select the BEST response from four possible answer choices and to indicate your choice by bubbling in the corresponding letter on an answer sheet. Although some responses will require a recall of facts or the computation of a correct answer, many of the items will require higher-level thinking and processing. Each multiple-choice item is scored correct (1 point) or incorrect (0 points). Each correct item contributes one point in your overall score.

Extended Writing Response

The extended response item will ask you to respond to a prompt, which might include writing a letter, an essay, or a narrative. These responses will require a well-developed and well-organized presentation of ideas that follows a particular format suitable to the purpose and audience. You will be expected to develop your written response by following the steps in the writing process: prewriting, drafting, revising, editing, and producing a final copy. You will be provided with a revision checklist to guide your work. Your finished copy, not your prewriting or rough draft, will be scored using a six-point rubric that scores each trait or characteristic of effective writing. The rubric for this type of item is provided at the end of this guide.

Reading

Reading is fundamental to all learning and supports us as lifelong learners. It can open our minds to people, places, and ideas beyond our own experiences. It gives us the knowledge we need to make informed choices as responsible citizens in a democratic society. One need only to browse the Internet to realize how much information is available to us at our fingertips. Understanding what we read, using the wealth of information available to us, and thinking critically about what we read are crucial skills to function successfully in today's world.

About the Test

AIMS DPA Reading will present several passages to read, both fiction and nonfiction. You may also be given informational text to read – for example, labels or pages from manuals. The questions will measure your ability to understand, interpret, and analyze what you have read. There are approximately 84 multiple-choice reading items. Thirty-nine items are AIMS questions, 15 items are *TerraNova* and AIMS DPA questions, and 30 items represent 10 *TerraNova* reading questions and 20 *TerraNova* language arts questions. The test should be completed in approximately 1-2 hours. One sample passage is provided in this guide followed by a set of questions. Reading this passage and answering the questions may help you prepare for the test. An answer key is included in this guide.

Hints for Taking AIMS DPA Reading

- You will be asked to read different types of fiction and nonfiction, so adjust your reading to your purpose. Read each passage and the accompanying questions carefully.
- Think about each question before you respond.
- Choose the best response to the multiple-choice questions. Read all answers before making your selection.
- Manage your time so that you won't feel rushed answering questions that require more thought. This is not a timed test, but you do want to use your time well.
- Answer all items.

Reading Sample Passage

Bisbee

“Hurry up, or we’ll miss it,” Larry called as he ran around the corner. He had always been faster even though I was stronger. That’s why we always liked to play sports together, we were a great team.

It was the summer of 1950 when I turned fourteen and our lives were all about to change. No matter how nervous we were about the move, we looked forward to seeing how people moved whole houses.

“You missed it,” my sister Juana told us as we looked up helplessly as men loaded my family’s three-bedroom house onto a huge flatbed truck. Suspended in midair was the home I had been living in for almost ten years. I caught my breath as the house and heavy equipment groaned and creaked and popped. Some of the houses had fallen apart when the company tried to move them. Soon there would be nothing left of our neighborhood but bare foundations and rubble.

I didn’t want to move out of this mining community. Since we had moved to Bisbee, Arizona, the Lavender Pit Mine had produced over a hundred million pounds of copper. The lead and zinc —extracted along with the copper—had also kept the town going. Some people thought that the Lavender Pit Mine had been named for the lavender streaks in the copper hills, but it was actually named for the mine’s general manager, Harrison Lavender. Mr. Lavender and his engineers had made some very accurate predictions long before my family came to town. The mine had grown to more than a mile long, three-quarters of a mile wide, and almost a thousand feet deep. The mining operations had eaten up the copper-colored hills where Larry and I used to ride our bikes. Electric shovels had gnawed away at the ground until the vast pit mine had given up all she had and they were closing her down. Now, two hundred and fifty homes were being relocated from Lowell, Upper Lowell, and Johnson Addition.

The company had built long dirt roads as wide as interstates to roll away the houses on the flatbed trucks. When the houses arrived in Saginaw, they would be set on their new foundations and hooked up to the gas and water supply lines. The miners would help each other make repairs, and the mining company was paying for everything, but it wasn’t easy pulling up roots.

Larry folded his scrawny arms across his chest and interrupted my unhappy thoughts. “Is your father going to let you try out for football this year, David?”

Scowling, I kicked a rock into the road. “Nah. I’ll be busy fixing windows, hanging sheetrock, and painting some of these houses.” I noticed a little bit of pride creeping into my voice. Like all of the miners, my dad worked long and hard hours, and I would be needed to make the repairs around the neighborhood. There would be much work to do, and every family member’s help would be valuable. Besides that, I figured that before football season was over, I would earn enough money to have a pretty good savings account started.

Shading his eyes from the late afternoon sun, Larry looked down the road. “I was thinking the same thing,” he said. “Maybe you and I can make some money working together this year. Then we can drive ourselves to football practice year after next.” We laughed and spent the rest of the afternoon talking about cars. We had been talking about our dream cars since sixth grade.

It was nearly dark when the men settled the house onto the flatbed. The truck would roll out first thing in the morning. With a little luck the house would make it in one piece to the new neighborhood. Just then, my dad drove up and parked under the tree he had planted ten years ago. “Looks like they’re about done,” he called out to me. He looked tired after another hot day, but he stepped out of his truck, walked up, and put a hand on my shoulder.

“It’s still in pretty good shape, Dad,” I said. “But we’ll have plenty of work to do on it once it’s back on the ground.”

We stood quietly for a while and watched the men pack up their tools for the day. Our gazes turned to the space where our house once stood, like a graveyard with small pieces of our past strewn about like memories.

Dad turned to look at me and said, “I’m sorry that you won’t be able to try out for football like you wanted, David.”

I shrugged and smiled back. “There’s always next year.”

1 What would most likely cause “pride to creep into” David’s voice?

- A He wanted to move to Saginaw.
- B He looked forward to working long hours.
- C He felt good to be able to help others.
- D He did well in football last year.

2 Which character is heard from a first person point of view?

- A Dad
- B Juana
- C Larry
- D David

3 How did the main character of this passage try to resolve a Person vs. Nature conflict?

- A by moving to a new location
- B by waiting a year to play football
- C by making repairs around the neighborhood
- D by closing down the mine

4 Based on the passage, what does David **most likely** plan to do with the money he earns?

- A buy new tools
- B go to a football game
- C purchase a car
- D repair the house

5 Read this sentence from the passage.

Electric shovels gnawed away at the ground until the vast pit had given up all she had and they were closing her down.

What did the author mean by this sentence?

- A The mine was named after a woman.
- B The mine no longer had enough copper.
- C The mine kept the town going.
- D The mine was more than a mile long.

6 Read this sentence from the passage.

Our gazes turned to the space where our house once stood, like a graveyard with small pieces of our past strewn about like memories.

What did the author mean by this sentence?

- A There was little left to remind them of Bisbee.
- B There was a huge hole left in the ground.
- C The house had broken into many pieces.
- D The early miners were buried nearby.

7 Which trait does **not** describe David?

- A hopeful
- B argumentative
- C friendly
- D upset

8 Read the sentences about the passage.

1. David turned fourteen.
2. The company built wide roads.
3. The history of the Lavender mine was described.
4. The family moved to Bisbee.

Which of the following shows the sentences numbered in chronological order?

- A 3 – 4 – 1 – 2
- B 4 – 1 – 2 – 3
- C 3 – 1 – 2 – 4
- D 4 – 3 – 1 – 2

Writing

Writing is a critical skill for effective communication. Whether you are writing an e-mail message, a personal letter, an ad for your business, or a formal report for school or work, being able to express your ideas clearly to your audience is important. Becoming a good writer is not easy. It takes effort and the development of a variety of skills: clear ideas, organization, a voice that holds the interest of your audience, and a consistent control of language, including word choice, sentence structure, and conventions (spelling, grammar, punctuation, and capitalization). With new technology, it is possible to electronically communicate in writing with people all over the world in a matter of minutes. Writing will continue to be a communication skill that is required in most professions and workplace environments. Acquiring effective written communication skills will enhance both your personal and professional opportunities.

ABOUT THE TEST

You will be expected to write one extended writing piece on a specific topic. This writing test will be completed in one session, so all steps in the writing process including revising, editing, and writing a final copy will be done in that one session. The test should take approximately 2-3 hours to complete. An example of scored student responses to a sample writing prompt are included on pages 12-23. These may help you prepare for the test. A copy of the Official Scoring Guide is also included at the end of this guide.

Hints for taking AIMS DPA Writing

Prior to the test

- Read the four sample student responses to the prompt on the following pages. Note strengths and weaknesses in the paper as you read. Does the writer accomplish the task? Is the writer's message clear? Are the ideas supported with convincing evidence and support? Are the ideas organized so that you can logically follow them? Is the voice appropriate? Did the writer carefully choose words that are clear and convincing? Do the sentences have a natural flow? Is the paper carefully edited?
- Discuss with other students and your teacher why one paper is stronger or more convincing than another. Refer to the Official Scoring Guide when you analyze the sample papers and scores.
- Practice writing a response to this sample prompt. Score your own paper using the Official Scoring Guide to determine what your strengths are, and then work on areas you need to improve to be a more effective writer.

During the test

- Listen to directions, read the prompt carefully, and be sure you understand the purpose before beginning to write.
- Take time to organize your thoughts before you begin to write. For the extended writing prompt, you may want to create a graphic organizer (outline, web, chart, map, cluster, etc.) to plan and organize your ideas.
- Take advantage of the opportunity to revise your work using the checklist provided. Keep in mind the six traits (characteristics) of effective writing.
- Edit your writing carefully. Your audience (the reader) needs to be able to understand the ideas you are expressing without being hindered by spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and grammar mistakes that interfere with the message. **You must be sure your handwriting is legible. Printing your work is acceptable; however, be sure to distinguish between upper - and lower-case letters. Do NOT print in all capital letters.**

Keep in mind...

- You will be given two pages in the test booklet to write your final copy. It is important that you take advantage of the two pages you are given to develop your ideas fully. This is your opportunity to demonstrate how well you can write.
- Your final copy needs to be handwritten (not done on a computer).
- You may use a dictionary or thesaurus as a reference during the extended writing response portion of the test.
- Be conscious of the traits, or characteristics, of effective writing (idea development, organization, voice, word choice, sentence fluency, and conventions) no matter what kind of writing you are asked to do. The same scoring guide, or rubric, will be used for all the types of writing you may be asked to compose: narrative, persuasive, expository, or formal communication.

The following four examples illustrate the scoring performed for the AIMS DPA Writing.

The first example is scored as “**Falls Far Below.**”

The second example is scored as “**Approaches.**”

The third example is scored as “**Meets.**”

The fourth example is scored as “**Exceeds.**”

Sample writing prompt:

People run for elected offices, from President of the United States to class officers in a school. You are running for class president for your grade level .

Write an essay convincing your classmates that you are the best choice for class president.

This is the Writer's Checklist you will see on the Grade 8 AIMS DPA Writing. Practice using it when writing to revise your rough draft before writing your final copy. If you take the time to use it carefully, it will help you write a better paper.

Writer's Checklist

- My paper has a specific audience and a specific purpose.
- My paper contains a strong controlling idea.
- My paper stays on topic.
- My paper includes specific and relevant details, reasons , and examples.
- My paper has an effective beginning, middle, and end.
- My paper progresses in a logical order, and my ideas flow smoothly.
- My paper contains words that make it interesting.
- My paper contains sentences that are clear and varied in structure.
- My paper includes effective use of paragraphing.
- My paper includes correct grammar/usage, punctuation, capitalization, and spelling.

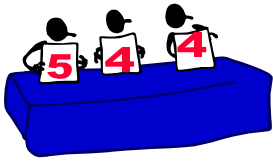
Sample 1

Writing

DIRECTIONS: Now write your final copy on the following two pages.

FINAL COPY

I think I can be a good class president if I can work on making better choices in an out school. I can help people all I can. I can try to do the right things. I can try to be more focused in class. I think especially this would be good for me too because these are great rules to follow for any body. I think I could be a good class president if I chase these goals.



Score Sheet for Writing Sample 1
Prompt:

People run for elected offices, from President of the United States to class officers in a school. You are running for class president for your grade level.
Write an essay convincing your classmates that you are the best choice for class president.

Paper Falls Far Below the standard

Ideas & Content
6 5 4 3 (2) 1

Organization
6 5 4 3 (2) 1

Voice
6 5 4 3 (2) 1

Word Choice
6 5 4 3 2 (1)

Sentence Fluency
6 5 4 3 (2) 1

Conventions
6 5 4 3 (2) 1

The underlined passages are taken from the *Official Scoring Guide for AIMS Writing* (Six Trait Rubric). Papers are original samples of Arizona student writing. Identifying information has been removed.

Ideas and Content: Development is attempted but minimal. The writer offers several ideas but there are insufficient details. **Score point is 2.**

Organization: The writing lacks a clear organizational structure. The piece is too short to demonstrate organizational skills. Both the beginning and the ending are extremely undeveloped. **Score point is 2.**

Voice: There is no evidence that the writer has chosen a suitable voice. There is a lack of audience awareness. There is rarely a sense of interaction between reader and writer. The writer seems more focused on his/her behavior than becoming president. **Score point is 2.**

Word Choice: The writing shows extremely limited vocabulary. Only the most general kind of message is communicated. Language (“I think...,” “I can...,” “good,” and “things”) is vague and imprecise. **Score point is 1.**

Sentence Fluency: The writing is choppy and rambling. Sentence patterns are monotonous. Every sentence the writer uses begins with “I.” **Score point is 2.**

Conventions: The writing demonstrates little control of standard writing conventions. There are spelling errors of common words (“Presedent,” “makeing,” “choises,” “an,” and “expecily”). Also, internal punctuation is missing. **Score point is 2.**

Sample 2A

Writing

DIRECTIONS: Now write your final copy on the following two pages.

FINAL COPY

I am going to tell you why I think you should pick me for your student president for the 2003-2004 year. I want to change the school not only for us but for everybody who comes to the school. I want people to say how nice it looks when they come. Just like Uncle Sam said, "I want you to join the army". Well, I want you to help me make a difference in our school. I believe everyone can make a difference, not just a tiny difference but a huge difference.

Now I am going to tell you about me and why I would love to be your class president. I think you should pick me because I am very responsible in a lot of ways. For example, I always bring my homework and also my materials. I am never late to my classes.

Some people might not care and say, "Well who cares about this dumb school, I think it looks fine the way it is." If people say that they need to look a lot closer and keep their eyes wide, because our school looks like a tornado went through it and all the

Sample 2B

Writing

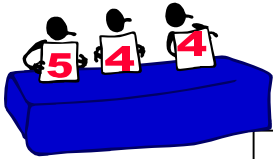
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Cafeteria food went everywhere, for example food is thrown on the grass and food is left on tables and wiped on the floor.

All I am really asking for you to vote for me because I feel that if you vote for me I will change the school just for you.

Page 6





Score Sheet for Writing Sample 2

Prompt:

People run for elected offices, from President of the United States to class officers in a school. You are running for class president for your grade level.

Write an essay convincing your classmates that you are the best choice for class president.

Paper Approaches the standard.

Ideas & Content

6 5 4 (3) 2 1

Organization

6 5 4 (3) 2 1

Voice

6 5 (4) 3 2 1

Word Choice

6 5 4 (3) 2 1

Sentence Fluency

6 5 4 (3) 2 1

Conventions

6 5 4 (3) 2 1

The underlined passages are taken from the *Official Scoring Guide for AIMS Writing* (Six Trait Rubric). Papers are original samples of Arizona student writing. Identifying information has been removed.

Ideas and Content: The reader can understand the main ideas, although they are overly simplistic. Supporting detail is limited and slightly off-topic. The writer devotes a paragraph to discussing the negative aspects of how the school looks but offers no direct connection to this problem and the bid for becoming president. **Score point is 3.**

Organization: An attempt has been made to organize the writing. The beginning (“I am going to tell you...”) and ending (“All I am really asking...”) are undeveloped. Paragraph two begins nearly identically to paragraph one. **Score point is 3.**

Voice: In places, the writing is expressive, engaging, and sincere. There is, however, an inconsistent level of closeness to or distance from the audience. For instance, in paragraph one, the writer connects with the reader: “I want you to help me make a difference in our school.” Then in the next paragraph, the writer begins “Now I am going to tell you about me...” **Score point is 4.**

Word Choice: Language is ordinary, lacking precision and variety. The verbs “want,” “need,” and “think” are overused, as are the “to be” verbs. **Score point is 3.**

Sentence Fluency: The writing tends to be mechanical rather than fluid. Awkward constructions force the reader to reread. The third paragraph is extremely awkward. While there is control over simple sentences, more complex sentences aren’t fluid. Repetitious subject-verb construction is also a problem. **Score point is 3.**

Conventions: While the writer demonstrates limited control of standard writing conventions, the text is too simple to reveal mastery. Errors in grammar and usage distract the reader, such as the following common words: “cane” for can; “responsable” for responsible; “threw” for through; “threwn” for thrown; and “ta bels” for tables. **Score point is 3.**

Sample 3A

Writing

DIRECTIONS: Now write your final copy on the following two pages.

FINAL COPY

Being the President of the United States is a very difficult job, but isn't class president a challenge also. Well, I am willing to accept the challenge and become your class president.

A good president needs to show many qualities that ensures everyone that the job will be done. The first characteristic that I possess is leadership. Isn't leadership an important quality to have because I am trying to be the "leader" of the class. I have never before run for any type of office, but I show leadership everyday. If there is a problem I take a stand and try to fix it. During my after school activities I am a leader because I help motivate the team and lead it to victory. Leadership is an important part of being president.

Other attributes that I show are organization and I am smart. Everything needs to be in order. I always keep my room clean and everything is in its place. I am also very organized at school. A teacher once told me that I will have a successful year because in my world

Sample 3B

Writing

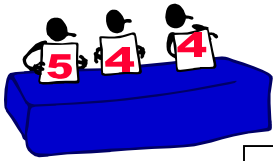
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everything is black and white. My interpretation of what she had said is that to me everything needs to be neat and orderly, which is true. I am awarded excellent grades in school, sure sometimes I struggle, but I'm only human. I believe that I have the common sense and brains that you need to be president.

Last but not least I will include you in my decisions. Most presidents make choices based on what they want, but I won't. I want to hear what you have to say. You should make the decisions and I will just use my skills and try to make sure that you feel light hearted.

All in all, I think I would make an excellent president. I have many qualities a leader should show, now I just need you to have faith in me, I can overcome the challenge.





Score Sheet for Writing Sample 3

Prompt:

People run for elected offices, from President of the United States to class officers in a school. You are running for class president for your grade level.

Write an essay convincing your classmates that you are the best choice for class president.

Paper Meets the standard

Ideas & Content
6 5 4 3 2 1

Organization
6 5 4 3 2 1

Voice
6 5 4 3 2 1

Word Choice
6 5 4 3 2 1

Sentence Fluency
6 5 4 3 2 1

Conventions
6 5 4 3 2 1

The underlined passages are taken from the *Official Scoring Guide for AIMS Writing* (Six Trait Rubric). Papers are original samples of Arizona student writing. Identifying information has been removed.

Ideas and Content: The writing is clear and focused. Support is present, although it is often very general. The topic is explored, although developmental details are occasionally out of balance with the main idea. For instance, the writer reminisces about a teacher telling him/her that “...everything was black and white...” in his/her world. Tying this to neatness is not thoroughly or clearly explained as an attribute for holding class office. “...sure sometimes I struggle, but I’m only human.” is trite and of questionable value as support. **Score point is 4.**

Organization: Organization is clear and coherent. Order and structure are present but seems formulaic. The paper has a recognizable beginning, a body that is easy to follow, and a developed conclusion. Formulaic transitions such as “Last but not least...” and “All in all...” detract from the organization. **Score point is 4.**

Voice: The writer demonstrates commitment to the topic. In places the writing is expressive. “I want to hear what you have to say” allows the reader to glimpse the writer behind the words. The writer seems to be aware of the reader. **Score point is 4.**

Word Choice: Words convey the intended message, and the writer employs a broad range of words. The reader is treated to expressive words such as “challenge,” “motivate,” “interpretation,” “attributes,” and “lighthearted.” **Score point is 5.**

Sentence Fluency: The writing flows. Strong control over simple sentences exhibits good writing. Sentence patterns are somewhat varied, contributing to ease in oral reading. “Isn’t leadership an important quality to have because I am trying to be the “leader” of the class” is an example of a lapse in stylistic control. **Score point is 4.**

Conventions: Minor errors do not impede readability. The writing is characterized by control over conventions used, although a wide range is not demonstrated. The writer uses basically sound paragraph breaks that reinforce the organizational structure. There is only a moderate need for editing. **Score point is 4.**

Sample 4A

Writing

DIRECTIONS: Now write your final copy on the following two pages.

FINAL COPY

Good Afternoon, ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls! My name is _____ and I am in the running for student-body president. This school is an abundance of education and learning. I'm here today to help govern this school to the best of my ability. Our faculty and staff have already done an excellent job, but I'm here just to add to wealth and make this school the best it can possibly be.

My school means everything to me. If I am elected school president, any problems or concerns will be dealt with right up front with none else but me. From there I will make my best effort to notify someone who will help the situation, whatever it may be. Furthermore, if anyone has any private concerns, family problems, intentions, whatever, I'll keep it very confidential. I assure you, anything can be laid to rest if only you tell me about it.

On a lighter note, I have always been involved in after school activities ranging from Advanced Boys Chiro sports program. I also perform service hours with the National Junior Honor Society (NJHS) as means to better the world we live in. Succeeding and doing well in school has always been my top priority. I'm

Sample 4B

Writing

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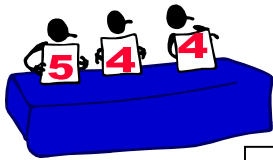
received high marks in my classes ever since I can remember. My love of education is very dear to me and I hope someday you might have it, too.

I put my right foot forward when saying I want this school to be the best of the best. Obviously, we cannot have perfume in the bathrooms, ladies, or McDonald's in the cafeteria, gentlemen. But we can at least ^{have mirrors} in our restrooms. With your help, I think we can get this and many other things accomplished.

The utmost concern I have is representing our school as it should be represented. If elected, I will attend every student council meeting flawlessly, unless extremely ill. Being punctual and not procrastinating would be another top priority this year. It would put our school in top form.

I have to say, there is a lot of good candidates this year. I wouldn't like to be in your shoes right now. It's a tough decision, but I guess I'll leave you with a prompt. Before you mark your vote, take a second to reflect on the speeches and the kind of people that each candidate is. Do you want someone who gets to class late, is careless and lazy? I don't think so, why not vote for someone who truly deserves it, someone who has ethics and integrity, someone like me? So remember vote for who has all of that and more!





Score Sheet for Writing Sample 4

Prompt:

People run for elected offices, from President of the United States to class officers in a school. You are running for class president for your grade level.
Write an essay convincing your classmates that you are the best choice for class president.

Paper Exceeds the standard.

<p><i>Ideas & Content</i></p> <p>6 <u>5</u> 4 3 2 1</p>	<p><i>Organization</i></p> <p><u>6</u> 5 4 3 2 1</p>	<p><i>Voice</i></p> <p><u>6</u> 5 4 3 2 1</p>
<p><i>Word Choice</i></p> <p>6 <u>5</u> 4 3 2 1</p>	<p><i>Sentence Fluency</i></p> <p><u>6</u> 5 4 3 2 1</p>	<p><i>Conventions</i></p> <p>6 <u>5</u> 4 3 2 1</p>

The underlined passages are taken from the *Official Scoring Guide for AIMS Writing* (Six Trait Rubric). Papers are original samples of Arizona student writing. Identifying information has been removed.

Ideas and Content: Main ideas stand out and are developed by supporting ideas suitable to audience and purpose. The writer demonstrates clarity, focus, and control. Paragraph four’s discussion of bathrooms and the cafeteria is in sync with the audience. **Score point is 5.**

Organization: The order and structure move the reader through the text easily. The writer uses effective and creative sequencing: “Furthermore,” “From there...,” “On a lighter note...,” and “I have to say...” The paper has a strong, inviting beginning that draws the reader in and a strong satisfying sense of closure. **Score point is 6.**

Voice: The writer has chosen a voice appropriate for the topic, purpose, and audience. There is an exceptional sense of “writing to be read.” The writing is expressive, engaging, and sincere. The paper appeals to the audience, yet has an honest tone in the writing as it shows originality (“But we can at least have mirrors in our restrooms.”), liveliness, and conviction (“...so why not vote for someone who truly deserves it, someone who has ethics and integrity, someone like me.”). **Score point is 6.**

Word Choice: Words convey the intended message in an interesting and natural way appropriate to audience and purpose. The writer employs a broad range of words, often experimenting (“...attend...flawlessly...” and “The upmost concern...”), but just as often hitting the mark (“...to help govern this school...” , “...my top priority...” and “...who has ethics and integrity...”). **Score point is 5.**

Sentence Fluency: Sentences show a high degree of craftsmanship. Oral reading is easy and enjoyable. Extensive variation in sentence structure, length, and beginnings add interest to the writing. The paper has an overall natural and fluent sound. “I’m here today to help govern this school to the best of my ability. Our faculty and staff have already done an excellent job, but I’m here to add to [the] wealth and make this school the best it can possibly be.” **Score point is 6.**

Conventions: Errors are few and minor; they do not impede readability. Paragraph breaks reinforce the organizational structure. There is little need for editing. **Score point is 5.**

Mathematics

Mathematics is used as a means to communicate about quantities, logical relationships, and unknowns. Such a simplistic statement may make students who are not planning to go to college ask why mathematics is necessary for them. While the ability to do computation is important, it is the skills of problem finding and problem solving, formalizing, abstract thinking, symbolic representation and interpretation, formulation of logical arguments, and objective reasoning that allow us to function effectively and understand our world.

Mathematics is the one area of coursework in the school curriculum where students are taught these skills, and where answers cannot be obtained just by common sense and guessing. Even without an ever-increasing reliance on technology, mathematical skills meet needs for practical everyday life, intelligent citizenship, and future employment. A study by Arizona State University indicated that students who opt out of advanced levels of mathematics and science may now eliminate up to 75% of career opportunities from which to choose[†]. Algebra has been called the academic passport for passage into virtually every facet of the job market. Employers want their employees to be able to set up problems, estimate solutions, identify how accurate solutions need to be, work with other people to reach goals, know the many different types of mathematics that exist, and determine which one is needed in a particular situation. It is clear that the mathematical literacy of the twentieth century will NOT be sufficient for the twenty-first century.

[†]ASU Research Fall 1998, p. 41

About the Test

The AIMS DPA Mathematics test contains approximately 80 multiple-choice questions. Fifty-five of the items are AIMS questions. Fifteen items are *TerraNova* and AIMS questions, and 10 items are *TerraNova* questions. Calculators are not allowed; however, the calculations required can be readily handled with pencil and paper. The questions will emphasize conceptual understanding, process, and problem-solving skills rather than just computation skills.

Hints for taking AIMS Mathematics

- Remember, this is not a timed test. Take your time and do your best work.
- Check to see if your answer is reasonable.
- Since calculators are not allowed on this test, double check your work!

Sample Questions for Mathematics

What To Expect From This Section

This AIMS DPA Student Guide for Mathematics provides examples of the format and types of questions that will appear on AIMS DPA Mathematics. An attempt has been made to provide a sampling of the types of questions that might be asked; however, not every concept in each standard has a corresponding sample question in this guide. An answer key for all mathematics sample questions is provided in the appendices. Additionally, you will find an AIMS DPA Mathematics Reference Sheet in the appendices. The reference sheet in the actual AIMS DPA Mathematics test will be revised to reflect the formulas and other information that will be included on the test.

Strand 1: Number Sense and Operations

General concepts you should know :

- Real number system and its various subsystems (natural, whole, integers, rationals, and irrationals)
- Operations with positive and negative numbers
- Scientific notation
- Estimation strategies

1 Which of the sets below includes only rational numbers?

- A $\{-3.454545\dots, -\sqrt{3}, 5, 18.3\}$
- B $\{-9.2, \pi, \sqrt{24}, 19.173894\}$
- C $\{-7, \pi, \sqrt{16}, \sqrt{64}\}$
- D $\{-\sqrt{36}, 4.25, 9.323232\dots, 26\}$

2 Trey bought a pair of shoes that cost \$84. He was charged 7.4% for sales tax. How much did Trey pay for the shoes including the sales tax?

- A \$6.22
- B \$62.16
- C \$90.22
- D \$146.16

3 Maya estimated the product below before finding its value using a calculator.

$$(47.8)(12.85)$$

Which estimate is the closest to the actual product?

- A 650
- B 624
- C 564
- D 500

Strand 2: Data Analysis, Probability and Discrete Math

General concepts you should know :

- Graphs (histograms, line graphs, circle graphs, box-and-whisker plots, frequency charts, stem-and-leaf plots, and scatter plots)
- Measures of central tendency, variability and correlation (mean, median, mode, quartiles, and range)
- Pattern prediction
- Probability
- Probable outcomes of events
- Systematic listing and counting, outcomes sets
- Use of combinations vs. permutations

4 Clarence will conduct a probability experiment in which he will randomly select colored marbles of identical size and shape from a bag. Clarence will use the procedures below to conduct the experiment.

- Randomly select a marble from the bag
- Record the color of the marble in a data table
- Replace the marble into the bag
- Repeat the procedure 4 times

The probability of selecting a red marble is $\frac{1}{3}$.

What is the probability that the first 4 marbles Clarence selects will be red?

- A $\frac{4}{3}$
- B $\frac{1}{3}$
- C $\frac{1}{12}$
- D $\frac{1}{81}$

5 A local movie theater is planning a “Super Hero Saturday” event. The theater will show the 6 movies listed below.

- “Mr. Super”
- “Beastman”
- “Y-Guys”
- “Arachno-Boy”
- “The Enigma”
- “Lady Luck”

If each movie is only shown once, in how many different ways can the movies be shown?

- A 720
- B 441
- C 25
- D 6

6 Molly discovered an error with the data in the table below. She found that during the month of March, 488 new homes were sold.

**January – June
New Home to Re-Sale Home Comparison**

Month	New	Re-Sale
January	305	340
February	371	324
March	288	371
April	510	413
May	521	442
June	544	490

Which of the following accurately describes the trend in the data once the error was corrected?

- A The number of Re-Sale homes sold increased each month.
- B The number of New homes sold increased each month.
- C The number of New homes sold was always more than the number of Re-Sale homes sold.
- D The number of Re-Sale homes sold was more than the number of New homes sold in January and March.

- 7 Aftyn and Nathan are planning to conduct a survey to find out which cafeteria food is most popular with 8th graders.

Which of the following is the least appropriate question for their survey?

- A How often do you go out to eat with your family?
- B How often do you eat in the school cafeteria?
- C How often do you eat the food from the fast food line?
- D How often do you eat salad from the salad bar?

Strand 3: Patterns, Algebra and Functions

General concepts you should know :

- Identify and extend patterns
- Graphing, evaluating, simplifying, and solving linear equations and inequalities
- Distinctions between linear and nonlinear equations and their graphs
- The slope of a line and what it represents

- 8 Tom formed a pattern that used the steps shown below:

- Start with -5 as the first term.
- Each new term is 4 more than the immediately previous term.

What are the first 4 terms of Tom's sequence?

- A -5, -9, -13, -17
- B -5, -1, 3, 7
- C -5, -1, 2, 6
- D -5, 0, 2, 6

- 9 Which T-chart could be generated from the rule $y = 3x - 2$?

A

x	y
-2	-4
-1	-1
0	2
1	5

C

x	y
-3	-11
-2	-8
-1	-5
0	-2

B

x	y
0	-2
1	0
2	2
3	4

D

x	y
-1	-5
0	-2
1	0
2	2

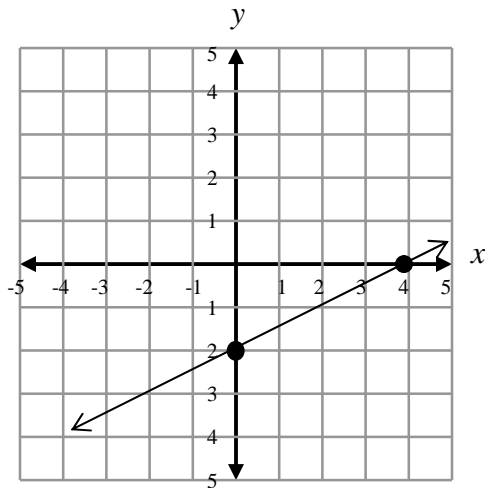
- 10 What is the value of the following expression when $x = 3$, $y = 1$, and $z = 5$?

$$(3z - 2x)^2 + 2y$$

- A 80
- B 83
- C 221
- D 1521
- 11 Which of the following has the same solution as $x + 5 = 11$?

- A $3x - 5 = 12$
- B $\frac{1}{2}x + 2 = 26$
- C $4x - 7 = 9$
- D $2x + 3 = 15$

- 12 What is the slope of the line contains the points (0, -2) and (4, 0)?



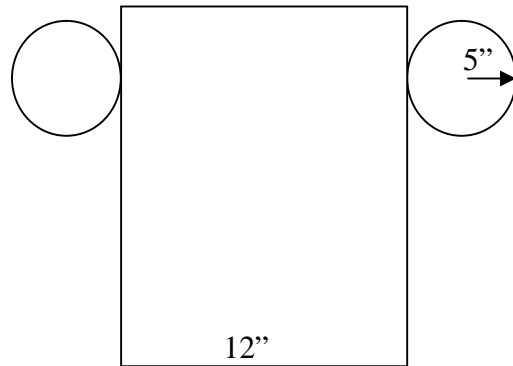
- A $\frac{1}{2}$
 B $-\frac{1}{2}$
 C 2
 D -2

Strand 4: Geometry and Measurement

General concepts you should know :

- Pythagorean Theorem
- Geometric relationships (parallelism, perpendicularity, congruency)
- Angle characteristics (complementary, supplementary, and congruent)
- Circle characteristics (arcs, inscribed angles, tangents, and secants)
- Identification of prisms, pyramids, cones, cylinders, and spheres
- Coordinate plane characteristics (coordinates, distance and midpoint)
- Transformations (reflections, rotations, dilations, translations; symmetry)
- Appropriate units of measure, applications of techniques and formulas
- Perimeter, area, volume; measuring line segments, lines, angles, 2-D and 3-D figures

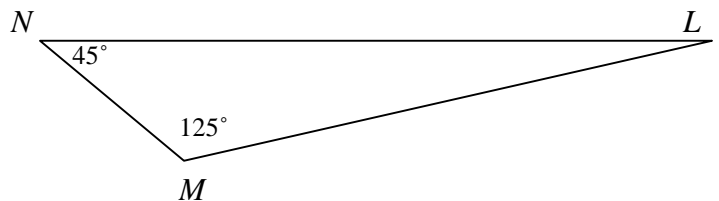
- 13 The net of a cylinder is shown below:



Which of the following represents a method that can be used to find the surface area of the cylinder?

- A $\pi \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 12$
 B $2(\pi \cdot 10) + 12(\pi \cdot 5 \cdot 5)$
 C $2(\pi \cdot 5 \cdot 5) + 12(\pi \cdot 10)$
 D $2(\pi \cdot 5) + 12(\pi \cdot 10)$

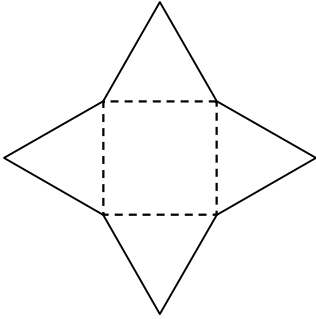
- 14 In $\triangle LMN$, what is the measure of $\angle L$?



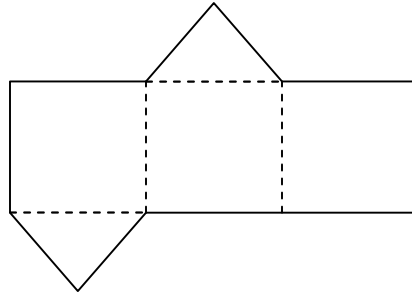
- A 10°
 B 20°
 C 35°
 D 55°

15 Which of the following nets could be used to make a triangular pyramid?

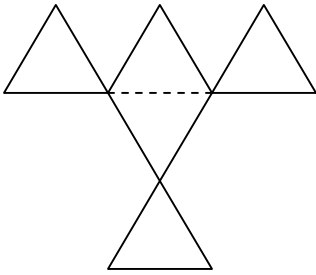
A



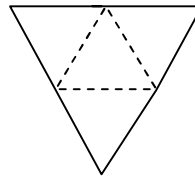
C



B

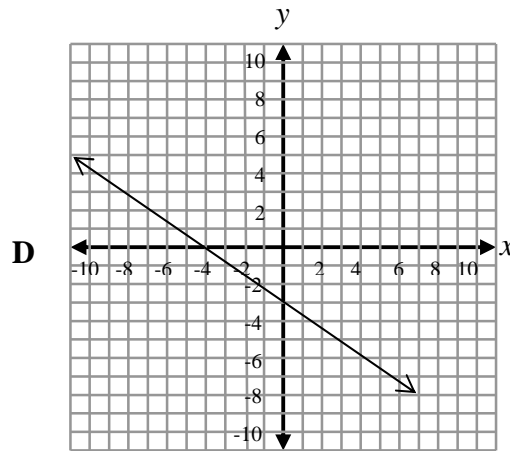
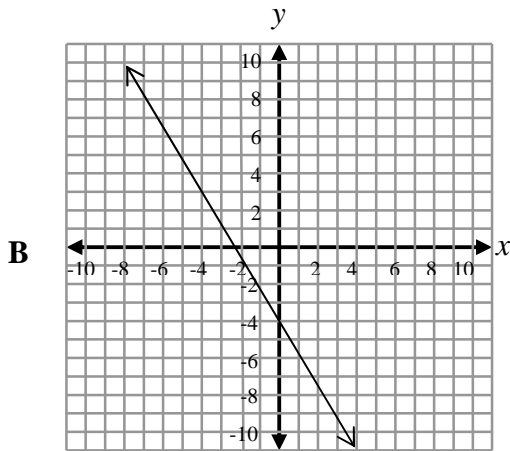
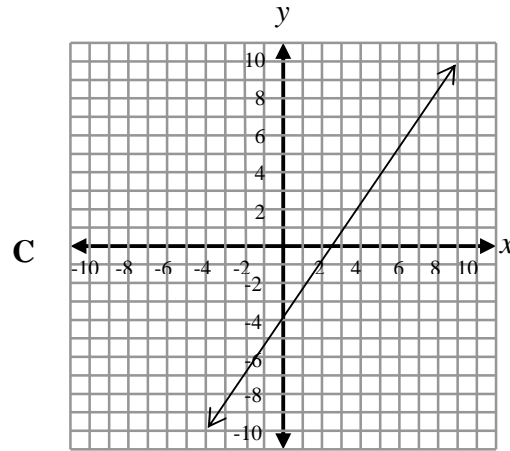
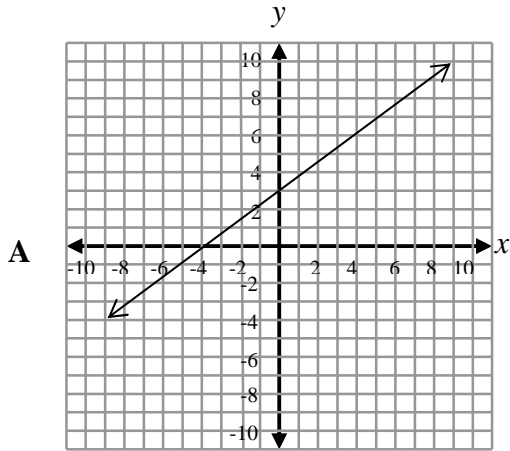


D



16 Which graph below best represents the values in the table below?

x	y
-3	1
0	-4
3	-9



Strand 5: Structure and Logic

General concepts you should know :

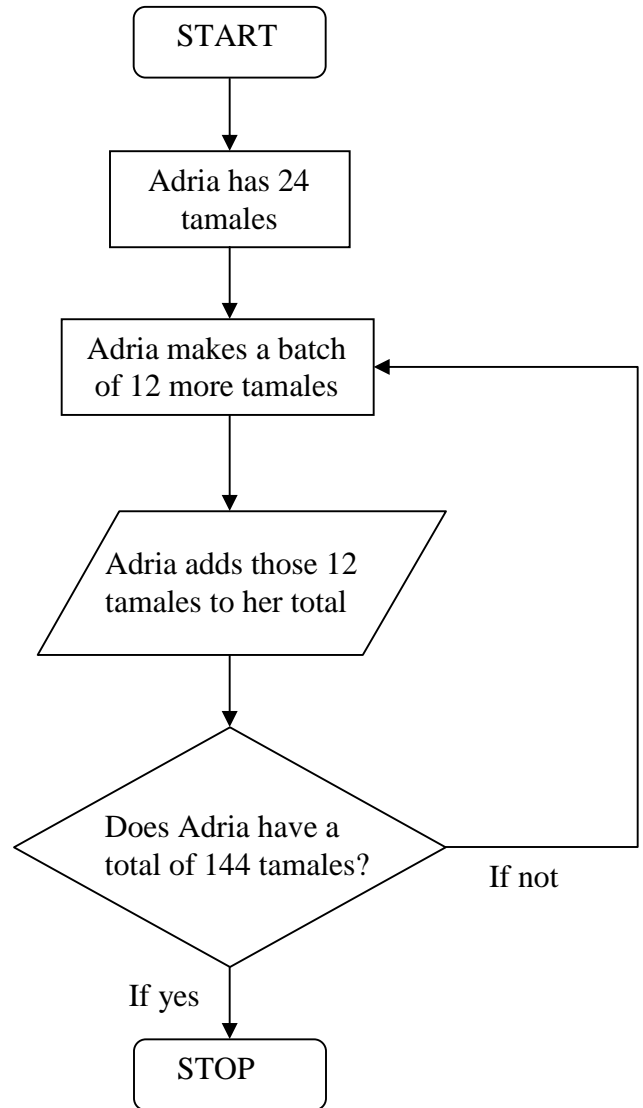
- Inductive and deductive reasoning
- Validity of arguments

17 If you own a brindeel, then you own a snafule.

Using the statement above, which of the following conclusions is valid?

- A No brindeels are snafules.
- B No snafules are brandeels.
- C All brindeels are snafules.
- D All snafules are brandeels.

18 Adria is making tamales to sell at a school fundraiser. She has already made 24 tamales. The flow chart below shows her plan for making 144 tamales for the fundraiser.



How many batches will Adria have to make to have 144 tamales?

- A 12
- B 11
- C 10
- D 9

Scoring Keys

Reading Key

Question #1: C
Question #2: D
Question #3: A
Question #4: C
Question #5: B
Question #6: A
Question #7: B
Question #8: D

Mathematics Key:

Question #1: D
Question #2: C
Question #3: B
Question #4: D
Question #5: A
Question #6: B
Question #7: A
Question #8: B
Question #9: C
Question #10: B
Question #11: D
Question #12: A
Question #13: C
Question #14: A
Question #15: D
Question #16: B
Question #17: C
Question #18: C

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IDEAS and CONTENT

<p>6</p> <p>The writing is exceptionally clear, focused and interesting. It holds the reader’s attention throughout. Main ideas stand out and are developed by strong support and rich details suitable to audience and purpose. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clarity, focus, and control. • main idea(s) that stand out. • supporting, relevant, carefully selected details; when appropriate, use of resources provides strong, accurate, credible support • a thorough, balanced, in-depth explanation/ exploration of the topic; the writing makes connections and shares insights. • content and selected details that are well suited to audience and purpose. 	<p>5</p> <p>The writing is clear, focused and interesting. It holds the reader’s attention. Main ideas stand out and are developed by supporting details suitable to audience and purpose. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clarity, focus, and control. • main idea(s) that stand out. • supporting, relevant, carefully selected details; when appropriate, use of resources provides strong, accurate, credible support. • a thorough, balanced explanation/exploration of the topic; the writing makes connections and shares insights. • content and selected details that are well-suited to audience and purpose. 	<p>4</p> <p>The writing is clear and focused. The reader can easily understand the main ideas. Support is present, although it may be limited or rather general. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an easily identifiable purpose. • clear main idea(s) • supporting details that are relevant, but may be overly general or limited in places; when appropriate, resources are used to provide accurate support. • a topic that is explored/explained, although developmental details may occasionally be out of balance with the main idea(s); some connections and insights may be present. • content and selected details that are relevant, but perhaps not consistently well chosen for audience and purpose.
<p>3</p> <p>The reader can understand the main ideas, although they may be overly broad or simplistic, and the results may not be effective. Supporting detail is often limited, insubstantial, overly general, or occasionally slightly off-topic. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an easily identifiable purpose and main idea(s). • predictable or overly-obvious main ideas or plot; conclusions or main points seem to echo observations heard elsewhere. • support that is attempted; but developmental details that are often limited in scope, uneven, somewhat off-topic, predictable, or overly general. • details that may not be well-grounded in credible resources; they may be based on clichés, stereotypes or questionable sources of information. • difficulties when moving from general observations to specifics. 	<p>2</p> <p>Main ideas and purpose are somewhat unclear or development is attempted but minimal. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a purpose and main idea(s) that may require extensive inferences by the reader. • minimal development; insufficient details. • irrelevant details that clutter the text. • extensive repetition of detail. 	<p>1</p> <p>The writing lacks a central idea or purpose. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ideas that are extremely limited or simply unclear. • attempts at development that are minimal or non-existent; the paper is too short to demonstrate the development of an idea.

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ORGANIZATION

<p>6</p> <p>The organization enhances the central idea(s) and its development. The order and structure are compelling and move the reader through the text easily. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effective, perhaps creative, sequencing; the organizational structure fits the topic, and the writing is easy to follow. • a strong, inviting beginning that draws the reader in and a strong satisfying sense of resolution or closure. • smooth, effective transitions among all elements (sentences, paragraphs, and ideas). • details that fit where placed. 	<p>5</p> <p>The organization enhances the central idea(s) and its development. The order and structure are strong and move the reader through the text. The writing is characterized by.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effective sequencing; the organizational structure fits the topic, and the writing is easy to follow. • an inviting beginning that draws the reader in and a satisfying sense of resolution or closure. • smooth, effective transitions among all elements (sentences, paragraphs, and ideas). • details that fit where placed. 	<p>4</p> <p>Organization is clear and coherent. Order and structure are present, but may seem formulaic. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear sequencing. • an organization that may be predictable. • a recognizable, developed beginning that may not be particularly inviting; a developed conclusion that may lack subtlety. • a body that is easy to follow with details that fit where placed. • transitions that may be stilted or formulaic. • organization which helps the reader, despite some weaknesses.
<p>3</p> <p>An attempt has been made to organize the writing; however, the overall structure is inconsistent or skeletal. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attempts at sequencing, but the order or the relationship among ideas may occasionally be unclear. • a beginning and an ending which, although present, are either undeveloped or too obvious (e.g. “My topic is..,” “These are all the reasons that...”) • transitions that sometimes work. The same few transitional devices (e.g., coordinating conjunctions, numbering, etc.) may be overused. • a structure that is skeletal or too rigid. • placement of details that may not always be effective. • organization which lapses in some places, but helps the reader in others. 	<p>2</p> <p>The writing lacks a clear organizational structure. An occasional organizational device is discernible; however, the writing is either difficult to follow and the reader has to reread substantial portions, or the piece is simply too short to demonstrate organizational skills. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some attempts at sequencing, but the order or the relationship among ideas is frequently unclear. • a missing or extremely undeveloped beginning, body, and/or ending. • a lack of transitions, or when present, ineffective or overused. • a lack of an effective organizational structure. • details that seem to be randomly placed, leaving the reader frequently confused. 	<p>1</p> <p>The writing lacks coherence; organization seems haphazard and disjointed. Even after rereading, the reader remains confused. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a lack of effective sequencing. • a failure to provide an identifiable beginning, body and/or ending. • a lack of transitions. • pacing that is consistently awkward; the reader feels either mired down in trivia or rushed along too rapidly. • a lack of organization which ultimately obscures or distorts the main point.

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VOICE

<p>6</p> <p>The writer has chosen a voice appropriate for the topic, purpose and audience. The writer seems deeply committed to the topic, and there is an exceptional sense of “writing to be read.” The writing is expressive, engaging, or sincere. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an effective level of closeness to or distance from the audience (e.g., a narrative should have a strong personal voice, while an expository piece may require extensive use of outside resources and a more academic voice; nevertheless, both should be engaging, lively, or interesting. Technical writing may require greater distance.). • an exceptionally strong sense of audience; the writer seems to be aware of the reader and of how to communicate the message most effectively. The reader may discern the writer behind the words and feel a sense of interaction. • a sense that the topic has come to life; when appropriate, the writing may show originality, liveliness, honesty, conviction, excitement, humor, or suspense. 	<p>5</p> <p>The writer has chosen a voice appropriate for the topic, purpose, and audience. The writer seems committed to the topic, and there is a sense of “writing to be read.” The writing is expressive, engaging or sincere. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an appropriate level of closeness to or distance from the audience (e.g., a narrative should have a strong personal voice while an expository piece may require extensive use of outside resources and a more academic voice; nevertheless, both should be engaging, lively or interesting. Technical writing may require greater distance.). • a strong sense of audience; the writer seems to be aware of the reader and of how to communicate the message most effectively. The reader may discern the writer behind the words and feel a sense of interaction. • a sense that the topic has come to life; when appropriate, the writing may show originality, liveliness, honesty, conviction, excitement, humor, or suspense. 	<p>4</p> <p>A voice is present. The writer demonstrates commitment to the topic, and there may be a sense of “writing to be read.” In places, the writing is expressive, engaging, or sincere. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a questionable or inconsistent level of closeness to or distance from the audience. • a sense of audience; the writer seems to be aware of the reader but has not consistently employed an appropriate voice. The reader may glimpse the writer behind the words and feel a sense of interaction in places. • liveliness, sincerity, or humor when appropriate; however, at times the writing may be either inappropriately casual or personal, or inappropriately formal and stiff.
<p>3</p> <p>The writer’s commitment to the topic seems inconsistent. A sense of the writer may emerge at times; however, the voice is either inappropriately personal or inappropriately impersonal. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a limited sense of audience; the writer’s awareness of the reader is unclear. • an occasional sense of the writer behind the words; however, the voice may shift or disappear a line or two later and the writing become somewhat mechanical. • a limited ability to shift to a more objective voice when necessary. 	<p>2</p> <p>The writing provides little sense of involvement or commitment. There is no evidence that the writer has chosen a suitable voice. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • little engagement of the writer; the writing tends to be largely flat, lifeless, stiff, or mechanical. • a voice that is likely to be overly informal and personal. • a lack of audience awareness; there is little sense of “writing to be read.” • little or no hint of the writer behind the words. There is rarely a sense of interaction between reader and writer. 	<p>1</p> <p>The writing seems to lack a sense of involvement or commitment. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no engagement of the writer; the writing is flat and lifeless. • a lack of audience awareness; there is no sense of “writing to be read.” • no hint of the writer behind the words. There is no sense of interaction between writer and reader; the writing does not involve or engage the reader.

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WORD CHOICE

<p>6</p> <p>Words convey the intended message in an exceptionally interesting, precise, and natural way appropriate to audience and purpose. The writer employs a rich, broad range of words, which have been carefully chosen and thoughtfully placed for impact. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accurate, strong, specific words; powerful words energize the writing. • fresh, original expression; slang, if used, seems purposeful and is effective. • vocabulary that is striking and varied, but that is natural and not overdone. • ordinary words used in an unusual way. • words that evoke strong images; figurative language may be used. 	<p>5</p> <p>Words convey the intended message in an interesting, precise, and natural way appropriate to audience and purpose. The writer employs a broad range of words which have been carefully chosen and thoughtfully placed for impact. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accurate, specific words; word choices energize the writing. • fresh, vivid expression; slang, if used, seems purposeful and is effective. • vocabulary that may be striking and varied, but that is natural and not overdone. • ordinary words used in an unusual way. • words that evoke clear images; figurative language may be used. 	<p>4</p> <p>Words effectively convey the intended message. The writer employs a variety of words that are functional and appropriate to audience and purpose. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • words that work but do not particularly energize the writing. • expression that is functional; however, slang, if used, does not seem purposeful and is not particularly effective. • attempts at colorful language that may occasionally seem overdone. • occasional overuse of technical language or jargon. • rare experiments with language; however, the writing may have some fine moments and generally avoids clichés.
<p>3</p> <p>Language is quite ordinary, lacking interest, precision and variety, or may be inappropriate to audience and purpose in places. The writer does not employ a variety of words, producing a sort of “generic” paper filled with familiar words and phrases. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • words that work, but that rarely capture the reader’s interest. • expression that seems mundane and general; slang, if used, does not seem purposeful and is not effective. • attempts at colorful language that seem overdone or forced. • words that are accurate for the most part, although misused words may occasionally appear, technical language or jargon may be overused or inappropriately used. • reliance on clichés and overused expressions. 	<p>2</p> <p>Language is monotonous and/or misused, detracting from the meaning and impact. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • words that are colorless, flat or imprecise. • monotonous repetition or overwhelming reliance on worn expressions that repeatedly distract from the message. • images that are fuzzy or absent altogether. 	<p>1</p> <p>The writing shows an extremely limited vocabulary or is so filled with misuses of words that the meaning is obscured. Only the most general kind of message is communicated because of vague or imprecise language. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general, vague words that fail to communicate. • an extremely limited range of words. • words that simply do not fit the text; they seem imprecise, inadequate, or just plain wrong.

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SENTENCE FLUENCY

<p>6</p> <p>The writing has an effective flow and rhythm. Sentences show a high degree of craftsmanship, with consistently strong and varied structure that makes expressive oral reading easy and enjoyable. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a natural, fluent sound; it glides along with one sentence flowing effortlessly into the next. • extensive variation in sentence structure, length, and beginnings that add interest to the text. • sentence structure that enhances meaning by drawing attention to key ideas or reinforcing relationships among ideas. • varied sentence patterns that create an effective combination of power and grace. • strong control over sentence structure; fragments, if used at all, work well. • stylistic control; dialogue, if used, sounds natural. 	<p>5</p> <p>The writing has an easy flow and rhythm. Sentences are carefully crafted, with strong and varied structure that makes expressive oral reading easy and enjoyable. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a natural, fluent sound; it glides along with one sentence flowing into the next. • variation in sentence structure, length, and beginnings that add interest to the text. • sentence structure that enhances meaning. • control over sentence structure; fragments, if used at all, work well. • stylistic control; dialogue, if used sounds natural. 	<p>4</p> <p>The writing flows; however, connections between phrases or sentences may be less than fluid. Sentence patterns are somewhat varied, contributing to ease in oral reading. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a natural sound; the reader can move easily through the piece, although it may lack a certain rhythm and grace. • some repeated patterns of sentence structure, length, and beginnings that may detract somewhat from overall impact. • strong control over simple sentence structures, but variable control over more complex sentences; fragments, if present, are usually effective. • occasional lapses in stylistic control; dialogue, if used, sounds natural for the most part, but may at times sound stilted or unnatural.
<p>3</p> <p>The writing tends to be mechanical rather than fluid. Occasional awkward constructions may force the reader to slow down or reread. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some passages that invite fluid oral reading; however, others do not. • some variety in sentences structure, length, and beginnings, although the writer falls into repetitive sentence patterns. • good control over simple sentence structures, but little control over more complex sentences; fragments, if present, may not be effective. • sentences which, although functional, lack energy. • lapses in stylistic control; dialogue, if used, may sound stilted or unnatural. 	<p>2</p> <p>The writing tends to be either choppy or rambling. Awkward constructions often force the reader to slow down or reread. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significant portions of the text that are difficult to follow or read aloud. • sentence patterns that are monotonous (e.g., subject-verb or subject-verb-object). • a significant number of awkward, choppy, or rambling constructions. 	<p>1</p> <p>The writing is difficult to follow or to read aloud. Sentences tend to be incomplete, rambling, or very awkward. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • text that does not invite—and may not even permit—smooth oral reading. • confusing word order that is often jarring and irregular. • sentence structure that frequently obscures meaning. • sentences that are disjointed, confusing, or rambling.

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CONVENTIONS

<p>6</p> <p>The writing demonstrates exceptionally strong control of standard writing conventions (e.g., punctuation, spelling, capitalization, paragraph breaks, grammar and usage) and uses them effectively to enhance communication. Errors are so few and so minor that the reader can easily skim right over them unless specifically searching for them. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strong control of conventions; manipulation of conventions may occur for stylistic effect. • strong, effective use of punctuation that guides the reader through the text. • correct spelling, even of more difficult words. • paragraph breaks that reinforce the organizational structure. • correct grammar and usage that contribute to clarity and style. • skill in using a wide range of conventions in a sufficiently long and complex piece. • little or no need for editing. 	<p>5</p> <p>The writing demonstrates strong control of standard writing conventions (e.g., punctuation, spelling, capitalization, paragraph breaks, grammar and usage) and uses them effectively to enhance communication. Errors are so few and so minor that they do not impede readability. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strong control of conventions. • effective use of punctuation that guides the reader through the text. • correct spelling, even of more difficult words. • paragraph breaks that reinforce the organizational structure. • correct capitalization; errors, if any, are minor. • correct grammar and usage that contribute to clarity and style. • skill in using a wide range of conventions in a sufficiently long and complex piece. • little need for editing. 	<p>4</p> <p>The writing demonstrates control of standard writing conventions (e.g., punctuation, spelling, capitalization, paragraph breaks, grammar and usage). Minor errors, while perhaps noticeable, do not impede readability. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • control over conventions used, although a wide range is not demonstrated. • correct end-of-sentence punctuation, internal punctuation may sometimes be incorrect. • spelling that is usually correct, especially on common words. • basically sound paragraph breaks that reinforce the organizational structure. • correct capitalization; errors, if any, are minor. • occasional lapses in correct grammar and usage; problems are not severe enough to distort meaning or confuse the reader. • moderate need for editing.
<p>3</p> <p>The writing demonstrates limited control of standard writing conventions (e.g., punctuation, spelling, capitalization, paragraph breaks, grammar and usage). Errors begin to impede readability. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some control over basic conventions; the text may be too simple to reveal mastery. • end-of-sentence punctuation that is usually correct; however, internal punctuation contains frequent errors. • spelling errors that distract the reader; misspelling of common words occurs. • paragraphs that sometimes run together or begin at ineffective places. • capitalization errors. • errors in grammar and usage that do not block meaning but do distract the reader. • significant need for editing. 	<p>2</p> <p>The writing demonstrates little control of standard writing conventions. Frequent, significant errors impede readability. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • little control over basic conventions. • many end-of-sentence punctuation errors; internal punctuation contains frequent errors. • spelling errors that frequently distract the reader; misspelling of common words often occurs. • paragraphs that often run together or begin in ineffective places. • capitalization that is inconsistent or often incorrect. • errors in grammar and usage that interfere with readability and meaning. • substantial need for editing. 	<p>1</p> <p>Numerous errors in usage, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation repeatedly distract the reader and make the text difficult to read. In fact, the severity and frequency of errors are so overwhelming that the reader finds it difficult to focus on the message and must reread for meaning. The writing is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • very limited skill in using conventions. • basic punctuation (including end-of-sentence punctuation) that tends to be omitted, haphazard, or incorrect. • frequent spelling errors that significantly impair readability. • paragraph breaks that may be highly irregular or so frequent (every sentence) that they bear no relation to the organization of the text. • capitalization that appears to be random. • a need for extensive editing.

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AIMS DPA Mathematics Reference Sheet

PLANE FIGURES: PERIMETERS AND AREAS

Name	Notation	Perimeter (P) Circumference (C)	Area (A)
Triangle	$a, b, c =$ sides $h =$ height	$P = a + b + c$	$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$ or $A = \frac{bh}{2}$
Rectangle	$b =$ base $h =$ height	$P = 2(h + b)$	$A = bh$
Circle	$r =$ radius $d =$ diameter	$C = \pi d$ or $C = 2\pi r$	$A = \pi r^2$
Parallelogram	$a, b =$ sides $h =$ height	$P = 2(a + b)$	$A = bh$
Trapezoid	$a, b, c, d =$ sides $B_1 =$ long base $B_2 =$ short base $h =$ height	$P = a + b + c + d$	$A = \frac{(B_1 + B_2)h}{2}$
			Use 3.14 or $\frac{22}{7}$ for π

GEOMETRIC SOLIDS: VOLUMES

Name	Notation	Volume (V)
Rectangular Prism	$l =$ length $w =$ width $h =$ height	$V = lwh$
Rectangular Pyramid	$B =$ area of the base $h =$ height	$V = \frac{1}{3}Bh$ or $V = \frac{Bh}{3}$
Right Cylinder	$r =$ radius $h =$ height	$V = \pi r^2 h$
Right Cone	$r =$ radius $h =$ height	$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$ or $V = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{3}$
Sphere	$r =$ radius	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

GEOMETRIC SOLIDS: SURFACE AREAS

Name	Notation	Surface Area (SA)
Rectangular Prism	$l =$ length $w =$ width $h =$ height	$SA = 2lw + 2lh + 2wh$
Right Cylinder	$r =$ radius $h =$ height	$SA = 2(\pi r^2) + 2\pi rh$

Test-Taking Strategies

- **Be physically prepared.** Get plenty of rest the night before. On the day of the test, eat a healthy breakfast.
- **Be mentally prepared.** Try to relax and do your best. View the test as an opportunity to truly show what you know and are able to do.
- **Listen to directions** as the teacher explains them. Ask about any directions you do not understand.
- **Read the directions carefully.**
- **Look for key words** that will help you identify what the question is asking you to do.
- **Take your time** and work at your own pace. AIMS DPA is not a timed test, but you do want to use your time well.
- **Move on** to the next item if you are stuck. Be sure to return to it later.
- **Make educated guesses** if you are unsure of an answer: first eliminate choices that are obviously incorrect, then logically select from the remaining choices .
- **Take the time to review your answers** when you are finished. Re-read your written response to check that it is clear and legible.

NOTES