



Grade 10
English Language Arts/Literacy
End of Year S/M Informational
Text Set

2017 Released Items

2017 Released Items: Grade 10 End of Year S/M Informational Text Set

The End-of-Year informational text set requires students to read a informational text and answer questions.

The 2017 blueprint for the grade 10 informational text set includes Evidence-Based Selected Response/Technology-Enhanced Constructed Response items.

Included in this document:

- Answer key and standards alignment
- PDFs of each item with the associated text

Additional related materials not included in this document:

- PARCC English Language Arts/Literacy Assessment: General Scoring Rules for the 2016 Summative Assessment

**PARCC Release Items Answer and Alignment Document
ELA/Informational: Grade 10**

Text Type: S-M Info		
Passage(s): "10 Things You Can Do to Avoid Fraud"		
Item Code	Answer(s)	Standards/Evidence Statement Alignment
7282_A	Item Type: EBSR Part A: D Part B: B	RI 10.1.1 RI 10.4.1 L 10.4.1
H1019_A	Item Type: EBSR Part A: B, D Part B: B, D, E	RI 10.1.1 RI 10.3.2 RI 10.3.3
7286_A	Item Type: EBSR Part A: A Part B: D, E	RI 10.1.1 RI 10.3.3 RI 10.5.1 RI 10.6.3
7502_A	Item Type: EBSR Part A: B Part B: D	RI 10.1.1 RI 10.2.1 RI 10.6.2
7284_A	Item Type: EBSR (additional item) Part A: A Part B: B, E	RI 10.1.1 RI 10.3.2 RI 10.5.1
H1020_A	Item Type: EBSR (additional item) Part A: B Part B: B	RI 10.1.1 RI 10.2.2 RI 10.3.2
7283_A	Item Type: EBSR (additional item) Part A: A Part B: D Part C: C, F	RI 10.1.1 RI 10.4.1

Read the article “10 Things You Can Do to Avoid Fraud.” Then answer the questions.

10 Things You Can Do to Avoid Fraud

- 1** International scam artists use clever schemes to defraud millions of people across the globe each year, threatening financial security and generating substantial profits for criminal organizations and common crooks. They use phone, email, postal mail, and the Internet to cross geographic boundaries and trick victims into sending money or giving out personal information.
- 2** While con artists can be clever, many can be foiled by knowledgeable—and equally canny—consumers. Here are 10 things you can do to stop a scam.
- 3** **1** **Keep in mind that wiring money is like sending cash: once it’s gone, you can’t get it back.** Con artists often insist that people wire money, especially overseas, because it’s nearly impossible to reverse the transaction or trace the money. Don’t wire money to strangers, to sellers who insist on wire transfers for payment, or to someone who claims to be a relative in an emergency (and wants to keep the request a secret).
- 4** **2** **Don’t send money to someone you don’t know.** That includes an online merchant you’ve never heard of—or an online love interest who asks for money or favors. It’s best to do business with sites you know and trust. If you buy items through an online auction, consider a payment option that provides protection, like a credit card. Don’t send cash or use a wire transfer service.
- 5** **3** **Don’t respond to messages that ask for your personal or financial information, whether the message comes as an email, a phone call, a text message, or an ad.** Don’t click on links in the message, or call phone numbers that are left on your answering machine, either. The crooks behind these messages are trying to trick you into giving up your personal information. If you get a message and are

concerned about your account status, call the number on your credit or debit card—or your statement—and check it out.

- 6 4 Don't play a foreign lottery.** First, it's easy to be tempted by messages that boast enticing odds in a foreign lottery, or messages that claim you've already won. Inevitably, you'll be asked to pay "taxes," "fees," or "customs duties" to collect your prize. If you send money, you won't get it back, regardless of the promises. Second, it's illegal to play foreign lotteries.
- 7 5 Don't agree to deposit a check from someone you don't know and then wire money back, no matter how convincing the story.** By law, banks must make funds from deposited checks available within days, but uncovering a fake check can take weeks. You are responsible for the checks you deposit: When a check turns out to be a fake, it's you who is responsible for paying back the bank.
- 8 6 Read your bills and monthly statements regularly—on paper and online.** Scammers steal account information and then run up charges or commit crimes in your name. Dishonest merchants sometimes bill you for monthly "membership fees" and other goods or services you didn't authorize. If you see charges you don't recognize or didn't okay, contact your bank, card issuer, or other creditor immediately.
- 9 7 In the wake of a natural disaster or another crisis, give to established charities rather than one that seems to have sprung up overnight.** Pop-up charities probably don't have the infrastructure to get help to the affected areas or people, and they could be collecting the money to finance illegal activity. Check out [ftc.gov/charityfraud](https://www.ftc.gov/charityfraud) to learn more.
- 10 8 Talk to your doctor before buying health products or signing up for medical treatments.** Ask about research that supports a product's claims—and possible risks or side effects. Buy prescription drugs only from licensed U.S. pharmacies. Otherwise, you could end up with products that are fake, expired or mislabeled—in short, products that could be dangerous. Visit [ftc.gov/health](https://www.ftc.gov/health) for more information.

119 Remember there’s no such thing as a sure thing. If someone contacts you promoting low-risk, high-return investment opportunities, stay away. When you hear pitches that insist you act now, guarantees of big profits, promises of little or no financial risk, or demands that you send cash immediately, report them to the FTC.

1210 Know where an offer comes from and who you’re dealing with.

Try to find a seller’s physical address (not just a P.O. Box) and phone number. With VoIP and other web-based technologies, it’s tough to tell where someone is calling from. Do an internet search for the company name and website and look for negative reviews. Check them out with the Better Business Bureau at bbb.org.

13 One bonus tip: Visit OnGuardOnline.gov to learn how to avoid internet fraud, secure your computer and protect your personal information.

“10 Things You Can Do to Avoid Fraud”—Public Domain/Federal Trade Commission

1. Part A

In the article, what is the definition of **foiled** as it is used in paragraph 2 of the introduction?

- A. charged with a crime
- B. improved or made better
- C. identified by name
- D. prevented from succeeding

Part B

Which sentence from the article provides a clue to the answer in Part A?

- A. "They use phone, email, postal mail, and the Internet to cross geographic boundaries and trick victims into sending money or giving out personal information." (paragraph 1)
- B. "Here are 10 things you can do to stop a scam." (paragraph 2)
- C. **"Keep in mind that wiring money is like sending cash: once it's gone, you can't get it back."** (paragraph 3)
- D. "Con artists often insist that people wire money, especially overseas, because it's nearly impossible to reverse the transaction or trace the money." (paragraph 3)

2. Part A

As implied in the article, what are **two** human impulses con artists exploit in order to defraud people?

- A. the temptation to bypass the law
- B. the sense of obligation to help others
- C. the need to show off financial successes
- D. the desire to get rich quickly and easily
- E. the tendency to doubt so-called experts
- F. the wish to appear well-informed about money matters

Part B

Which **three** tips in the article support the answer to Part A?

- A. **“Keep in mind that wiring money is like sending cash: once it’s gone, you can’t get it back.”** (paragraph 3)
- B. **“Don’t send money to someone you don’t know.”** (paragraph 4)
- C. **“Don’t respond to messages that ask for your personal or financial information, whether the message comes as an email, a phone call, a text message, or an ad.”** (paragraph 5)
- D. **“Don’t play a foreign lottery.”** (paragraph 6)
- E. **“Don’t agree to deposit a check from someone you don’t know and then wire money back, no matter how convincing the story.”** (paragraph 7)
- F. **“Read your bills and monthly statements regularly—on paper and online.”** (paragraph 8)
- G. **“Talk to your doctor before buying health products or signing up for medical treatments.”** (paragraph 10)

3. Part A

Which aspect of the article helps establish the reliability and credibility of the claim that consumers can avoid fraud by following the advice presented in the passage?

- A. It is published by a government agency.
- B. It provides 10 different tips for avoiding consumer fraud.
- C. It describes scams readers may recognize.
- D. It is clearly written and easy for anyone to understand.

Part B

Which **two** details from the article support the answer in Part A?

- A. "Here are 10 things you can do to stop a scam." (paragraph 2)
- B. "If you send money, you won't get it back, regardless of the promises." (paragraph 6)
- C. "Scammers steal account information and then run up charges or commit crimes in your name." (paragraph 8)
- D. "Check out **ftc.gov/charityfraud** to learn more." (paragraph 9)
- E. "Visit **ftc.gov/health** for more information." (paragraph 10)
- F. "Try to find a seller's physical address (not just a P.O. Box) and phone number." (paragraph 12)

4. Part A

Which statement describes how the author's purpose relates to the central idea of the text?

- A. The author's purpose is to motivate readers to avoid fraud by promoting compassion for the victims of fraud.
- B. The author's purpose is to help readers avoid fraud by being informed and sensible about fraud.
- C. The author's purpose is to help readers understand the dangers of making money quickly by knowing how to avoid fraud.
- D. The author's purpose is to convince readers that knowing the law and obeying it is the best way to avoid fraud.

Part B

Which idea from the article **best** illustrates the answer to Part A?

- A. People give to charities in the wake of a natural disaster.
- B. Playing a foreign lottery is against the law.
- C. The law requires banks to make funds from deposited checks available within days.
- D. Scammers can steal your personal information and run up charges on your accounts.

5. Part A

What is the **main** organizational structure employed in the article?

- A. an imperative statement followed by clarifying details
- B. a statement followed by qualifications that diminish its impact
- C. a negative statement contradicted by positive statements
- D. a statement that is repeated to emphasize its importance

Part B

Which **two** details from the article illustrate the answer to Part A?

- A. "While con artists can be clever, many can be foiled by knowledgeable—and equally canny—consumers. Here are 10 things you can do to stop a scam." (paragraph 2)
- B. "**Don't send money to someone you don't know.** That includes an online merchant you've never heard of—or an online love interest who asks for money or favors. It's best to do business with sites you know and trust." (paragraph 4)
- C. "First, it's easy to be tempted by messages that boast enticing odds in a foreign lottery, or messages that claim you've already won. Inevitably, you'll be asked to pay 'taxes,' 'fees,' or 'customs duties' to collect your prize." (paragraph 6)
- D. "By law, banks must make funds from deposited checks available within days, but uncovering a fake check can take weeks. You are responsible for the checks you deposit: When a check turns out to be a fake, it's you who is responsible for paying back the bank." (paragraph 7)
- E. "**Read your bills and monthly statements regularly—on paper and online.** Scammers steal account information and then run up charges or commit crimes in your name. Dishonest merchants sometimes bill you for monthly 'membership fees' and other goods or services you didn't authorize." (paragraph 8)
- F. "Pop-up charities probably don't have the infrastructure to get help to the affected areas or people, and they could be collecting the money to finance illegal activity. Check out **ftc.gov/charityfraud** to learn more." (paragraph 9)

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Part C

What effect is created by the structure described in the answer to Part A?

- A. The reader is able to draw his or her own conclusions about the seriousness of each idea.
- B. Important instructions stand out and are clearly explained for the reader.
- C. Directions about what not to do are emphasized, and directions about what should be done have less importance.
- D. Important ideas are clear, while specific instructions require close reading.

6. Part A

Which of these ideas is implied throughout the article?

- A. Consumer fraud is growing faster than other crimes because it is so profitable.
- B. Con artists can easily fool consumers who are unfamiliar with their schemes.
- C. It is the government's responsibility to find ways to prevent and detect fraud.
- D. The best way to avoid fraud is to conduct all business dealings in person.

Part B

Which piece of information from the article supports the inference in Part A?

- A. It is nearly impossible to reverse or trace a wire transfer of money.
- B. Messages asking for personal or financial information are tricks to gain access to personal accounts.
- C. It is illegal to play a foreign lottery.
- D. If a check turns out to be fake, it is the person who deposited the check that is responsible for paying back the bank.

7. Part A

Which words describe the tone the author establishes in paragraph 1 with expressions such as “scam artists” and “clever schemes”?

- A. direct and conversational
- B. entertaining and humorous
- C. rash and hostile
- D. analytical and objective

Part B

What is the effect of the answer to Part A?

- A. It helps the reader understand the inner workings of fraud.
- B. It reveals the absurdity of the topic being discussed.
- C. It emphasizes the emotional intensity associated with fraud.
- D. It alerts the reader to specific and potential danger.

Part C

Which **two** details also contribute to the answer in Part A?

- A. “. . . financial security . . .” (paragraph 1)
- B. “. . . substantial profits . . .” (paragraph 1)
- C. “. . . common crooks . . .” (paragraph 1)
- D. “. . . phone, email, postal mail . . .” (paragraph 1)
- E. “. . . cross geographic boundaries . . .” (paragraph 1)
- F. “. . . trick victims . . .” (paragraph 1)

