



**Grade 8**  
**English Language Arts/Literacy**  
**End of Year S/M Informational**  
**Text Set**

**2017 Released Items**

## **2017 Released Items: Grade 8 End of Year S/M Informational Text Set**

The short/medium (S/M) informational text set requires students to read an informational text and answer questions.

The 2017 blueprint for the grade 8 S/M informational text set includes Evidence-Based Selected Response/ Technology-Enhanced Constructed Response items.

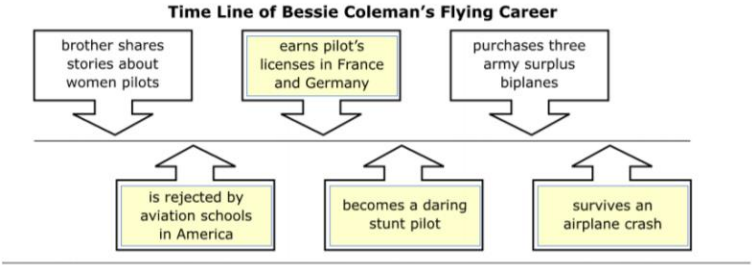
### **Included in this document:**

- 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/Literacy: Grade 8**

<b>Text Type:</b> S-M Info		
<b>Passage(s):</b> from <i>Harlem Renaissance Lives</i>		
<b>Item Code</b>	<b>Answer(s)</b>	<b>Standards/Evidence Statement Alignment</b>
<b>F1420</b>	<b>Item Type: EBSR</b> <b>Part A:</b> B <b>Part B:</b> D	RI 8.1.1 RH 8.1.3 RI 8.4.1 L 8.4.1
<b>F1421</b>	<b>Item Type: TECR</b>   <p>The diagram is a timeline titled "Time Line of Bessie Coleman's Flying Career". It features a central horizontal line with six boxes connected by arrows. From left to right, the boxes contain: "brother shares stories about women pilots", "is rejected by aviation schools in America", "earns pilot's licenses in France and Germany", "becomes a daring stunt pilot", "purchases three army surplus biplanes", and "survives an airplane crash". The top three boxes have arrows pointing down to the line, and the bottom three boxes have arrows pointing up to the line.</p>	RI 8.1.1 RH 8.1.3 RI 8.2.3
<b>F1424</b>	<b>Item Type: EBSR</b> <b>Part A:</b> D <b>Part B:</b> B, C	RI 8.1.1 RH 8.1.3 RI 8.6.2 RH 8.6.6
<b>F1427</b>	<b>Item Type: EBSR</b> <b>Part A:</b> B <b>Part B:</b> A	RI 8.1.1 RH 8.1.3 RH 8.5.3
<b>F1423</b>	<b>Item Type: EBSR (additional item)</b> <b>Part A:</b> B <b>Part B:</b> C	RI 8.1.1 RH 8.1.3 RI 8.3.2
<b>F1419</b>	<b>Item Type: EBSR (additional item)</b> <b>Part A:</b> A <b>Part B:</b> C, E	RI 8.1.1 RH 8.1.3 RI 8.4.1 L 8.4.1

<p><b>F1426</b></p>	<p><b>Item Type: TECR (additional item)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bessie Coleman's Career Goals</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #e1f5fe;"> <th style="width: 50%;">Goal: Learn How to Fly an Airplane</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Step Taken to Fulfill Goal</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="background-color: #fff9c4;"> <p>"It was during this time that her brother Johnny related World War I stories to her about women flying planes in France."</p> </td> <td style="background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p>... she studied at the School of Aviation run by the Caudron Aircraft Manufacturing Company in Le Crotoy. She later trained in Paris under a French pilot ... "</p> </td> </tr> <tr style="background-color: #e1f5fe;"> <th>Goal: Become a Stunt Pilot</th> <th>Step Taken to Fulfill Goal</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #fff9c4;"> <p>"... Coleman then sought to become an accomplished stunt and exhibition pilot."</p> </td> <td style="background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p>"Sponsored by Abbott and Binga, Coleman made her first air show appearance at Curtiss Field in Garden City, Long Island, New York, during Labor Day weekend 1922 ... "</p> </td> </tr> <tr style="background-color: #e1f5fe;"> <th>Goal: Own a Commercial Airline Business</th> <th>Step Taken to Fulfill Goal</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #fff9c4;"> <p>"Newspapers reported that she planned to establish a commercial passenger flight service."</p> </td> <td style="background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p>"By this time Coleman had purchased three army surplus Curtiss biplanes."</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Goal: Learn How to Fly an Airplane	Step Taken to Fulfill Goal	<p>"It was during this time that her brother Johnny related World War I stories to her about women flying planes in France."</p>	<p>... she studied at the School of Aviation run by the Caudron Aircraft Manufacturing Company in Le Crotoy. She later trained in Paris under a French pilot ... "</p>	Goal: Become a Stunt Pilot	Step Taken to Fulfill Goal	<p>"... Coleman then sought to become an accomplished stunt and exhibition pilot."</p>	<p>"Sponsored by Abbott and Binga, Coleman made her first air show appearance at Curtiss Field in Garden City, Long Island, New York, during Labor Day weekend 1922 ... "</p>	Goal: Own a Commercial Airline Business	Step Taken to Fulfill Goal	<p>"Newspapers reported that she planned to establish a commercial passenger flight service."</p>	<p>"By this time Coleman had purchased three army surplus Curtiss biplanes."</p>	<p>RI 8.1.1 RH 8.1.3 RI 8.3.3 RH 8.3.5</p>
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Read the passage from *Harlem Renaissance Lives*. Then answer the questions.

from *Harlem Renaissance Lives*

- 1 Coleman, Bessie** (26 Jan. 1892–30 Apr. 1926), aviator, was born Elizabeth Coleman in Atlanta, Texas, the daughter of George Coleman, a day laborer of predominantly Indian descent, and Susan (maiden name unknown), an African American domestic and farmworker. While Bessie was still very young, the family moved to Waxahachie, Texas, where they built a three-room house on a quarter-acre of land. She was seven when her father left his family to return to the Indian Territory (Oklahoma). The Coleman household was Baptist, and Bessie was an avid reader who became particularly interested in Booker T. Washington, Harriet Tubman, and Paul Laurence Dunbar. After finishing high school, she studied for one semester at Langston Industrial College, in Langston, Oklahoma.
- 2** Between 1912 and 1917 Coleman joined her two brothers in Chicago, where she studied manicuring at Burnham’s School of Beauty Culture and worked at the White Sox Barber Shop. She supplemented her income by running a chili parlor on the corner of Twenty-fifth and Indiana avenues. In 1917 she married Claude Glenn. It was during this time that her brother Johnny related World War I stories to her about women flying planes in France. She decided that this would be her ambition.
- 3** Coleman was rejected by a number of American aviation schools because of her race and sex. Robert Abbott, the founder of the *Chicago Defender*, a newspaper dedicated to black interests, suggested that she study aviation in France; she left the United States in November 1920. With Abbott and the banker Jesse Binga’s financial assistance, she studied at the School of Aviation run by the Caudron Aircraft Manufacturing Company in Le Crotoy. She later trained in Paris under a French pilot who reportedly shot down thirty-one German planes in World War I. Coleman’s plane of choice was the 130-horsepower Nieuport de Chasse.
- 4** On 15 June 1921 Coleman received her pilot’s license, number 18310, the first awarded to an American woman by the French Federation

Aeronautique Internationale, and she became the only licensed African American woman pilot in the world. She returned to the United States in September 1921 but went back to Europe to study in Germany, where she received the first flying license granted to an American woman. She returned to the United States in August 1922.

- 5** With her goal of obtaining a pilot’s license fulfilled, Coleman then sought to become an accomplished stunt and exhibition pilot. Barnstorming was the aviation fashion of the day, and Coleman decided to become part of these aerial acrobatics. United States air shows were attended by thousands of people. Sponsored by Abbott and Binga, Coleman made her first air show appearance at Curtiss Field in Garden City, Long Island, New York, during Labor Day weekend 1922 flying a Curtiss aeroplane. She then appeared at an air show at Checkerboard Airdrome in Chicago on 15 October. By this time Coleman had purchased three army surplus Curtiss biplanes.
- 6** Coleman’s third exhibition was held in Gary, Indiana, where she met David Behncke, the founder and president of the International Airline Pilots Association, who became her manager. The Gary exhibition was supervised by Reynolds McKenzie, an African American real estate dealer. There Coleman made a parachute jump after a white woman changed her mind.
- 7** On 4 February 1923, while Coleman was flying from municipal flying field in Santa Monica, California, to Los Angeles on her first exhibition flight on the Pacific Coast, her Curtiss JN-4 “Jenny” biplane engine failed, and she plunged 300 feet to the ground. The airplane was completely demolished, and Coleman had to be cut from the wreckage. During her recuperation she went on the lecture circuit and resumed flying as soon as she was able. Newspapers reported that she planned to establish a commercial passenger flight service.
- 8** Using Houston as her base, Coleman performed at air shows in Columbus, Ohio; Waxahachie and Austin, Texas; Memphis, Tennessee; and Wharton and Cambridge, Massachusetts. She thrilled crowds and became widely known for her flying outfit, which consisted of a pilot’s

cap, helmet, and goggles, a Sam Browne belt, long jacket and pants, white shirt and tie, and high boots. In 1924 Coast Firestone Rubber Company of California hired Coleman to do aerial advertising.

“Coleman, Bessie” from *HARLEM RENAISSANCE LIVES*, edited by Henry Louis Gates, Jr. and Evelyn Higginbotham, Oxford University Press. Copyright © 2009 by Oxford University Press, Inc.

**1. Part A**

What is the meaning of the word **recuperation** as it is used in paragraph 7?

- A. weakness
- B. healing
- C. transition
- D. struggle

**Part B**

Which phrase from paragraph 7 **best** helps the reader understand the meaning of **recuperation**?

- A. “. . . plunged 300 feet to the ground.”
- B. “. . . completely demolished . . .”
- C. “. . . went on the lecture circuit . . .”
- D. “. . . as soon as she was able.”

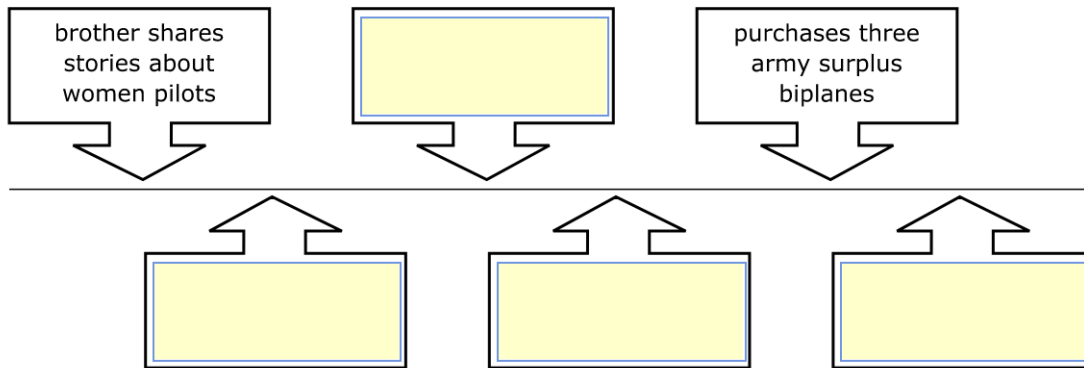


2. Select **four** events that complete a time line of Bessie Coleman's flying career, and place them in chronological order on the time line.

### Events in Bessie Coleman's Life

becomes a daring stunt pilot	earns pilot's licenses in France and Germany	is rejected by aviation schools in America	works in a barber shop in Chicago
survives an airplane crash	manager founds International Airline Pilots Association		

### Time Line of Bessie Coleman's Flying Career



**3. Part A**

Why is the information about Coleman’s dedication to learning in paragraph 1 included in her biography?

- A. to suggest that Coleman was influenced by famous people who overcame humble beginnings
- B. to show that Coleman’s lack of higher education led her to study an occupation so she could support herself
- C. to imply that Coleman’s desire to have unique experiences caused her to leave school in order to do so
- D. to demonstrate that Coleman’s many accomplishments resulted from practiced preparation and effort

**Part B**

Which **two** details provide evidence for the answer to Part A?

- A. “Between 1912 and 1917 Coleman joined her two brothers in Chicago, where she studied manicuring at Burnham’s School of Beauty Culture. . . .” (paragraph 2)
- B. “She later trained in Paris under a French pilot. . . .” (paragraph 3)
- C. “She returned to the United States in September 1921 but went back to Europe to study in Germany. . . .” (paragraph 4)
- D. “By this time Coleman had purchased three army surplus Curtiss biplanes.” (paragraph 5)
- E. “. . . her Curtiss JN-4 ‘Jenny’ biplane engine failed. . . .” (paragraph 7)
- F. “Using Houston as her base, Coleman performed at air shows. . . .” (paragraph 8)

**4. Part A**

Which statement **best** describes how information is presented in the passage from *Harlem Renaissance Lives*?

- A. a focused explanation of the causes and effects of major decisions Bessie Coleman made
- B. a chronological account of important events in Bessie Coleman's career
- C. a narrative of events that led Bessie Coleman to study a new field of interest
- D. a comparison of Bessie Coleman's achievements before and after her injury

**Part B**

Which sentence **best** illustrates the structure selected in Part A?

- A. "On 15 June 1921 Coleman received her pilot's license, number 18310, the first awarded to an American woman. . . ." (paragraph 4)
- B. ". . . she received the first flying license granted to an American woman." (paragraph 4)
- C. "Barnstorming was the aviation fashion of the day, and Coleman decided to become part of these aerial acrobatics." (paragraph 5)
- D. ". . . her Curtiss JN-4 'Jenny' biplane engine failed, and she plunged 300 feet to the ground." (paragraph 7)

**5. Part A**

Read the sentence from paragraph 5.

With her goal of obtaining a pilot’s license fulfilled, Coleman then sought to become an accomplished stunt and exhibition pilot.

How does the sentence develop Coleman’s life story?

- A. It makes a connection between Coleman’s interest in flying and her desire to become famous.
- B. It suggests that once Coleman achieved a goal, she always set another one for herself.
- C. It explains why Coleman maintained such popularity with a wide audience.
- D. It makes a connection between Coleman’s early accomplishments and her later success in advertising.

**Part B**

Which detail supports the answer to Part A?

- A. “With Abbott and the banker Jesse Binga’s financial assistance, she studied at the School of Aviation run by the Caudron Aircraft Manufacturing Company in Le Crotoy.” (paragraph 3)
- B. “United States air shows were attended by thousands of people.” (paragraph 5)
- C. “Newspapers reported that she planned to establish a commercial passenger flight service.” (paragraph 7)
- D. “In 1924 Coast Firestone Rubber Company of California hired Coleman to do aerial advertising.” (paragraph 8)

**6. Part A**

Read the sentence from paragraph 5 in the passage from *Harlem Renaissance Lives*.

Barnstorming was the aviation fashion of the day, and Coleman decided to become part of these aerial acrobatics.

How does the sentence contribute to the meaning of the passage?

- A. It highlights Coleman’s adventurous spirit and personal determination.
- B. It reflects Coleman’s interest in new and popular trends and styles.
- C. It calls attention to Coleman’s recklessness when making decisions.
- D. It suggests Coleman’s lack of respect for the confining traditions of aviation.

**Part B**

Which **two** sentences also contribute to the meaning of the passage in Part A?

- A. “She supplemented her income by running a chili parlor on the corner of Twenty-fifth and Indiana avenues.” (paragraph 2)
- B. “Coleman was rejected by a number of American aviation schools because of her race and sex.” (paragraph 3)
- C. “With her goal of obtaining a pilot’s license fulfilled, Coleman then sought to become an accomplished stunt and exhibition pilot.” (paragraph 5)
- D. “By this time Coleman had purchased three army surplus Curtiss biplanes.” (paragraph 5)
- E. “There Coleman made a parachute jump. . . .” (paragraph 6)
- F. “The airplane was completely demolished, and Coleman had to be cut from the wreckage.” (paragraph 7)

7. Complete the chart by selecting details that provide evidence for **three** of Bessie Coleman’s career goals and **one** step she took to pursue each goal.

### Bessie Coleman’s Career Goals

Goal: Learn How to Fly an Airplane	Step Taken to Fulfill Goal
Goal: Become a Stunt Pilot	Step Taken to Fulfill Goal
Goal: Own a Commercial Airline Business	Step Taken to Fulfill Goal

Evidence for Goals

Evidence for Steps  
Taken to Fulfill Goals

“. . . Coleman then sought to become an accomplished stunt and exhibition pilot.”	“By this time Coleman had purchased three army surplus Curtiss biplanes.”
“During her recuperation she went on the lecture circuit and resumed flying as soon as she was able.”	. . . she studied at the School of Aviation run by the Caudron Aircraft Manufacturing Company in Le Crotoy. She later trained in Paris under a French pilot . . . .”
“Newspapers reported that she planned to establish a commercial passenger flight service.”	“Sponsored by Abbott and Binga, Coleman made her first air show appearance at Curtiss Field in Garden City, Long Island, New York, during Labor Day weekend 1922 . . . .”
“It was during this time that her brother Johnny related World War I stories to her about women flying planes in France.”	“Robert Abbott, the founder of the <i>Chicago Defender</i> , a newspaper dedicated to black interests, suggested that she study aviation in France . . . .”

