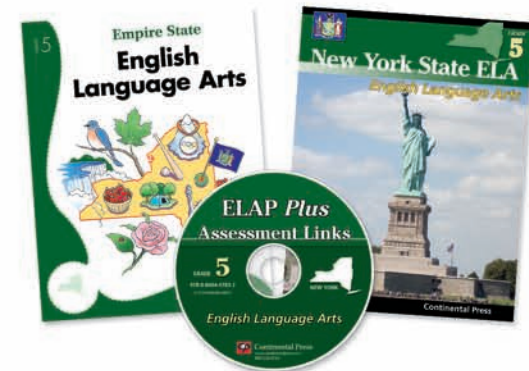
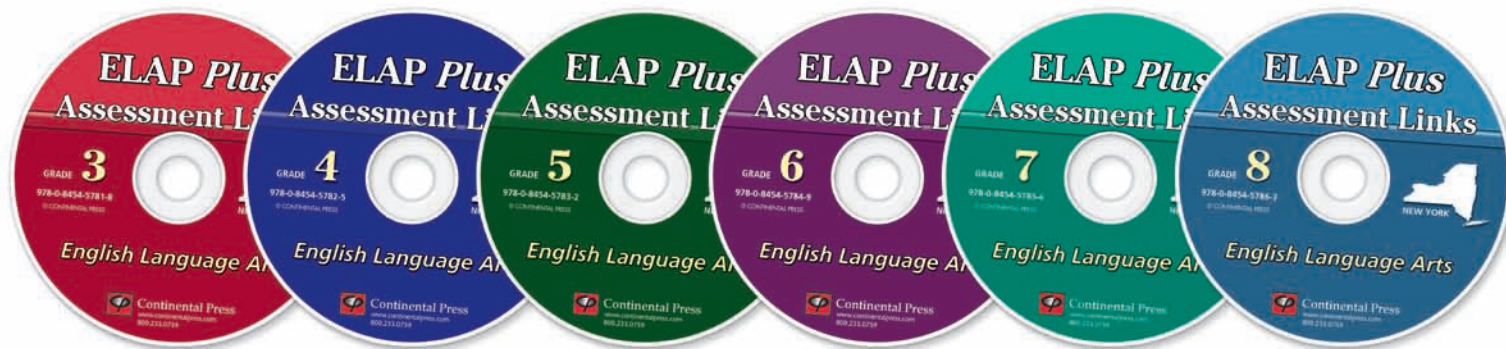


ELAP Plus Assessment Links

ELAP Plus Assessment Links is an easy-to-use diagnostic CD that identifies performance gaps and prescribes remediation in both the *Empire State ELA* and *New York State ELA* workbook series.



Grades 3–8

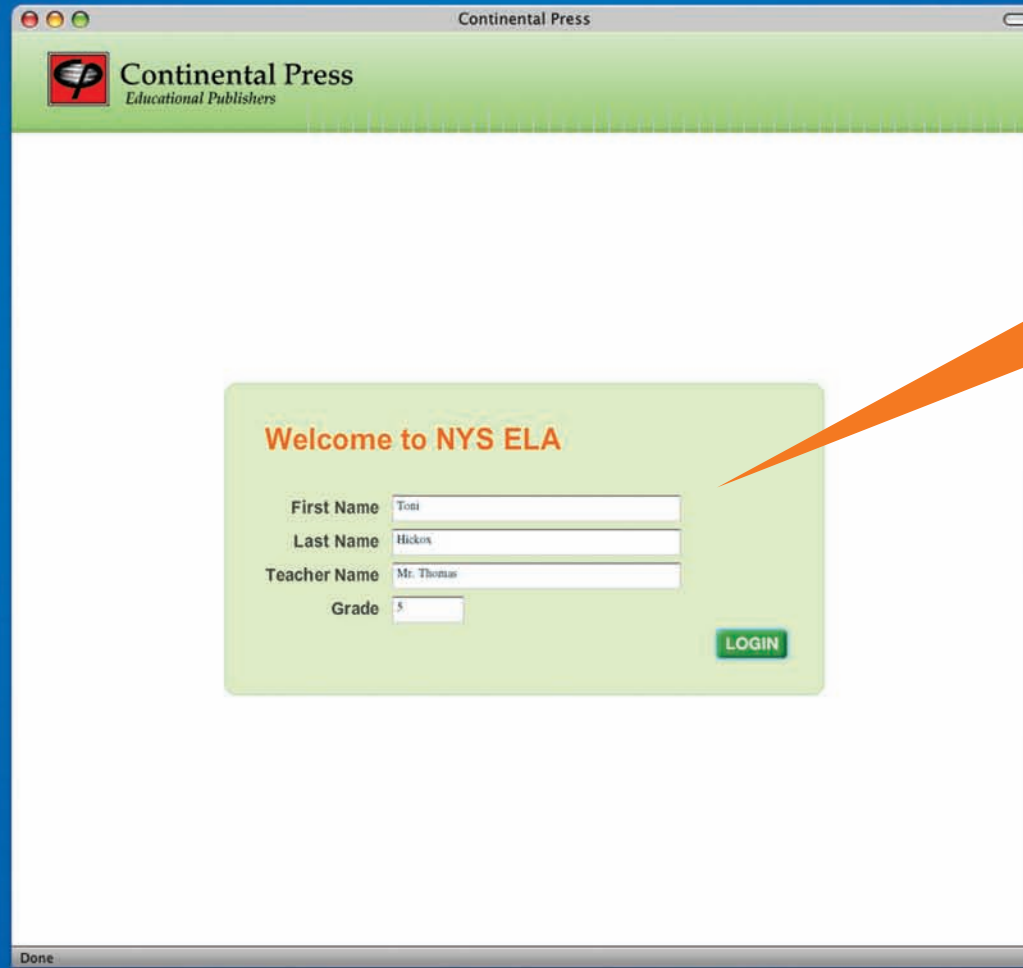


Continental Press

Response to Intervention (RTI) • Differentiated instruction • Quick assessment for incoming students

ELAP Plus Assessment Links

When you're ready to assess, simply pop the single-user CD into any Mac or PC computer. Signing on is quick and easy.

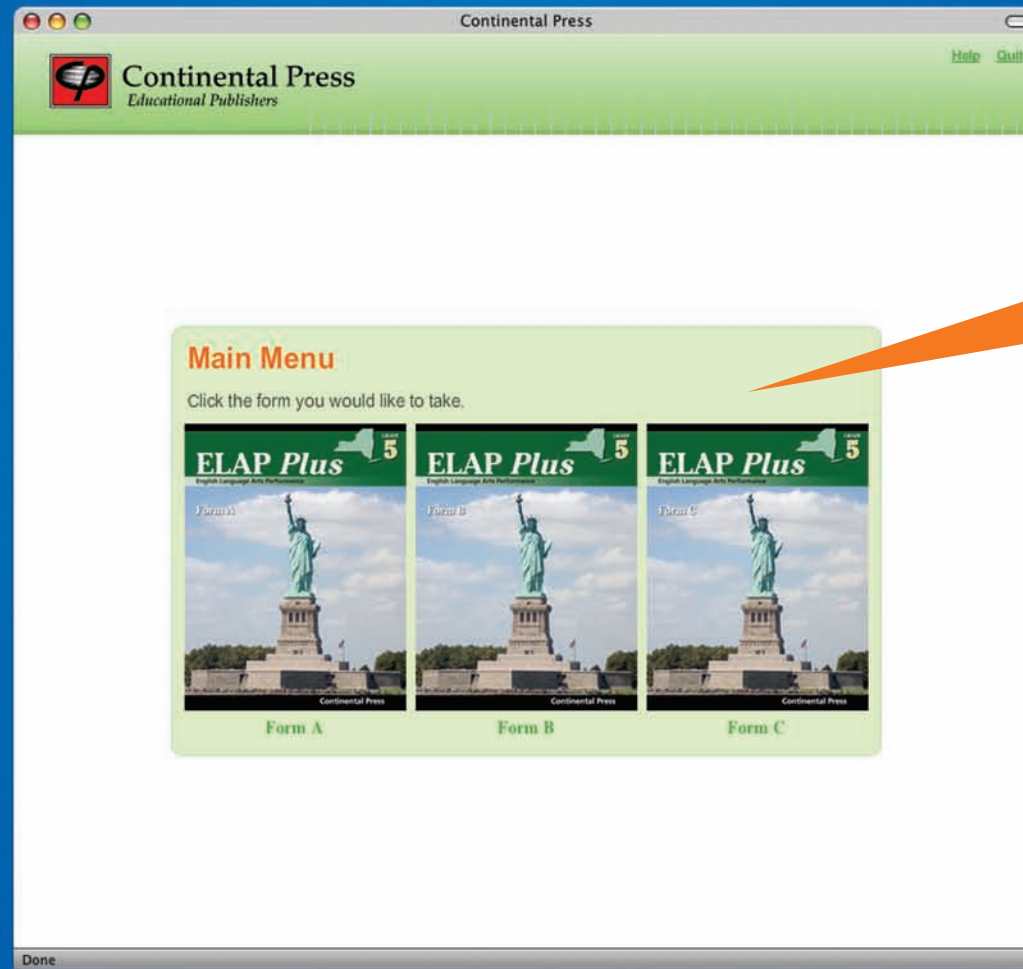


The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Continental Press". The header features the Continental Press logo and the text "Continental Press Educational Publishers". The main content area displays a login form titled "Welcome to NYS ELA". The form includes four input fields: "First Name" (containing "Toni"), "Last Name" (containing "Hickox"), "Teacher Name" (containing "Mr. Thomas"), and "Grade" (containing "5"). A green "LOGIN" button is positioned at the bottom right of the form. The browser's status bar at the bottom shows "Done".

No passwords to manage and no seat licenses required.

ELAP Plus Assessment Links

Based on your direction, students will select Form A, B or C of *ELAP Plus*. The forms are equivalent in difficulty, so you can give any form at any time during the school year.



Three tests are available.

ELAP Plus Assessment Links

Students will read informational and literary articles and then answer multiple-choice questions to test comprehension. Each form includes 26–28 questions, depending on grade level.

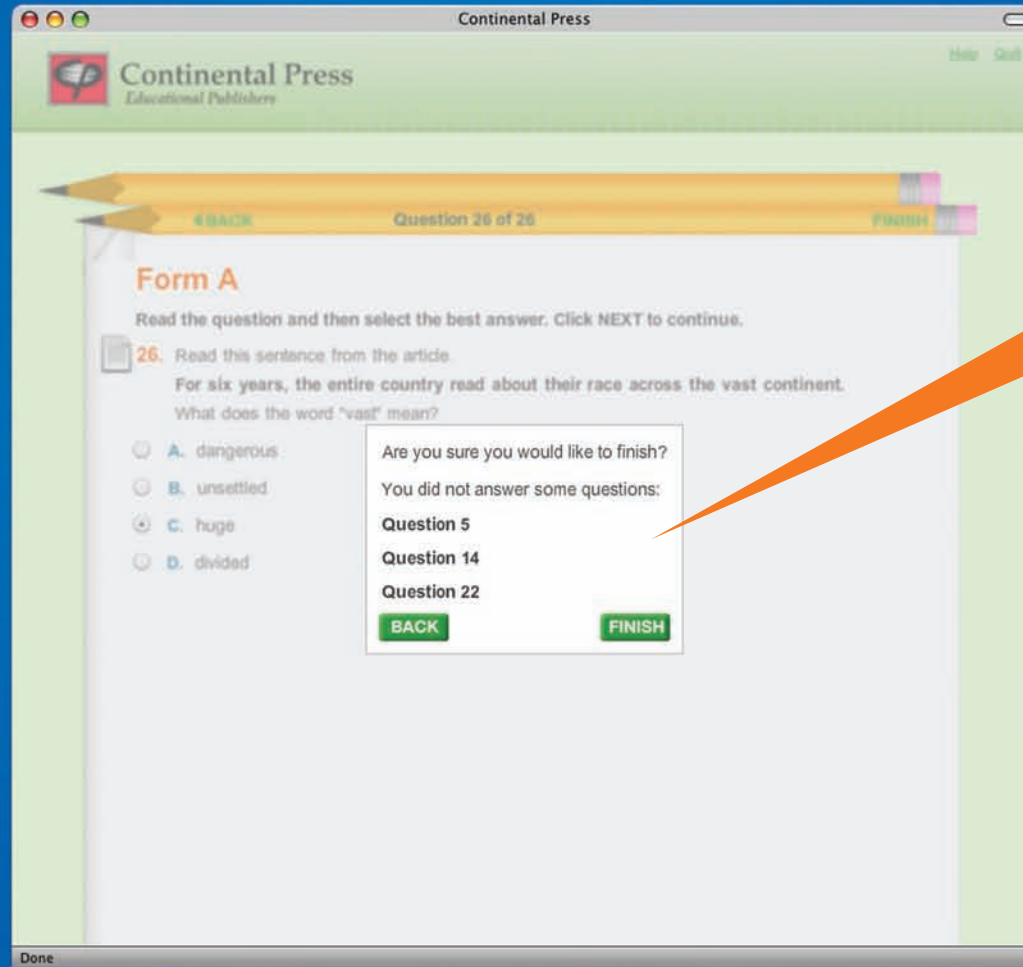
Click the passage viewer icon to reread a passage.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Continental Press" with the logo "Continental Press Educational Publishers". The interface features a green header and a navigation bar with two yellow pencils. The navigation bar includes a left arrow labeled "BACK", the text "Question 6 of 26", and a right arrow labeled "NEXT". Below the navigation bar, the text "Form A" is displayed. A instruction reads: "Read the question and then select the best answer. Click NEXT to continue." Question 6 asks: "Read this sentence from the article. It is a quiet refuge in the midst of a busy city. What does the word 'refuge' mean?" The options are: A. a grassy meadow, B. a picnic ground, C. a public park, and D. a peaceful place. A "Passage Viewer" window is open at the bottom, showing the title "Central Park" by Carlos Fuentes. The passage text reads: "Central Park is in the middle of New York City. It is a quiet refuge in the midst of a busy city. Today, the park is famous around the world. However, it has had a rocky history. In the mid 1800s, New York was growing quickly. At that time, most people lived on the southern end of Manhattan Island. It was already very crowded there. Some people, including a newspaper editor named William Cullen". A small image of a city skyline is visible at the bottom right of the passage viewer.

Questions test the New York State Performance Indicators and Literacy Competencies for ELA.

ELAP Plus Assessment Links

After putting their knowledge to the test, students are ready to finish the form.



Alerts prompt students to go back and complete any unanswered questions.

ELAP Plus Assessment Links

Answers are instantly scored and a prescriptive report is generated. Students need to print the report for a record of their work.

Incorrect answers are highlighted for easy scanning.

Continental Press
Educational Publishers

You must click **Print** before exiting this screen.

PRINT

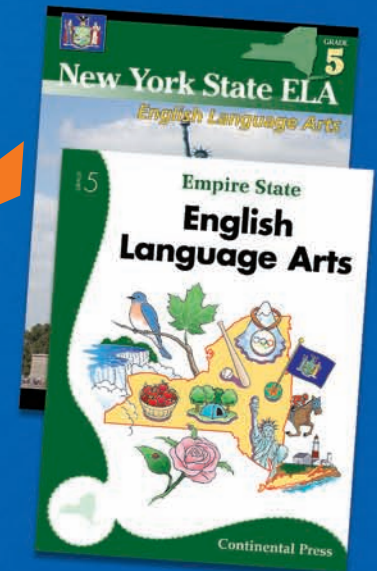
NYS ELA - Form A

Student Name	Teacher Name	Grade
Toni Hickox	Mr. Thomas	5

Start Date	End Date	# Correct	# Answered	# in Test	% Correct
1/16/09 12:25 PM	1/16/09 1:28 PM	21	26	26	80

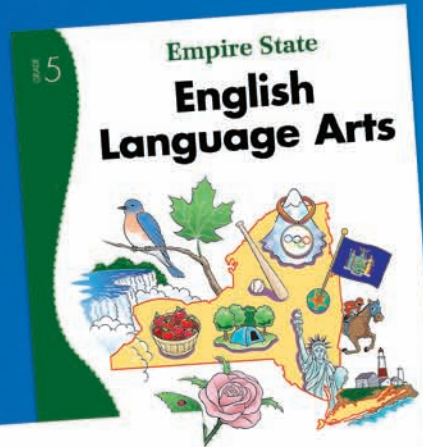
Item	Response	Answer	Strand	Standard	NYS ELA 3	Empire State ELA 3
1	C	C	Analyzing Character	2.R.9	Lesson 17	Lesson 16
2	C	C	Poetry	2.R.7	Lesson 19	Lesson 17
3	D	B	Vocabulary	RLC 2	Lesson 2	Lesson 2
4	A	A	Literacy Devices	2.R.7	Lesson 18	Lesson 18
5	C	C	Main Idea/Details	1.R.13	Lesson 6	Lesson 5
6	D	D	Vocabulary	RLC 2	Lesson 2	Lesson 2
7	C	A	Main Idea/Details	1.R.13	Lesson 6	Lesson 5
8	A	B	Main Idea/Details	1.R.13	Lesson 6	Lesson 5
9	C	C	Prior Knowledge	3.R.3	Lesson 5	Lesson 4
10	A	A	Fact and Opinion	3.R.1	Lesson 22	Lesson 21
11	B	A	Main Idea/Details	1.R.13	Lesson 6	Lesson 5
12	D	D	Inference/Conclusion	1.R.14	Lesson 9	Lesson 6
13	D	D	Vocabulary	RLC 2	Lesson 2	Lesson 2

Specific lessons from both the *New York State ELA* and *Empire State ELA* workbooks are prescribed for remediation.



ELAP Plus Assessment Links

Use the standard-specific lessons in either *Empire State ELA* or *New York State ELA* for focused instruction. Lessons feature guided practice to help students master difficult skills.



17 Poetry and Plays

Poetry

Poetry uses a different kind of language to create word pictures in your mind. As you read a poem, think about the following elements.

Themes are made up of one or more **stanzas**, or verses. The verses are usually separated by a space between the lines.

Many poems have **rhyme**—repeated sounds at the ends of words, or at the end of a line of poetry.

The **stanza** you visit your heart the **verse** the shared you through the **meter** place; Mar and lay about showing **the** And here we thought not should **high**.

Sometimes rhyming words appear in the same line:

**My, Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?
With silver bells and golden bells,
And purple pansies all a row.**

The lines examples have different rhyming patterns, or **rhyme schemes**.

The first line rhymes with the second and the third line in the first example. The first line rhymes with the second and the third line in the second example. The second line rhymes with the fourth, but the first and third lines do not rhyme. This is an **ABCB** rhyme scheme.

Rhyme is the pattern of stressed or unstressed beats in a line of poetry. A stressed beat has more force than an unstressed beat. The **beat** is **da-da-da-da**.

Poets often help you picture what is happening through **literary devices**. You will learn about different types of literary devices in Lesson 18.

Alliteration is the repetition of beginning consonant sounds in a line of poetry. In this example, the **h** sound is an example of alliteration.

Similes write words and phrases under the same word.

UNIT 3 Reading and Writing for Information 130

4 GUIDED PRACTICE

Read these lines from the poem.

**But I have presence to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep.**

What is the speaker most likely going to do?

A take a nap
 B keep traveling
 C find a horseback for the horse
 D stay in the woods because they are so peaceful

The speaker thinks the woods are beautiful and peaceful, but he says that he has presence to keep and miles to go before he sleeps. This means that he will keep traveling because there are things he must do and he has a long way still to travel home. Even though he would like to stay in the woods, his other responsibilities call him. Choice B is correct.

Which of these lines from the poem uses alliteration?

A And miles to go before I sleep
 B The only other world's the sweep
 C Of every wind and downy hair
 D The only other world's the sweep

Alliteration is the repetition of beginning consonant sounds in a line of poetry—in this case, the **W** sound in the words *world's* and *sweep*. Choice D is the correct answer.

What is the theme of this poem?

A We all must choose between doing what we want to do and our responsibilities.
 B It is never fun to spend time with people that do not be grateful.
 C It is wrong to talk other people's property without permission.
 D It is not cold to stay long in the woods in the winter.

To find the theme of the poem, you must ask yourself what the big idea of the poem is—*but I*, what message the poet wants you to take away from reading it. The theme of a poem is often stated at the beginning or the very end. In this poem, the speaker wants to stay in the woods but knows that he must continue traveling because he has promises to keep, or responsibilities. Choice A is the correct answer.

UNIT 3 Reading and Writing for Information 141

8 Comparison and Contrast

Standard 1.14.12.14.15.16.17.18

Often when you read, you notice similarities and differences between things. For example, you might recognize that one newspaper article is positive about the mayor's proposal for a new park while another article is negative.

Using similarities and differences can help you organize information in your mind. It's especially helpful when you're getting information from more than one source. When you note similarities between two things, actions, or ideas, you're **comparing**. When you note differences between them, you're **contrasting**.

This diagram compares and contrasts two favorite animals.

Cat **MIDDLE** **Dog**

The middle of the diagram compares a cat and a dog. It shows how they are similar. The outer part of each circle shows how a cat and dog are different. They contrast the two animals.

UNIT 2 Reading and Writing for Information 61

What is one thing that is the **same** about the two ads?

A They both advertise the "best quality" goods.
 B They both sell car audio systems.
 C They both claim to be experts.
 D They both list a Web site.

Only Henry's ads do stock "best quality" and list a Web site. Only Video City advertises car audio systems. Both stores claim, each in its own way, to be experts. Choice C is the correct answer.

In which of these ways are the stores **different**?

A Henry's House of Music does not sell TV sets.
 B You won't find any laptops at Henry's.
 C You won't find anything over \$2,000 at Video City.
 D One advertises specific brands, the other doesn't.

A look at the ads shows that Henry's does sell TV sets. Video City advertises one product at \$1,999.99. Unlike Video City, Henry's doesn't advertise "Bargain Goods." But it is offering 25 to 30 percent off regular prices. Henry's ad, though, does not mention any brand names, while Video City's does. Choice D is the correct answer.

Which business has **only one** location?

A Henry's House of Music
 B Video City
 C both
 D neither

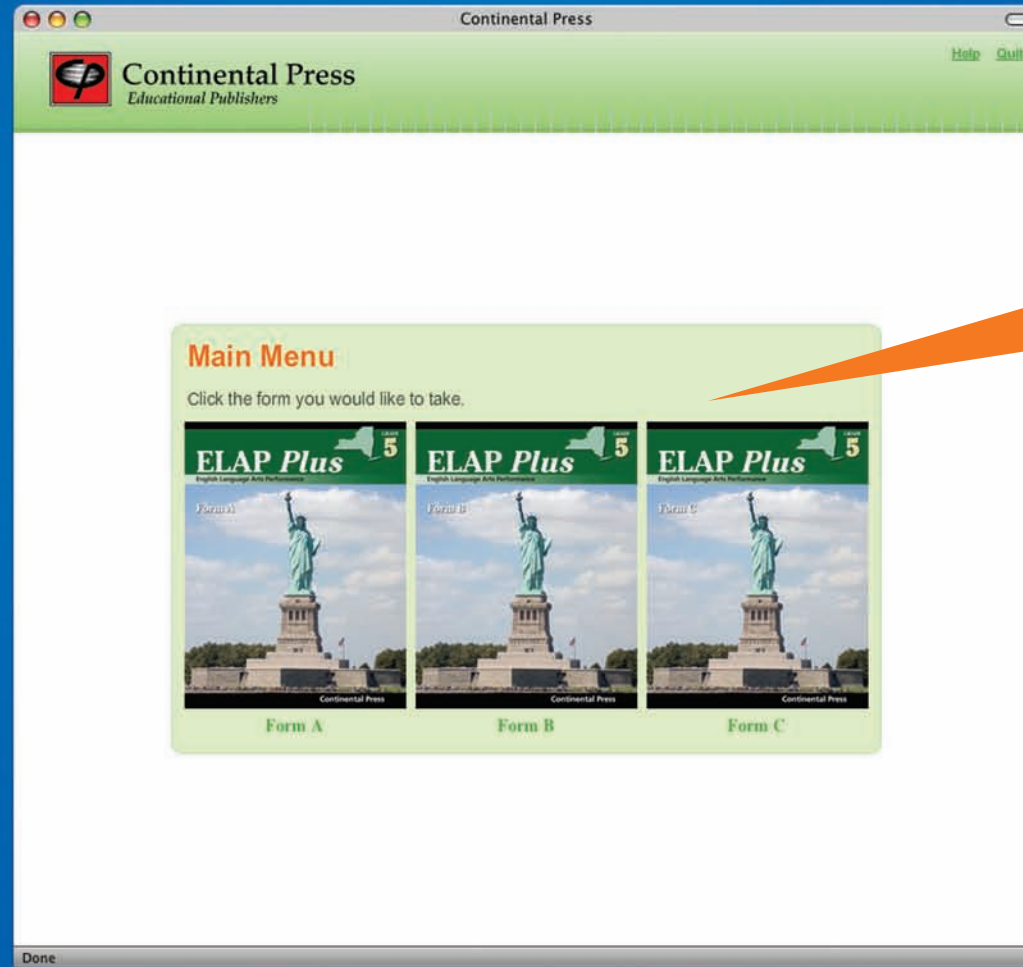
A line at the bottom of each ad shows the store's location. Henry's House of Music has only one address, while Video City has several. The correct answer is choice A.

Both stores use instances of price in their ads. What is one thing that is the **same** about the features they use? What is one thing that is **different**?

UNIT 2 Reading and Writing for Information 63

ELAP Plus Assessment Links

Use the second and third forms in *ELAP Plus Assessment Links* as follow-up tests to measure progress.



Post-instruction assessments

A teacher's favorite testing tool!

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- nothing to download
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- no pre-planning of number of students to assess (no seat licenses required)
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Ideal for:

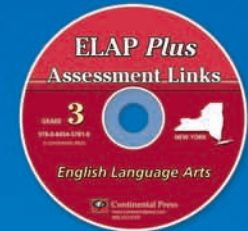
- RTI
- whiteboard technology
- quick assessment, especially for incoming students

Low cost:

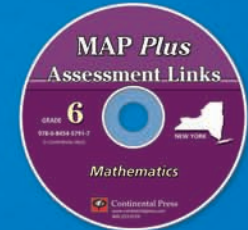
- \$49.95 per CD with unlimited use
- no recurring fees

Questions? We're here to help.

For more information on *ELAP Plus Assessment Links*, *New York State ELA*, or *Empire State ELA* please call us at 800.233.0759 or e-mail us at educationsales@continentalpress.com.



ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS
Grades 3–8



MATHEMATICS
Grades 3–8

ELAP/MAP Plus Assessment Links

Ordering Information

For NYC educators ordering through FAMIS,
please use the 13-digit ISBNs listed on this page.

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Individual CDs for single computer use
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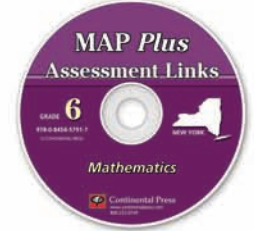
Each package includes 30 *Empire State Mathematics: May to May* student books of the same grade plus a teacher's guide and 1 *MAP Plus Assessment Links* CD.

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