New England Common Assessment Program

Student Work Samples 2006

Grade 7

Reading

❼ From the beginning to the end the Stallions behavior changed quite alot. In the beginning "the stallion shrilled and charged, ears laid back, teeth bared, hooves flashing, filling the ravine with his screams". Obviously, the stallion was not happy with Running Crane. In the middle "Running Crane waved the ropes. The horse spun away and raced around the bend." This shows that the stallion was frightened by the ropes. Running Crane could now get a drink from the spring. In the end "he extended his muzzle and drank a few mouthfuls before shying away." This shows that the stallion has calmed down and befriended Running Crane. So, as you can see the stallion changed alot from the beginning, when he was wild, to the end, when he was much calmer.

❼ At the beginning of the passage, the stallion and the boy don't get along. The stallion charged and run down Running Crane. The horse could've killed him! This happened many times until finally Running Crane remembers that the stallion is afraid of the rope. When he makes a barricade with the rope, at first the horse won't go near it. Slowly the horse begins to get more comforable with it. At the end of this passage, the stallion drinks from Running Crane's shirt (he made a bucket out of it).

7 I believe that in a way the stallion's become more trusting. At first he tried to kill the Running Crane, and in the end he actully walked up to the Running Crane and drank his water

7 The stallion becomes more comfortable with running crane then in the beginning when he was shy and terratorial.

❼ The horse behaved at the end and the begining.

⓬ The reader learns alot about Running Crane in this passage. Running Crane has a hard time finding water each day. Running Crane is pretty clever. He thought of putting a pile of grass infront of Stallion hoping that he would be distracted by the grass so he could get some water from the ravine. Well, this plot didn't work so he tried again. The next thing he did was try to Swing his ropes so he could get water from the spring. He knew that Stallion wasn't afraid of home but afraid of the ropes. He did this and it worked. The reader also learns that Running Crane is thoughtful. Even though Running Crane got his water he felt bad for Stallion and gave him some food. This is what the reader learns about Running Crane in this passage.

⓬ The reader learns about the Running Crane From this passage that he is very clever. The Running Crane is smart to build a bariar between the spring and the stallion. The Stallion had to drink out of the Running Crane's hands and he had to feed the stallion in order for the Stallion to survive. The Running Crane was also smart to use the ropes to scare the Stallion away so he can have his filling of the water in the spring. That is what the reader learns about Running Crane From this passage.

⓬ I learned that running Crane needed water but he only has food so he tries to give the Stallion food to distract him and it didn't work then he tried to give him more and it didn't work then he remembered that the Stallion was afraid of ropes so he used the rope the Stallion backed away and he get to drink his fill in water.

⓬ He is sly and he tries to get what he wants when he tries to make a traid with the horse.

⓬

He is like a racing horse
and is a good horse

Mathematics

11

20 erasers for $3.00

11

15
x20
00
+300
300

He will be able to bie 19 and still have change for tax.

⓬

10 inches wide
9 inches
2 inches deep

⓬

1.5 inches deep
5 inches wide
6 inches high

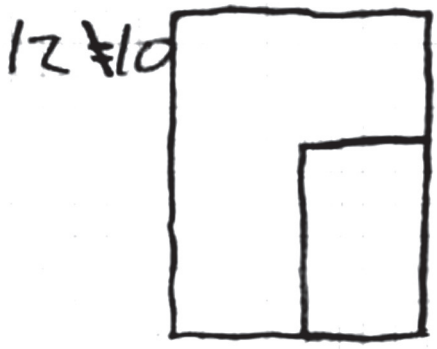
13

a 24 inches

b no

because $2 \times 4 = 8$

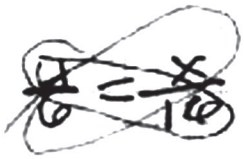
$2 \times 6 = 12$



⓭ 24 in

NO, because it has to be equal.

13

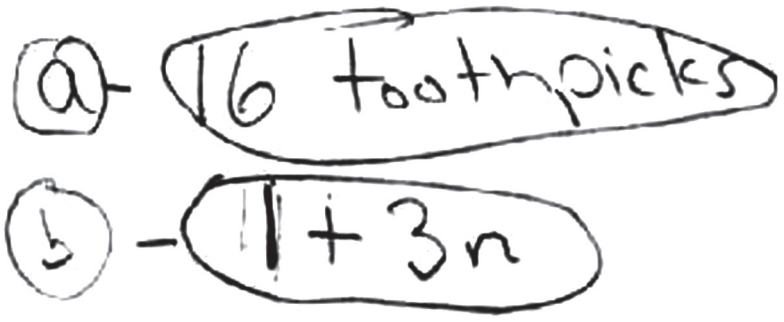
a.  $x = 10.\overline{66}$

b. No because 4 goes into 8, 2 times but 6 goes into ~~ten~~ a little more than 1 time.

⓭ A = 18 inches tall

B = yes because the length is still 10 inches more than the width

14



⓮ 16

every square after one adds three to the total # of toothpicks

14

a. 17

b. + 4 every time

15

□ = 1 acre

XX = grandchild 1
xx = grand child 2
NN = grand child 3
▨ = son

a = 2 acre

b - 2/12 of the acres
1/6 of the acres

⓯

a. 12 ÷ 2 = **6 acres to son**

6 acres left ÷ 3 = **2 per grandchild**

b. They recieved $\frac{2}{12}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$

↓

2 acres out of 12 total

15

1/2 of 12 = 6

1/3 of 6 = 2

A. 2 acres

B. 1/6

15

grand kids got (two) Acres
they each got (1/6) of the land

15 (a) She gave 2 acres to each of her grand children.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 2\overline{)12} \\ -12 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 3\overline{)6} \\ -6 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

(b) She gave her grand son 6 acres of land.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 2\overline{)12} \\ -12 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Half of twelve is six.

15

A. Each grandchild got 2 acres each

B. They got $\frac{1}{5}$ of the farm land.

15

there is 12 acres and 4 children

$4\overline{)12} = 3$ So each child gets

3 acres