



Grade 11
English Language Arts/Literacy
Literary Analysis Task

2017 Released Items

2017 Released Items: Grade 11 Literary Analysis Task

The Literary Analysis Task requires students to read two literary texts that are purposely paired. Students read the texts, answer questions for each text and for the texts as a pair, and then write an analytic essay.

The 2017 blueprint for PARCC's grade 11 Literary Analysis Task includes six Evidence-Based Selected Response/Technology-Enhanced Constructed Response items as well as one Prose Constructed Response prompt.

Included in this document:

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

Additional related materials not included in this document:

- Sample scored student responses with annotations and practice papers
- PARCC Scoring Rubric for Prose Constructed Response Items
- Guide to English Language Arts/Literacy Released Items: Understanding Scoring
- PARCC English Language Arts/Literacy Assessment: General Scoring Rules for the 2015 Summative Assessment

PARCC Release Items Answer and Alignment Document
ELA/Literacy: Grade 11

Text Type: LAT		
Passage(s): from <i>Tess of the D'Urbervilles</i> / from "The Rich Boy"		
Item Code	Answer(s)	Standards/Evidence Alignment Statement
8098_A	Item Type: EBSR Part A: B Part B: C, E	RL 11.1.1 RL 11.4.1 L 11.4.1
8099_A	Item Type: EBSR Part A: B, D Part B: B	RL 11.1.1 RL 11.3.1
J1027_A	Item Type: EBSR Part A: C, E, F Part B: C, E	RL 11.1.1 RL 11.2.1 RL 11.3.1
8101_A	Item Type: EBSR Part A: B Part B: C	RL 11.1.1 RL 11.4.1 L 11.4.1
J1031_A	Item Type: EBSR Part A: B Part B: D	RL 11.1.1 RL 11.3.1
8103_AR	<p>Item Type: TECR</p> <p>Part A In the excerpt from "The Rich Boy," three characters are described. Drag one sentence that describes each of the following characters—Anson Hunter, Anson's Father, and The Narrator—into the box labeled with that character's name</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; background-color: #f0f0f0;"></div> <p style="margin: 5px 0;">Anson Hunter</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px; width: 200px; margin: 5px auto;">He had trouble dealing with frustration or adversity.</div> <p style="margin: 5px 0;">Anson's Father</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px; width: 200px; margin: 5px auto;">He disapproved of certain influences within his social class.</div> <p style="margin: 5px 0;">The Narrator</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px; width: 200px; margin: 5px auto;">He grew up under the consistent influence of clear moral discipline.</div> </div> <p>Part B Drag one piece of evidence that supports the description of each character into the corresponding box next to that character's name.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>"They think, deep in their hearts, that they are better than we are because we had to discover the compensations and refuges of life for ourselves." (paragraph 1)</p> <p>"If I accept his for a moment I am lost—I have nothing to show but a preposterous movie." (paragraph 1)</p> <p>"They didn't talk exactly like English children but acquired an accent that is peculiar to fashionable people in the city of New York." (paragraph 2)</p> <p>"He and his wife kept an eye on them as well as they were able until the two older boys went away to school, but in huge establishments this is difficult" (paragraph 3)</p> </div> <div style="margin: 5px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Anson Hunter Evidence</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px; width: 250px; margin: 5px auto;">"He disdained to struggle with other boys for precedence—he expected it to be given him freely, and when it wasn't he withdrew into his family." (paragraph 4)</div> </div> <div style="margin: 5px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Anson's Father Evidence</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px; width: 250px; margin: 5px auto;">"It was not a fashionable locality—Anson's father wanted to delay as long as possible his children's knowledge of that side of life." (paragraph 3)</div> </div> <div style="margin: 5px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center;">The Narrator Evidence</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px; width: 250px; margin: 5px auto;">". . . I was never far out of the reach of my mother's voice, of the sense of her presence, her approval or disapproval." (paragraph 3)</div> </div>	RL 11.1.1 RL 11.3.1

8102_A	Item Type: EBSR Part A: D, F Part B: A, B	RL 11.1.1 RL 11.2.1
8699_2T	Item Type: PCR Refer to Grade 11 Scoring Rubric	RL 11.1.1 RL 11.5.1
8105	Item Type: PCR (additional item) Refer to Grade 11 Scoring Rubric	RL 11.1.1 RL 11.1.3 RL 11.5.1
8690_A	Item Type: EBSR (additional item) Part A: C Part B: B	RL 11.1.1 RL 11.4.1 L 11.4.1

Today you will analyze passages from the novel *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* and the short story "The Rich Boy." As you read these texts, you will gather information and answer questions about the text structure so you can write a literary essay.

The following passage is from an English author. In England, a dialect reflects one's social class; proper diction is a sign of having more wealth and prestige. Read the passage from the novel *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*. Then answer the questions.

from *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*

by Thomas Hardy

- 1 On an evening in the latter part of May a middle-aged man was walking homeward from Shaston to the village of Marlott, in the adjoining Vale of Blakemore, or Blackmoor. The pair of legs that carried him were rickety, and there was a bias in his gait which inclined him somewhat to the left of a straight line. He occasionally gave a smart nod, as if in confirmation of some opinion, though he was not thinking of anything in particular. An empty egg-basket was slung upon his arm, the nap of his hat was ruffled, a patch being quite worn away at its brim where his thumb came in taking it off. Presently he was met by an elderly parson astride on a gray mare, who, as he rode, hummed a wandering tune.
- 2 "Good night t'ee," said the man with the basket.
- 3 "Good night, Sir John," said the parson.
- 4 The pedestrian, after another pace or two, halted, and turned round.
- 5 "Now, sir, begging your pardon; we met last market-day on this road about this time, and I said 'Good night,' and you made reply '*Good night, Sir John,*' as now."
- 6 "I did," said the parson.
- 7 "And once before that—near a month ago."
- 8 "I may have."

- 9 "Then what might your meaning be in calling me 'Sir John' these different times, when I be plain Jack Durbeyfield, the haggler?"
- 10 The parson rode a step or two nearer.
- 11 "It was only my whim," he said; and, after a moment's hesitation: "It was on account of a discovery I made some little time ago, whilst I was hunting up pedigrees for the new county history. I am Parson Tringham, the antiquary, of Stagfoot Lane. Don't you really know, Durbeyfield, that you are the lineal representative of the ancient and knightly family of the d'Urbervilles, who derive their descent from Sir Pagan d'Urberville, that renowned knight who came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, as appears by Battle Abbey Roll?"
- 12 "Never heard it before, sir!"
- 13 "Well it's true. Throw up your chin a moment, so that I may catch the profile of your face better. Yes, that's the d'Urberville nose and chin—a little debased. Your ancestor was one of the twelve knights who assisted the Lord of Estremavilla in Normandy in his conquest of Glamorganshire. Branches of your family held manors over all this part of England; their names appear in the Pipe Rolls in the time of King Stephen. In the reign of King John one of them was rich enough to give a manor to the Knights Hospitallers; and in Edward the Second's time your forefather Brian was summoned to Westminster to attend the great Council there. You declined a little in Oliver Cromwell's time, but to no serious extent, and in Charles the Second's reign you were made Knights of the Royal Oak for your loyalty. Aye, there have been generations of Sir Johns among you, and if knighthood were hereditary, like a baronetcy, as it practically was in old times, when men were knighted from father to son, you would be Sir John now."
- 14 "Ye don't say so!"
- 15 "In short," concluded the parson, decisively smacking his leg with his switch, "there's hardly such another family in England."

- 16** “Daze my eyes, and isn’t there?” said Durbeyfield. “And here have I been knocking about, year after year, from pillar to post, as if I was no more than the commonest feller in the parish . . . And how long hev this news about me been knowed, Pa’son Tringham?”
- 17** The clergyman explained that, as far as he was aware, it had quite died out of knowledge, and could hardly be said to be known at all. His own investigations had begun on a day in the preceding spring when, having been engaged in tracing the vicissitudes of the d’Urberville family, he had observed Durbeyfield’s name on his waggon, and had thereupon been led to make inquiries about his father and grandfather till he had no doubt on the subject.
- 18** “At first I resolved not to disturb you with such a useless piece of information,” said he. “However, our impulses are too strong for our judgement sometimes. I thought you might perhaps know something of it all the while.”
- 19** “Well, I have heard once or twice, ’tis true, that my family had seen better days afore they came to Blackmoor. But I took no notice o’t, thinking it to mean that we had once kept two horses where we now keep only one. I’ve got a wold silver spoon, and a wold graven seal at home, too; but, Lord, what’s a spoon and seal? . . . And to think that I and these noble d’Urbervilles were one flesh all the time. ’Twas said that my gr’t-granfer had secrets, and didn’t care to talk of where he came from . . . And where do we raise our smoke, now, parson, if I may make so bold; I mean, where do we d’Urbervilles live?”
- 20** “You don’t live anywhere. You are extinct—as a county family.”
- 21** “That’s bad.”

From *TESS OF THE D’URBERVILLES* by Thomas Hardy—Public Domain

1. Part A

In paragraph 17, what is the meaning of **vicissitudes**?

- A. religious beliefs
- B. changes in status
- C. talents and skills
- D. interests and amusements

Part B

Which **two** sentences from the passage support the answer to Part A?

- A. "On an evening in the latter part of May a middle-aged man was walking homeward from Shaston to the village of Marlott, in the adjoining Vale of Blakemore, or Blackmoor." (paragraph 1)
- B. "Presently he was met by an elderly parson astride on a gray mare, who, as he rode, hummed a wandering tune." (paragraph 1)
- C. "'Then what might your meaning be in calling me "Sir John" these different times, when I be plain Jack Durbeyfield, the haggler?'" (paragraph 9)
- D. "'I am Parson Tringham, the antiquary, of Stagfoot Lane.'" (paragraph 11)
- E. "'Branches of your family held manors over all this part of England; their names appear in the Pipe Rolls in the time of King Stephen.'" (paragraph 13)
- F. "The clergyman explained that, as far as he was aware, it had quite died out of knowledge, and could hardly be said to be known at all." (paragraph 17)

2. Part A

In paragraph 1 of the passage from *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, the author creates an impression of Durbeyfield. Select **two** words that describe this impression.

- A. clever
- B. shabby
- C. determined
- D. unsteady
- E. thoughtful
- F. fearful

Part B

What is the overall impact of the impression of Durbeyfield created by the author?

- A. It explains where Durbeyfield has been.
- B. It establishes a contrast between Durbeyfield and his ancestors.
- C. It explains where Durbeyfield lives.
- D. It establishes a conflict between Durbeyfield and Parson Tringham.

3. Part A

Based on the passage from *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, which **three** words describe the character of Jack Durbeyfield?

- A. sensitive
- B. knowledgeable
- C. humble
- D. articulate
- E. unsophisticated
- F. curious
- G. indifferent

Part B

Which **two** pieces of evidence support the characterization of Jack Durbeyfield identified in Part A?

- A. "On an evening in the latter part of May a middle-aged man was walking homeward from Shaston to the village of Marlott, in the adjoining Vale of Blakemore, or Blackmoor." (paragraph 1)
- B. "He occasionally gave a smart nod, as if in confirmation of some opinion, though he was not thinking of anything in particular." (paragraph 1)
- C. "'Then what might your meaning be in calling me "Sir John" these different times, when I be plain Jack Durbeyfield, the haggler?'" (paragraph 9)
- D. "'In short,' concluded the parson, decisively smacking his leg with his switch, 'there's hardly such another family in England.'" (paragraph 15)
- E. "'And here have I been knocking about, year after year, from pillar to post, as if I was no more than the commonest feller in the parish . . . And how long hev this news about me been knowed, Pa'son Tringham?'" (paragraph 16)
- F. "'Well, I have heard once or twice, 'tis true, that my family had seen better days afore they came to Blackmoor.'" (paragraph 19)

Read the passage from the short story "The Rich Boy." Then answer the questions.

from "The Rich Boy"

by F. Scott Fitzgerald

Copyright restrictions prevent the excerpt from "The Rich Boy" by F. Scott Fitzgerald from being displayed in this format. Please refer to page 152, beginning at "Let me tell you about the very rich . . ." and ending with the sentence that begins "In the snobbish West . . ." on page 154 from *BABYLON REVISITED AND OTHER STORIES* by F. Scott Fitzgerald, © 1960, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, a Division of Simon & Schuster, accessible through your local library.

4. Part A

In the passage from “The Rich Boy,” what is the meaning of **precedence** in paragraph 4?

- A. disregard for the feelings or opinions of others
- B. right to come first based on rank or status
- C. interest in learning and using refined manners
- D. great ambition for wealth or fame

Part B

Which sentence from the passage helps the reader understand the meaning of **precedence**?

- A. “In the summer the six children were moved from the house on 71st Street to a big estate in northern Connecticut.” (paragraph 3)
- B. “It was not a fashionable locality—Anson’s father wanted to delay as long as possible his children’s knowledge of that side of life.” (paragraph 3)
- C. “He accepted this as the natural state of things, and a sort of impatience with all groups of which he was not the center—in money, in position, in authority—remained with him for the rest of his life.” (paragraph 4)
- D. “In the snobbish West, money separates families to form ‘sets.’” (paragraph 4)

5. Part A

In the passage from “The Rich Boy,” what information about the narrator can be gathered from the text?

- A. He has risen above a life spent in discomfort and extreme poverty.
- B. He grew up under the influence of consistent discipline.
- C. He learned to distrust his mother’s opinion of the rich, and so he understands Anson in a compassionate way.
- D. He is secretly jealous of Anson Hunter and of the atmosphere of wealth in which Hunter was raised.

Part B

Which piece of evidence from the passage supports the answer to Part A?

- A. “Even when they enter deep into our world or sink below us, they still think that they are better than we are.” (paragraph 1)
- B. “The only way I can describe young Anson Hunter is to approach him as if he were a foreigner and cling stubbornly to my point of view.” (paragraph 1)
- C. “If I accept his for a moment I am lost—I have nothing to show but a preposterous movie.” (paragraph 1)
- D. “. . . I was never far out of the reach of my mother’s voice, of the sense of her presence, her approval or disapproval.” (paragraph 3)

6. Part A

In the excerpt from “The Rich Boy,” three characters are described. Drag **one** sentence that describes **each** of the following characters—Anson Hunter, Anson’s Father, and The Narrator—into the box labeled with that character’s name.

He grew up under the consistent influence of clear moral discipline.

He had trouble dealing with frustration or adversity.

He disapproved of certain influences within his social class.

Anson Hunter

Anson’s Father

The Narrator

(continues on next page)

Part B

Drag **one** piece of evidence that supports the description of **each** character into the corresponding box next to that character's name.

"They think, deep in their hearts, that they are better than we are because we had to discover the compensations and refuges of life for ourselves." (paragraph 1)

"If I accept his for a moment I am lost—I have nothing to show but a preposterous movie." (paragraph 1)

"They didn't talk exactly like English children but acquired an accent that is peculiar to fashionable people in the city of New York." (paragraph 2)

"It was not a fashionable locality—Anson's father wanted to delay as long as possible his children's knowledge of that side of life." (paragraph 3)

"He and his wife kept an eye on them as well as they were able until the two older boys went away to school, but in huge establishments this is difficult. . . ."

(paragraph 3)

". . . I was never far out of the reach of my mother's voice, of the sense of her presence, her approval or disapproval." (paragraph 3)

"He disdained to struggle with other boys for precedence—he expected it to be given him freely, and when it wasn't he withdrew into his family." (paragraph 4)

Anson Hunter Evidence

Anson's Father Evidence

The Narrator Evidence

7. Part A

Which **two** sentences state themes suggested in the passage from “The Rich Boy”?

- A. Wealthy people wish they were treated like everyone else.
- B. The advantages of wealth outweigh the disadvantages.
- C. Wealthy people secretly admire people who do not have wealth.
- D. Growing up in a wealthy family affects a person’s character.
- E. People without wealth mistrust and resent wealthy people.
- F. Wealthy people have a false sense of their own superiority.

Part B

Select **two** pieces of evidence from the passage that support the answer to Part A.

- A. “They possess and enjoy early, and it does something to them, makes them soft where we are hard, and cynical where we are trustful, in a way that, unless you were born rich, it is very difficult to understand.” (paragraph 1)
- B. “Even when they enter deep into our world or sink below us, they still think that they are better than we are.” (paragraph 1)
- C. “The only way I can describe young Anson Hunter is to approach him as if he were a foreigner and cling stubbornly to my point of view.” (paragraph 1)
- D. “They didn’t talk exactly like English children but acquired an accent that is peculiar to fashionable people in the city of New York.” (paragraph 2)
- E. “In the summer the six children were moved from the house on 71st Street to a big estate in northern Connecticut.” (paragraph 3)
- F. “The parents of the boys he played with always inquired after his father and mother, and were vaguely excited when their own children were asked to the Hunters’ house.” (paragraph 4)

8. In the passages from *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* and "The Rich Boy," the authors make very different choices about how to structure their texts to create meaning. Analyze how the structure of each passage reveals the characters and develops the central ideas of each text. Use details from **both** passages to help you write your essay.

9. Write an essay in which you analyze what the authors' structure of these passages from *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* and "The Rich Boy" reveals about the characters, their family backgrounds, and their circumstances. Use textual evidence to support your analysis of what is known about each character and what is left uncertain.

10. Part A

In the passage from “The Rich Boy,” what does the word **deference** in paragraph 4 imply about the way that Anson was treated in the Connecticut village?

- A. with ironic amusement
- B. with deep resentment
- C. with excessive respect
- D. with mild affection

Part B

Which piece of evidence from the text supports the answer to Part A?

- A. “It was not a fashionable locality—Anson’s father wanted to delay as long as possible his children’s knowledge of that side of life.” (paragraph 3)
- B. “The parents of the boys he played with always inquired after his father and mother, and were vaguely excited when their own children were asked to the Hunters’ house.” (paragraph 4)
- C. “He disdained to struggle with the other boys for precedence—he expected it to be given him freely, and when it wasn’t he withdrew into his family.” (paragraph 4)
- D. “His family was sufficient, for in the East money is still a somewhat feudal thing, a clan-forming thing.” (paragraph 4)