



This document includes information about the familiar texts used in single-Essential Element testlets in grade 9 and grade 10 Dynamic Learning Maps® (DLM®) alternate assessments. In the Dynamic Learning Maps assessment, students with the most significant cognitive disabilities are given the opportunity to become familiar with the books they will encounter in the assessment. These familiar texts are used in all Initial Precursor level testlets and in some other linkage levels for some Essential Elements. Unfamiliar texts are used in some linkage levels for some Essential Elements where access to the text prior to administration is not necessary for the student to demonstrate their understanding. Descriptions of the familiar texts and their features are provided for each Essential Element and linkage level. Example Familiar Text Lessons are linked in the list below to assist educators in using the Familiar Texts during instruction with students working at the initial precursor linkage level. Educators are encouraged to use this information as a resource for planning instruction.

Familiar text information is grouped by Essential Element. Essential Elements for Reading Literature (RL) use stories. Essential Elements for Reading Informational Text (RI) use informational texts. Essential Elements for Language (L) use both stories and informational texts. Texts with an asterisk (*) contain material that some students may find sensitive. Links to each familiar text are included in this document.

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ELA.EE.RL.9-10.1

Determine which citations demonstrate what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

Initial Precursor | Can identify concrete details in a familiar story (characters, objects)

General Text Description

Texts include plots in mostly familiar settings such as home, school, or neighborhood. People, objects, and events are associated with these familiar settings. Words to describe setting, people, objects, and events are included in the texts.

DLM-Specific Text Descriptions

Collection Source Books	Corresponding DLM Book Title	DLM Book Summary
<i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>	Farm Life, City Life	Scout was a little girl whose dad was a lawyer. Dad used to live on a farm until he moved to the city. Example DLM Familiar Text Lesson: Farm Life, City Life
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	Helen Keller*	Helen Keller was very sick as a baby, and when she grew up, she could not see, hear, or speak. As Helen grew up, she became angry and threw temper tantrums. Helen's family hired a teacher for Helen, whose name was Annie.
<i>All Creatures Great and Small</i>	James Helps the Cow	James was a veterinarian's assistant. One day, James went to a farm to help a cow with a broken leg.

ELA.EE.RL.9-10.2

Determine which citations demonstrate what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

Initial Precursor | Can identify a forward sequence from a familiar routine

General Text Description

Texts include plots in mostly familiar settings such as home, school, or neighborhood. People and objects are associated with familiar routines that are performed in mostly familiar settings. The routines are performed in a linear sequence, with one step occurring after the previous is finished. Texts describe the steps taken to complete the routine.

DLM-Specific Text Descriptions

Collection Source Books	Corresponding DLM Book Title	DLM Book Summary
<i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>	<u>Missing the Old Farm</u>	Scout was a little girl whose dad was a lawyer. Dad used to live on a farm until he moved to the city. Dad missed helping out on the farm.
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<u>The Kind Teacher*</u>	Helen was very sick when she was a baby. Mom and Dad were worried about Helen, so they hired a teacher to help her. The teacher's name was Annie, and she taught Helen how to do things around the house.
<i>All Creatures Great and Small</i>	<u>James Helps the Cow</u>	James was a veterinarian's assistant. One day, James went to a farm to help a cow with a broken leg.
<i>All Creatures Great and Small</i>	<u>Getting Ready for College</u>	James was a young man starting college. He got ready and then gathered supplies to bring to college with him. Example DLM Familiar Text Lesson: <u>Getting Ready for College</u>

ELA.EE.RL.9-10.3

Determine how characters change or develop over the course of a text.

Initial Precursor | Understands that there are a number of subgroups within a broad category (object individualization)

General Text Description

Texts include story elements that belong to broad categories, and those categories can be broken down into subgroups. Common categories are animals, clothing, place settings, and school supplies.

DLM-Specific Text Descriptions

Collection Source Books	Corresponding DLM Book Title	DLM Book Summary
<i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>	<u>Dad Loved the Farm</u>	Scout's dad used to work on a farm. Dad especially loved taking care of the farm animals.
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<u>Being Nice at Dinner*</u>	Helen was angry a lot and threw temper tantrums at dinner time. Helen learned how to behave at dinner.
<i>All Creatures Great and Small</i>	<u>Getting Ready for College</u>	James was a young man starting college. He got ready and then gathered supplies to bring to college with him. Example DLM Familiar Text Lesson: <u>Getting Ready for College</u>

Distal Precursor | Can identify the feelings of characters in familiar stories

General Text Description

Texts include interactions between characters that describe character feelings. Feelings are explicitly associated with characters and are limited in scope to be easily identifiable without inference or interpretation.

DLM-Specific Text Descriptions

Collection Source Books	Corresponding DLM Book Title	DLM Book Summary
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<u>Helen Keller*</u>	Helen Keller was very sick as a baby, and when she grew up she could not see, hear, or speak. As Helen grew up, she became angry and threw temper tantrums. Helen's family hired a teacher for Helen, whose name was Annie.
<i>All Creatures Great and Small</i>	<u>Puppies</u>	James was a young veterinarian's assistant. James helped take care of a dog when she had puppies and interacted with the dog's owner.

ELA.EE.RL.9-10.4

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including idioms, analogies, and figures of speech.

Initial Precursor | Can identify words that describe familiar persons, places, things, or events

General Text Description

Texts include plots in mostly familiar settings such as home, school, or neighborhood. People, objects, and events are associated with these familiar settings. Words to describe setting, people, objects, and events are included in the texts.

DLM-Specific Text Descriptions

Collection Source Books	Corresponding DLM Book Title	DLM Book Summary
<i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>	<u>Missing the Old Farm</u>	Scout was a little girl whose dad was a lawyer. Dad used to live on a farm until he moved to the city. Dad missed helping out on the farm. Example DLM Familiar Text Lesson: <u>Missing the Old Farm</u>
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<u>The Kind Teacher*</u>	Helen was very sick when she was a baby. Mom and Dad were worried about Helen, so they hired a teacher to help her. The teacher's name was Annie, and she taught Helen how to do things around the house.

ELA.EE.RL.9-10.5

Identify where a text deviates from a chronological presentation of events.

Initial Precursor | Can identify a forward sequence in a familiar story

General Text Description

Texts include plots in mostly familiar settings such as home, school, or neighborhood. Actions or events are told in a linear sequence, with one step occurring after the previous is finished.

DLM-Specific Text Descriptions

Collection Source Books	Corresponding DLM Book Title	DLM Book Summary
<i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>	<u>Farm Life, City Life</u>	Scout was a little girl whose dad was a lawyer. Dad used to live on a farm until he moved to the city.
<i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>	<u>Dad Loved the Farm</u>	Scout's dad used to work on a farm. Dad especially loved taking care of the farm animals.
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<u>Helen and Annie*</u>	Helen was very sick when she was a baby. Mom and Dad were worried about Helen, so they hired a teacher to help her. The teacher's name was Annie, and she taught Helen how to do things around the house.
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<u>Annie Goes to Alabama</u>	Annie was a young teacher. Annie was going to Alabama to teach a young girl named Helen. Annie's friends gave her gifts to take on her trip, and Annie left for Alabama. Example DLM Familiar Text Lesson: <u>Annie Goes to Alabama</u>
<i>All Creatures Great and Small</i>	<u>James Helps the Cow</u>	James was a veterinarian's assistant. One day, James went to a farm to help a cow with a broken leg.

Distal Precursor | Identify the beginning and end of a story

General Text Description

Texts assigned to this node have a linear plot, meaning that the story unfolds with a clear beginning, middle, and end. There are no flashbacks or other non-linear plot devices. Texts include plots in mostly familiar settings such as home, school, or neighborhood.

DLM-Specific Text Descriptions

Collection Source Books	Corresponding DLM Book Title	DLM Book Summary
<i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>	<u>Farm Life, City Life</u>	Scout was a little girl whose dad was a lawyer. Dad used to live on a farm until he moved to the city.
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<u>Helen Keller*</u>	Helen Keller was very sick as a baby, and when she grew up she could not see, hear, or speak. As Helen grew up, she became angry and threw temper tantrums. Helen's family hired a teacher for Helen, whose name was Annie.

ELA.EE.RI.9-10.1

Determine which citations demonstrate what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially.

Initial Precursor | Can identify concrete details in familiar informational texts

General Text Description

Texts include information about familiar contexts and routines. People, objects, and events are associated with these contexts and routines. Texts include concrete details, which are pieces of specific information such as facts, data, or listed options. These concrete details help to explain or justify a claim.

DLM-Specific Text Descriptions

Collection Source Books	Corresponding DLM Book Title	DLM Book Summary
<i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>	<u>Friends Are Great</u>	Friends help with many things. This text provides reasons why having friends is great. Example DLM Familiar Text Lesson: <u>Friends are Great</u>
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<u>Table Manners</u>	People should use manners while they eat. This text gives instructions for eating at the table with good manners.
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<u>Learning</u>	Learning is important. We can learn many things (e.g., how to add numbers, how to read, and how to paint) and we can learn in a variety of ways (e.g., reading books, listening to others, and going to school) at many different places (e.g., school, home, at a job).
<i>All Creatures Great and Small</i>	<u>Winter Time</u>	Winter is one of the four seasons. This text describes what people do, wear, and eat during the winter time.

ELA.EE.RI.9-10.2

Determine which citations demonstrate what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially.

Initial Precursor | Can identify concrete details in familiar informational texts

General Text Description

Texts include information about familiar contexts and routines. People, objects, and events are associated with these contexts and routines. Texts include concrete details, which are pieces of specific information such as facts, data, or listed options. These concrete details help to explain or justify a claim.

DLM-Specific Text Descriptions

Collection Source Books	Corresponding DLM Book Title	DLM Book Summary
<i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>	<u>Every Day Is Different</u>	Everyone has different things to do on different days. This text describes things people can do during the day, from working to relaxing after school.
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<u>Table Manners</u>	People should use manners while they eat. This text gives instructions for eating at the table with good manners. Example DLM Familiar Text Lesson: <u>Table Manners</u>
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<u>Learning</u>	Learning is important. We can learn many things (e.g., how to add numbers, how to read, and how to paint) and we can learn in a variety of ways (e.g., reading books, listening to others, and going to school) at many different places (e.g., school, home, at a job).
<i>All Creatures Great and Small</i>	<u>A Day on the Farm</u>	Farmers wake up very early to work on their farms. This text describes a farmer's day at work. Example DLM Familiar Text Lesson: <u>A Day on the Farm</u>

Proximal Precursor | Can create a summary for a familiar informative text

General Text Description

Texts include information about broad categories, such as people, places, and things. These texts are easily summarized and have a central idea or theme, with supporting details.

DLM-Specific Text Descriptions

Collection Source Books	Corresponding DLM Book Title	DLM Book Summary
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<u>What Teachers Do</u>	Teachers work in schools. This text describes what teachers do to help students at school.

ELA.EE.RI.9-10.3

Determine logical connections between individuals, ideas, or events in a text.

Initial Precursor | Can identify actions associated with familiar routines

General Text Description

Texts include information about familiar contexts and routines. People, objects, and events are associated with these contexts and routines. Texts include concrete details, which are pieces of specific information such as facts, data, or listed options. These concrete details help to explain or justify a claim.

DLM-Specific Text Descriptions

Collection Source Books	Corresponding DLM Book Title	DLM Book Summary
<i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>	<u>Friends Are Great</u>	Friends help with many things. This text provides reasons why having friends is great. Example DLM Familiar Text Lesson: <u>Friends are Great</u>
<i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>	<u>Every Day Is Different</u>	Everyone has different things to do on different days. This text describes things people can do during the day, from working to relaxing after school. Example DLM Familiar Text Lesson: <u>Every Day is Different</u>
<i>All Creatures Great and Small</i>	<u>A Day at School</u>	School days are very busy. This text describes things students can do during the school day. Example DLM Familiar Text Lesson: <u>A Day at School</u>
<i>All Creatures Great and Small</i>	<u>A Day on the Farm</u>	Farmers wake up very early to work on their farms. This text describes a farmer's day at work. Example DLM Familiar Text Lesson: <u>A Day on the Farm</u>

ELA.EE.RI.9-10.4

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in text, including common idioms, analogies, and figures of speech.

Initial Precursor | Can identify words that describe familiar persons, places, things, or events

General Text Description

Texts include mostly familiar contexts such as home, school, or neighborhood. People, objects, and routines/events are associated with these familiar settings. Words to describe context, people, objects, and routines/events are included in the texts.

DLM-Specific Text Descriptions

Collection Source Books	Corresponding DLM Book Title	DLM Book Summary
<i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>	<u>Every Day Is Different</u>	Everyone has different things to do on different days. This text describes things people can do during the day, from working to relaxing after school. Example DLM Familiar Text Lesson: <u>Every Day is Different</u>
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<u>What Teachers Do</u>	Teachers work in schools. This text describes what teachers do to help students at school.

ELA.EE.RI.9-10.5

Locate sentences that support an author's central idea or claim.

Initial Precursor | Can draw conclusions based on category knowledge (early inductive reasoning)

General Text Description

Texts include familiar contexts. Routines performed in these contexts and objects associated with routines are described. These objects belong to a broader category, like arts and crafts or pet supplies.

DLM-Specific Text Descriptions

Collection Source Books	Corresponding DLM Book Title	DLM Book Summary
<i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>	<u>Every Day Is Different</u>	Everyone has different things to do on different days. This text describes things people can do during the day, from working to relaxing after school. Example DLM Familiar Texts: <u>Every Day is Different</u>
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<u>Using Manners</u>	People should use manners while they eat. This text gives instructions for eating at the table with good manners [a variation of Table Manners]
<i>All Creatures Great and Small</i>	<u>Winter Time</u>	Winter is one of the four seasons. This text describes what people do, wear, and eat during the winter time.
<i>All Creatures Great and Small</i>	<u>A Day on the Farm</u>	Farmers wake up very early to work on their farms. This text describes a farmer's day at work. Example DLM Familiar Texts: <u>A Day on the Farm</u>

Distal Precursor | Can answer who and what questions about a familiar informational text

General Text Description

Texts include mostly familiar contexts such as home, school, or neighborhood. People, objects, and events are associated with these familiar settings. Words to describe context, people, objects, and events are included in the texts.

DLM-Specific Text Descriptions

Collection Source Books	Corresponding DLM Book Title	DLM Book Summary
<i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>	<u>Friends Are Great</u>	Friends help with many things. This text provides reasons for why having friends is great.
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<u>Using Water</u>	People use water every day. This text describes how people use water.
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<u>At the Theater</u>	You can go to the theater to watch a play. This text describes the roles of people who work hard to put on plays.

ELA.EE.RI.9-10.8

Determine how the specific claims support the argument made in an informational text.

Initial Precursor | Can demonstrate understanding of personal distinction in thought

General Text Description

Texts include mostly familiar contexts such as home, school, or neighborhood. People, objects, and routines/events are associated with these familiar settings. Words to describe context, people, objects, and routines/events are included in the texts.

DLM-Specific Text Descriptions

Collection Source Books	Corresponding DLM Book Title	DLM Book Summary
<i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>	<u>Friends Are Great</u>	Friends help with many things. This text provides reasons for why having friends is great. Example DLM Familiar Text Lessons: <u>Friends are Great</u>
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<u>Using Water</u>	People use water every day. This text describes how people use water.
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<u>At the Theater</u>	You can go to the theater to watch a play. This text describes the roles of people who work hard to put on plays.
<i>All Creatures Great and Small</i>	<u>Winter Time</u>	Winter is one of the four seasons. This text describes what people do, wear, and eat during the winter time.
<i>All Creatures Great and Small</i>	<u>A Day on the Farm</u>	Farmers wake up very early to work on their farms. This text describes a farmer's day at work.

ELA.EE.L.9-10.4.a

Use context to determine the meaning of unknown words.

[Initial Precursor](#) | Can demonstrate understanding of property words corresponding to the objects used during familiar routines

General Text Description

Texts include mostly familiar contexts such as home, school, or neighborhood. The texts describe routines or actions that are associated with familiar contexts and provide details about objects associated with routines.

DLM-Specific Text Descriptions

Collection Source Books	Corresponding DLM Book Title	DLM Book Summary
<i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>	Friends Are Great	Friends help with many things. This text provides reasons for why having friends is great. Example DLM Familiar Text Lesson: Friends Are Great
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	Helen and Annie*	Helen was very sick when she was a baby. Mom and Dad were worried about Helen, so they hired a teacher to help her. The teacher's name was Annie, and she taught Helen how to do things around the house.

ELA.EE.L.9-10.5.b

Determine the intended meaning of multiple meaning words.

Initial Precursor | Can draw conclusions based on category knowledge (early inductive reasoning)

General Text Description

Texts include familiar contexts. Routines performed in these contexts and objects associated with routines are described. These objects belong to a broader category, like arts and crafts or pet supplies.

DLM-Specific Text Descriptions

Collection Source Books	Corresponding DLM Book Title	DLM Book Summary
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<u>Being Nice at Dinner*</u>	Helen was a little girl who could not hear, see, or speak. Helen misbehaved at the dinner table. Helen’s teacher, Annie, taught Helen how to be nice at dinner. Example DLM Familiar Text Lesson: <u>Being Nice at Dinner</u>
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<u>Using Water</u>	People use water every day. This text describes how people use water.
<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<u>At the Theater</u>	You can go to the theater to watch a play. This text describes the roles of people who work hard to put on plays.