SAMPLE TEST
Reading/Literature
2011-2013

GRADE 8

Vocabulary
Read to Perform a Task
Demonstrate General Understanding
Develop an Interpretation
Examine Content and Structure: Informational Text
Examine Content and Structure: Literary Text

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**DIRECTIONS**

Read each of the passages. Then read the questions that follow and decide on the BEST answer. There are a lot of different kinds of questions, so read each question carefully before marking an answer on your answer sheet.

**GRANNY ED’S TEAM**

Read this excerpt from the story *GRANNY ED AND THE LEWISVILLE RAIDERS* to find out how Granny Ed became the coach.

It never occurred to me that Granny Ed was different from other grandmothers. Her name was out of the ordinary but she always said, “If your parents put a handle like Edwinalou on you, you’d prefer a nickname too.” It made good sense to me. She had normal grandmother interests like knitting, baking, and attending my basketball games.

Basketball! I eat and sleep the sport, but right then I wished I’d never heard of it. Our high school team had basketball Trouble. I mean Trouble with a capital T.

Coach Marshall was a super coach, and we had high hopes of finishing first in the district this year. What happened? December second, Coach Marshall had a car accident over by Murphy Junction. He ended up in the hospital with a broken back and will be in the hospital two months—plus a long convalescence. To make matters worse, the only other man teacher in our high school is Mr. LaFrance, who doesn’t know whether you bounce, kick, or bury a basketball. That leaves the Lewisville Raiders coachless.

The team had gathered at our house, as usual, due to Granny Ed’s weakness for feeding hungry ballplayers.

“Men, we’ve got troubles if the principal can’t come up with someone to take Coach Marshall’s place,” Al James said, between huge bites of pizza.
“Wish my dad could help out, but he’s working swing shift at the sawmill,” said Leftie.

“If Grandpa Thor were still living, he would take over,” I added sadly. “He was a great college coach before he died.” The team nodded in sympathetic agreement and respect.

“If we could just get someone to come to the gym and supervise our practices, maybe we could stumble along until a replacement for Coach Marshall is found,” Al said.

“That’s easier said than done. All the teachers are already doubling up on classes” I said, feeling more discouraged every minute.

“Well, gentlemen, if a body is all you need at practice, I can certainly provide that,” Granny Ed spoke from the doorway. “You’re sure not going to let a little problem like this throw a monkey wrench in the Lewisville Raider team, are you?”

There was a long silence. I wanted to sink through the floor. Granny Ed at practice! Oh no! *You’ve really done it this time, Granny Ed, I thought.*

1

How was Granny Ed different than other grandmothers?

A. She enjoyed her grandson.
B. She attended basketball games.
C. She enjoyed knitting and baking.
D. She coached high school basketball.

2

The phrase “throw a monkey wrench in it” means

A. a specific tool.
B. ruin a good situation.
C. a maneuver in basketball.
D. put in a new coach.
3
Which of the following phrases does the author use to foreshadow later events in the story?
A. “Coach Marshall was a super coach.”
B. “Granny Ed was different from other grandmothers.”
C. “Wish my dad could help out.”
D. “Teachers are already doubling up on classes.”

4
From which point of view is this story told?
A. First person
B. Second person
C. Third person
D. Granny Ed’s

5
Which statement from the story best supports that Granny Ed intends to coach the team?
A. “It never occurred to me that Granny Ed was different.”
B. “That leaves the Lewisville Raiders coachless.”
C. “If a body is all you need at practice.”
D. “I wanted to sink through the floor.”

THROUGH A DOG’S EYES

Are dogs really colorblind? Read this article from POPULAR SCIENCE magazine to learn how dogs see things differently than people do.

It’s a mistaken notion that dogs see only in black and white. If however, what you mean by colorblind is that dogs see only a portion of the visible spectrum as compared with what humans see, then yes, dogs are colorblind.

Dogs have two types of color photoreceptors, or cone cells, on their retinas that recognize short and medium-to-long wavelengths of light, corresponding to bluish hues (short wavelength) and red-yellow ones (long wavelength). People, on the other hand, have three types of cone cells that enable us to see the full range of colors that make up the visible spectrum. Since
dogs have only two types of cone cells, the colors they can distinguish are almost identical to the colors a human would see who has red-green colorblindness. Of course, colorblind humans still see many different colors, and scientists think dogs see this range of colors as well.

How do scientists know? One way is to shine beams of colored lights into dogs’ eyes and analyze the spectrum, or pattern, of light that is reflected back. The results are then compared with the pattern produced when the same lights are shined into human eyes.

Another way to study canine vision is to have the dogs “tell” scientists what they see. In one experiment, dogs are shown a series of three lights; in each case, two of the three lights are the same color. With a minimal amount of training, the dogs select with their noses the colored light that is different from the others. By varying the colors of the lights and repeating the process, scientists have determined that dogs see the world in black, white, and shades of gray, with long wavelength (red-yellow) and short wavelength (blue) colors thrown in.

6
This passage refers to “the visible spectrum.” The visible spectrum is best defined as
A. bluish hues of color.
B. a broad number of colors.
C. photoreceptors.
D. medium-to-long wavelengths.

7
The author includes a question in paragraph 3 of this selection. The author’s purpose for this is to
A. let readers know they don’t have to read it all.
B. show that the author is unsure of the exact answer.
C. repeat facts that the reader really needs to know.
D. help draw the reader into the article.
Based on the evidence in this selection, which statement below is accurate?

A. Scientists have an untested theory that dogs are color blind.
B. Scientists perform surgery to study dogs’ eyes.
C. Scientists have evidence that dogs are colorblind.
D. Scientists cannot really tell what dogs can see.

Based on this author’s style of writing, this article was probably written for which audience?

A. Veterinarians who specialize in eye diseases
B. Everyday pet owners
C. Scientists who design experiments
D. Those interested in different kinds of dogs

What is one way to study how dogs see?

A. By analyzing the shape of a dog’s eye
B. By comparing the structure of different dog species
C. By flashing a series of white lights into a dog’s eye
D. By teaching dogs to select colors of light

PACK IT UP

If you’re ever in the market for a backpack, you might want to consider this useful consumer information from CONSUMER REPORTS magazine.

Most kids’ backpacks can easily hold school necessities. Is one pack better than another or are they pretty much equal behind the brand name and the price tag?

To find out, we bought a half-dozen moderately priced packs plus a messenger bag, all reported to be hot sellers. We then asked 18 middle-school boys and girls to check them out. We ran lab tests for durability, water-resistance, and other practical stuff to generate the ratings below.

The kids didn’t favor one backpack over another. But they quickly made it clear that they preferred a traditional backpack to the messenger bag’s single-strap design.
What the Tests Showed

All the backpacks are sturdy enough to withstand daily abuse or a tug-of-war at the bus stop. Water-resistance varies. Most did a good job of withstanding the lab equivalent of a 5-minute shower.

Construction details do matter, to parents if not always to kids. A good pack should have the following features; most of the bags we tested have them:

**Shoulder straps** that are contoured and padded to soften the load.

A **waist belt** to stabilize the pack and transfer weight to the hips.

A **padded or quilted back** or one with mesh fabric to make the bag less sweaty on steamy days.

**Compression straps** on the sides to snug up a partially filled backpack.

Look for multiple **pockets**: small ones for a calculator or cell phone, a key holder, and a concealed interior pocket for cash.

The REI Whitney has a great deal going for it and could even be used for hiking. But at $55, it’s the most expensive backpack in the group. The Kelty Gemini is very versatile and only $35. It’s a CR Best Buy. The Timbuk2 El Ocho messenger bag, $65, proved very sturdy and water-resistant but it lacks a backpack’s assortment of features, which lowered its score in the Ratings.

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11 Which features are designed to help make the backpacks more comfortable for the wearer?
   A. Shoulder straps and compression straps
   B. Quilted back and multiple pockets
   C. Waist belt and compression straps
   D. Quilted back and shoulder straps

12 Based on the ratings chart, which statement is true?
   A. Sturdiness was generally the most impressive aspect of the backpacks tested.
   B. Cost had the most impact on where backpacks ended up in the ratings.
   C. Only one of the backpacks fell below an overall score of “Good.”
   D. Only two backpacks received more than one “Excellent” rating.

13 The least expensive backpack on the list probably falls in the rankings primarily due to
   A. a fair rating in resisting water.
   B. a lack of features and sturdiness.
   C. its nontraditional design.
   D. a lack of appeal to kids.

14 The Timbuk 2 has the lowest rating due to
   A. its cost and its “features” rating.
   B. low kids appeal and cost.
   C. lack of waterproofing and low overall rating.
   D. small size and sturdiness.

HOLD YOUR GROUND!

TAKE ME OUT TO THE BALLPARK by Josh Leventhal has a great deal of information about this all-American sport and its interesting cast of characters. Read this excerpt to learn more about a side of baseball many fans may not know about.

WEATHERMAN AND BOTANIST, chemist and protector, the Major League groundskeeper shoulders responsibilities that reach far beyond cutting grass. The caretakers of baseball’s cathedrals are in a perpetual dance with Mother Nature, watching the weather, testing
new strains of grass or cutting patterns so the grass wears evenly, and maintaining the overall health of the field. Infield dirt and outfield grass need constant care and attention; it is the charge of groundskeepers and their crew to provide a consistent surface.

While fans can see a team’s strategy unfold during the course of a game, what they don’t see can sometimes have a major impact on the outcome. Before the game even begins, groundskeepers can—and do—alter the field to play to the home team’s strengths and undermine those of the visitors. If the home team is having trouble fielding grounders, a groundskeeper might add extra dirt to the infield to slow the ball down, or perhaps let the grass grow a little long along the baselines. The grounds crew for the Detroit Tigers used to soak the area in front of home plate to help keep Ty Cobb’s bunts in fair territory – this came to be known as “Cobb’s Lake.” Some groundskeepers will modify the pitcher’s mound to create a key advantage for the home team, loosening the dirt or packing it down in front of the pitching rubber. Hall of Fame pitcher Catfish Hunter, for example, preferred a soft mound; opposing groundskeepers would pack it down or water it and let the sun harden it before a game. In some ballparks the mounds in the visiting bullpens are at different heights from the one on the field, so as to addle the opposition.

Another common groundskeeping tactic is watering down the base paths to slow down visiting base stealers. The San Francisco Giants employed this maneuver in the early 1960s whenever the Dodgers and speedster Maury Wills came to town. They didn’t always get away with it, however; just before the start of the 1962 playoff between the Dodgers and Giants, umpire Jocko Conlan noticed that the area around first base was excessively wet. He ordered Candlestick Park head groundskeeper Matty Schwab to repair the area, delaying the start of the game for over an hour. What Conlan didn’t notice, however, was that Schwab and Alvin Dark (the Giants manager, later dubbed the “Swamp Fox”) had also overwatered the left side of the infield to make up for the weak Giants infielders. These efforts were not in vain, as the Giants won the series, and Schwab was honored for his contribution.
to the team’s success.

Such tricks, known as “diamond doctoring,” have a long history in the Major Leagues. On game days, umpires and opposing managers must take a close look at the field in search of any unfair inconsistencies in the playing surface. Most of the time, however, groundskeeping is about keeping the infield dirt the way their team likes it, and making sure that the grass is even and healthy. Groundskeepers are constantly combating fungi, diseases and insects that can kill whole sections of a field overnight. They carefully analyze the health of the grass, choose appropriate fertilizers and rehabilitate the field after heavy rains. During the season, it makes for a long day — most groundskeepers work 16 to 18 hours a day.

Dragging the infield during the fifth inning has become a standard part of every groundskeeper’s repertoire. The tradition began with the Reds in the early 1950s. General Manager Gabe Paul noticed that the break in the game meant increased concession sales, and the practice gradually became the norm around the League. In 1968 the Mets GM Johnny Murphy successfully lobbied for a new rule requiring that the infield be dragged every five innings, after a bad bounce in the 24th inning resulted in a loss to the Astros. In some parks, the extra minute or two it takes to drag the infield is an opportunity for on-field entertainment. The Yankee grounds crew, for example, does a choreographed routine to the ’70s disco hit “YMCA” that has become as much a part of a trip to Yankee Stadium as the seventh-inning stretch.

Although it takes a whole crew to properly care for a ball field, a few individuals stand out for their groundskeeping prowess. George Toma, longtime groundskeeper for the Kansas City Royals, is currently the most revered. Beyond his baseball responsibilities, Toma runs the crew for the football Chiefs and has prepared the field for more than 30 Super Bowls. Fenway’s diamond doctor, Joe Mooney, is known for his strict rules; many an unsuspecting reporter or curious tourist has set foot on Fenway’s famous green, only to be barked at by the protective Mooney. In 1999 Heather Nabozny made history as the first female head groundskeeper in Major League baseball, when she was hired to replace 35-year veteran Frank Feneck at Tigers Stadium.
15
The author states that some groundskeepers “stand out for their groundskeeping prowess.” As used here, prowess means
   A. trickery.
   B. honesty.
   C. skill.
   D. dedication.

16
What was Cobb’s Lake?
   A. A famous ballpark
   B. A muddy area
   C. A pitcher’s mound
   D. A skillful bunt

17
Why would mounds of different heights addle or confuse visiting pitchers?
   A. The shorter mounds would make it difficult to throw strikes.
   B. There was a greater chance of being struck by a ball hit by an opposing player.
   C. The pitchers would be distracted by playing conditions they were not used to.
   D. The umpire would call strikes and balls based on the home team’s preference.

18
The author probably wrote the first paragraph because it introduces the
   A. conflict to be developed later.
   B. range of the groundskeepers’ work.
   C. unethical practices occurring in major league baseball.
   D. colorful characters who play the game.

19
The effect the author is trying to create by the phrase “baseball’s cathedrals” in the second sentence is to
   A. suggest a sense of awe and respect for ballparks.
   B. associate the tall buildings with the adventure of being in Europe.
   C. imply that many people spend Sunday afternoons at a ballpark.
   D. appeal to readers who would rather worship outdoors.
THE HARVEST

The following story is part of a longer work entitled THINGS FALL APART by Chinua Achebe. In this scene, the main character of Okonkwo has gone to Nwakibie, an older farmer in his Nigerian village, to make a request.

“I HAVE COME TO YOU FOR HELP,” he said. “Perhaps you can already guess what it is. I have cleared a farm but have no yams to sow. I know what it is to ask a man to trust another with his yams, especially these days when young men are afraid of hard work. I am not afraid of work. The lizard that jumped from the high iroko tree to the ground said he would praise himself if no one else did. If you give me some yam seeds I shall not fail you.”

Nwakibie cleared his throat. “It pleases me to see a young man like you these days when our youth has gone so soft. Many young men have come to me to ask for yams but I have refused because I knew they would just dump them in the earth and leave them to be choked by weeds. When I say no to them they think I am hard hearted. But it is not so. Eneke the bird says that since man has learned to shoot without missing, he has learned to fly without perching. I have learned to be stingy with my yams. But I can trust you. I know it as I look at you. As our fathers said, you can tell ripe corn by its look. I shall give you twice four hundred yams. Go ahead and prepare your farm.”

Okonkwo thanked him again and went home feeling happy. He knew that Nwakibie would not refuse him, but he had not expected he would be so generous. He had not hoped to get more than four hundred seeds. He would now have to make a bigger farm. He hoped to get another four hundred yams from one of his father’s friends at Isiuzo.

The year that Okonkwo took eight hundred seed-yams from Nwakibie was the worst year in living memory. Nothing happened at its proper time; it was either too early or too late. It seemed as if the world had gone mad. The first rains were late, and, when they came, lasted only a brief moment. The blazing sun returned, more fierce than it had ever been known, and scorched all the green that had appeared with the rains. The earth burned like hot coals and
roasted all the yams that had been sown. Like all good farmers, Okonkwo had begun to sow with the first rains. He had sown four hundred seeds when the rains and the heat returned. He watched the sky all day for signs of rain clouds and lay awake all night. In the morning he went back to his farm and saw the withering tendrils. He had tried to protect them from the smoldering earth by making rings of sisal leaves around them. But by the end of the day the sisal rings were burned dry and gray. He changed them every day, and prayed that the rain might fall in the night. But the drought continued for eight market weeks and the yams were killed.

Some farmers had not planted their yams yet. They were the lazy easy-going ones who always put off clearing their farms as long as they could. This year they were the wise ones. They sympathized with their neighbors with much shaking of the head, but inwardly they were happy for what they took to be their own foresight.

Okonkwo planted what was left of his seed-yams when the rains finally returned. He had one consolation. The yams he had sown before the drought were his own, the harvest of the previous year. He still had the eight hundred from Nwakibie and the four hundred from his father’s friend. So he would make a fresh start.

But the year had gone mad. Rain fell as it had never fallen before. For days and nights together it poured down in violent torrents, and washed away the yam heaps. Trees were uprooted and deep gorges appeared everywhere. Then the rain became less violent. But it went from day to day without a pause. The spell of sunshine which always came in the middle of the wet season did not appear. The yams put on luxuriant green leaves, but every farmer knew that without sunshine the tubers would not grow.

Okonkwo remembered that tragic year with a cold shiver throughout the rest of his life. It always surprised him when he thought of it later that he did not sink under the load of despair. He knew that he was a fierce fighter, but that year had been enough to break the heart of a lion.

“Since I survived that year,” he always said, “I shall survive anything.” He put it down to his inflexible will.
20
What is the correct sequence of weather conditions that destroyed Okonkwo’s crops?
A. Drought, heavy rains, more drought
B. Early rains, drought, violent rain
C. Violent rain, drought, late rains
D. Late rains, drought, violent rain

21
Which statement is probably true about future events in this story?
A. Farmers in this village will replace yams with a more reliable crop.
B. Okonkwo’s entire village will struggle to survive in the upcoming year.
C. Nwakibie will demand that Okonkwo pay him back for the yams.
D. All of the villagers will share their crops with each other.

22
Nwakibie says, “As our fathers said, you can tell a ripe corn by its look.” What information is this image giving us about Okonkwo’s character?
A. He looks younger than he actually is.
B. He seems like someone who can handle a challenge.
C. He is very knowledgeable about different crops.
D. He is well respected by the village elders.

23
Which of the following sentences reflects the author’s effort to capture the feel of a particular culture?
A. “It pleases me to see a young man like you these days when our youth has gone so soft.”
B. “They were the lazy easy-going ones who always put off clearing their farms as long as they could.”
C. “Eneke the bird says that since men have learned to shoot without missing, he has learned to fly without perching.”
D. “He knew that he was a fierce fighter, but that year had been enough to break the heart of a lion.”

24
What is the best synonym for the word inflexible as it is used in this passage?
A. Unbending  B. Unremarkable  C. Untested  D. Unbelievable
### Grade 8 Reading/Literature
#### SAMPLE TEST KEY 2011-2013

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<td>24</td>
<td>267.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Likely to meet Grade 8 standards  **Likely to exceed Grade 8 standards