Instructions for Oral Presentation Accommodations

Use the instructions and examples below and on the following pages when providing oral presentation of an assessment to eligible students who have the accommodation documented in an IEP or Section 504 Plan. Any portions of tests that may be read aloud may also be signed for students who require use of sign language. These rules are consistent with text-to-speech functionality for FSA test items in computer-based tests.

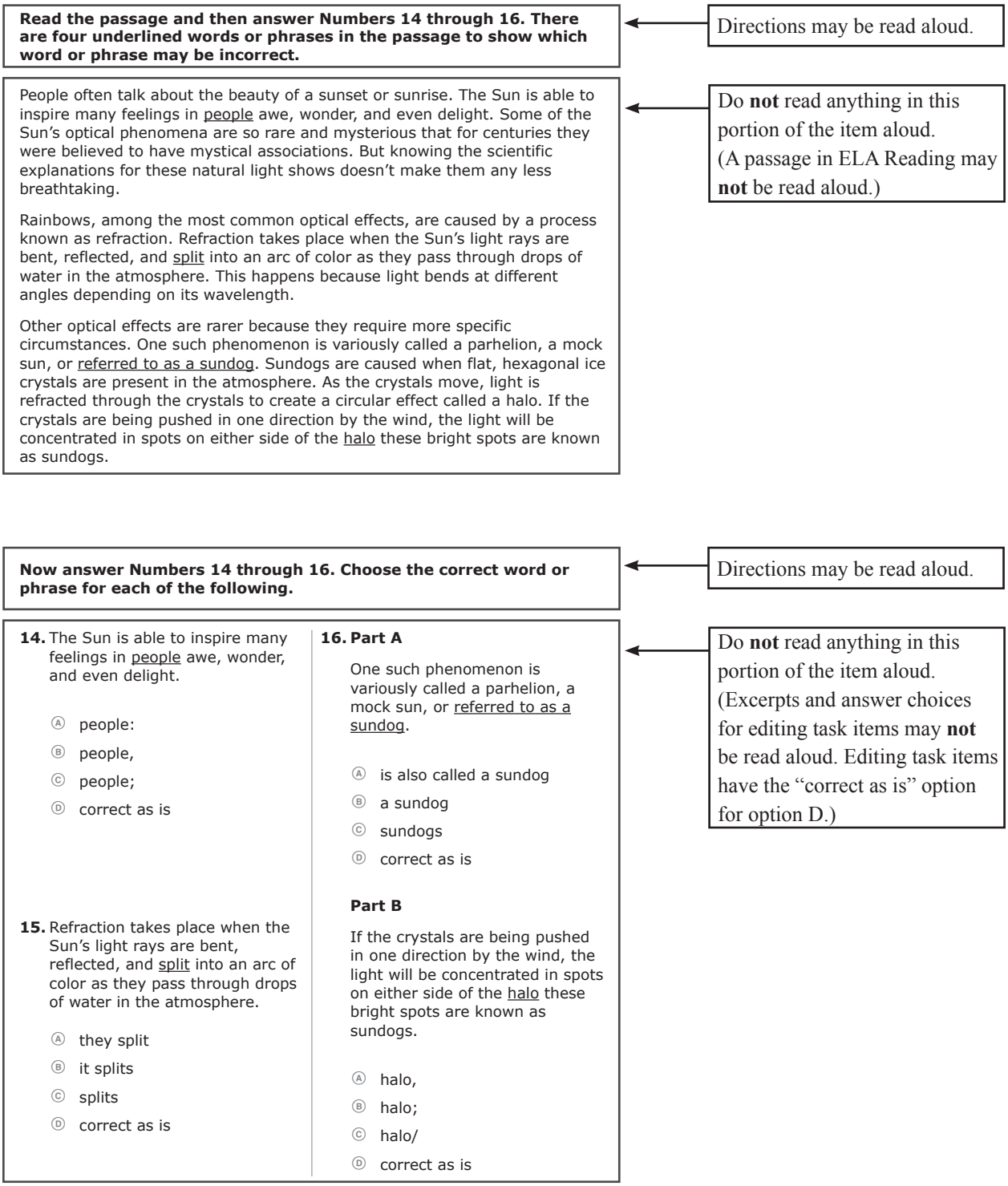
For students with the oral presentation accommodation taking FSA Mathematics or EOCs, all directions, passages, test questions, and answer choices may be read aloud. Charts, tables, illustrations, and graphs may also be read aloud to students with the oral presentation accommodation. The test administrator or proctor may describe the charts, tables, illustrations, graphs, etc. in a manner similar to that which the student would normally encounter in the classroom, but the test administrator or proctor must exercise care not to use inflection that might lead a student to the correct/incorrect response.

For a student to qualify for the unique accommodation that allows auditory presentation of FSA ELA Writing and Reading Passages, the student must be severely visually disabled **and** without tactile or manual abilities; the student may also qualify if he or she is newly blind and has not yet learned braille or the student's disability severely limits his or her ability to learn braille. This unique accommodation must be submitted by the district assessment coordinator to FDOE for approval.

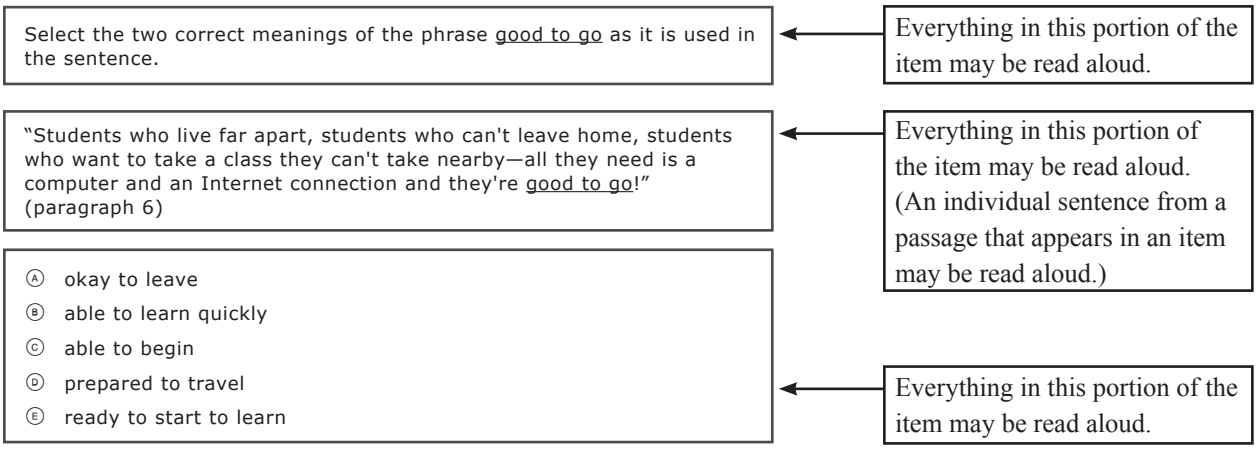
Note: For any portions of tests that may be read aloud or signed for students with disabilities, assistance in heritage language only (not oral presentation) may be provided for students identified as English Language Learners (ELLs).

1. Directions, test questions, and answer choices may be read aloud.
2. Passages may **not** be read aloud, with the exception of students who have been approved for a unique accommodation (see page 129).
3. When passages or excerpts from passages appear within items, the following rules apply:
    - Words, phrases, and individual sentences from passages that appear in the stem or in the answer choices may be read aloud.
    - Portions of passages longer than one sentence that appear in the stem or in the answer choices may **not** be read aloud.
    - Paragraphs from passages (including individual sentences presented together in paragraph form) that appear in the stem or in the answer choices may **not** be read aloud. Only paragraph numbers may be read aloud.
    - Excerpts within editing task choice items, regardless of how long they are, may **not** be read aloud.

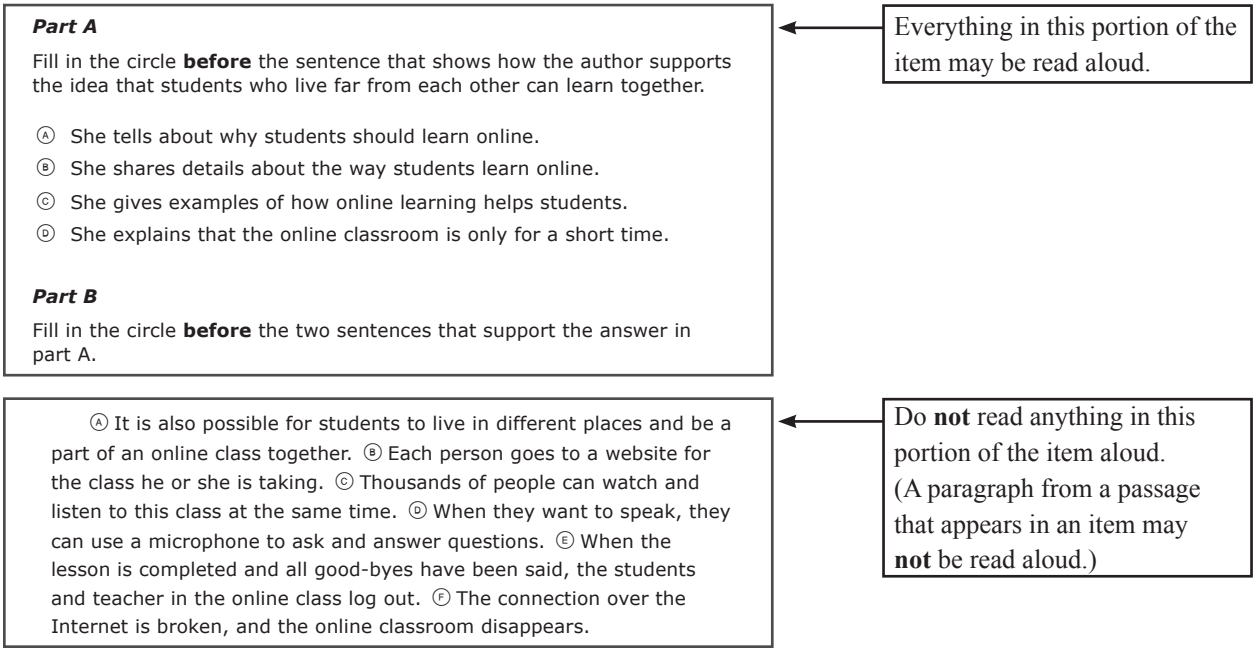
Example:


Read the passage and then answer Numbers 14 through 16. There are four underlined words or phrases in the passage to show which word or phrase may be incorrect.
Directions may be read aloud.
People often talk about the beauty of a sunset or sunrise. The Sun is able to inspire many feelings in people awe, wonder, and even delight. Some of the Sun's optical phenomena are so rare and mysterious that for centuries they were believed to have mystical associations. But knowing the scientific explanations for these natural light shows doesn't make them any less breathtaking.
Rainbows, among the most common optical effects, are caused by a process known as refraction. Refraction takes place when the Sun's light rays are bent, reflected, and split into an arc of color as they pass through drops of water in the atmosphere. This happens because light bends at different angles depending on its wavelength.
Other optical effects are rarer because they require more specific circumstances. One such phenomenon is variously called a parhelion, a mock sun, or referred to as a sundog. Sundogs are caused when flat, hexagonal ice crystals are present in the atmosphere. As the crystals move, light is refracted through the crystals to create a circular effect called a halo. If the crystals are being pushed in one direction by the wind, the light will be concentrated in spots on either side of the halo these bright spots are known as sundogs.
Do not read anything in this portion of the item aloud. (A passage in ELA Reading may not be read aloud.)
Now answer Numbers 14 through 16. Choose the correct word or phrase for each of the following.
Directions may be read aloud.
14. The Sun is able to inspire many feelings in people awe, wonder, and even delight.
Ⓐ people:
Ⓑ people,
Ⓒ people;
Ⓓ correct as is
15. Refraction takes place when the Sun's light rays are bent, reflected, and split into an arc of color as they pass through drops of water in the atmosphere.
Ⓐ they split
Ⓑ it splits
Ⓒ splits
Ⓓ correct as is
16. Part A
One such phenomenon is variously called a parhelion, a mock sun, or referred to as a sundog.
Ⓐ is also called a sundog
Ⓑ a sundog
Ⓒ sundogs
Ⓓ correct as is
Part B
If the crystals are being pushed in one direction by the wind, the light will be concentrated in spots on either side of the halo these bright spots are known as sundogs.
Ⓐ halo,
Ⓑ halo;
Ⓒ halo/
Ⓓ correct as is
Do not read anything in this portion of the item aloud. (Excerpts and answer choices for editing task items may not be read aloud. Editing task items have the "correct as is" option for option D.)

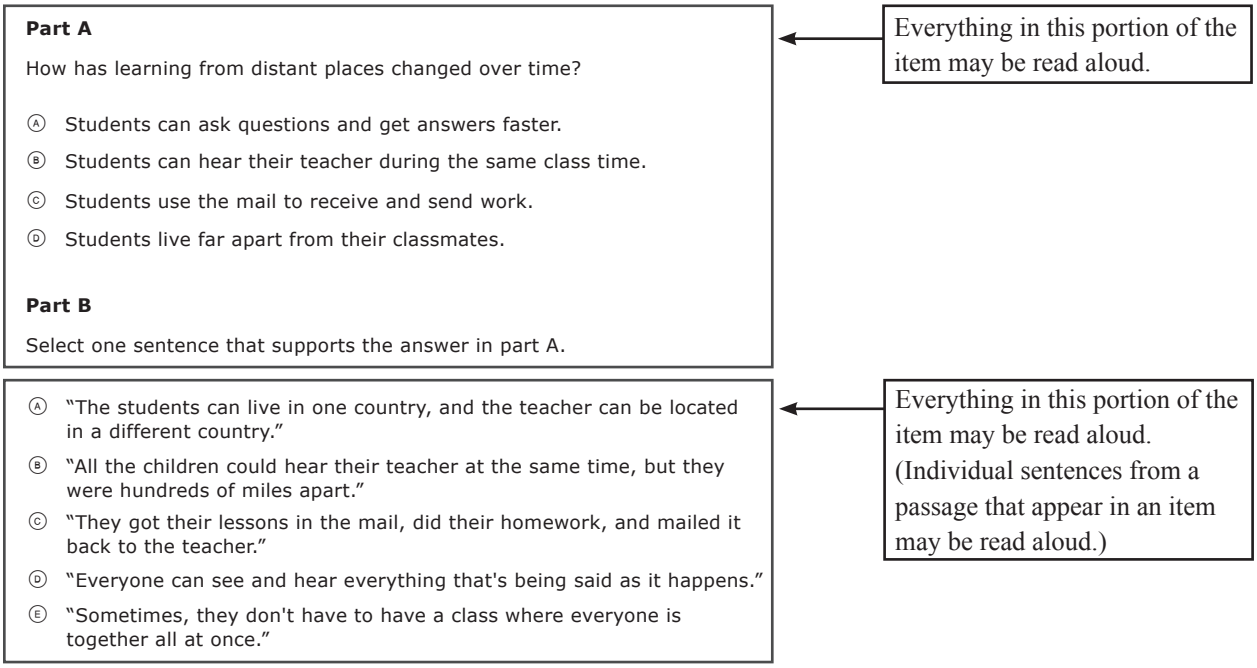
Example:



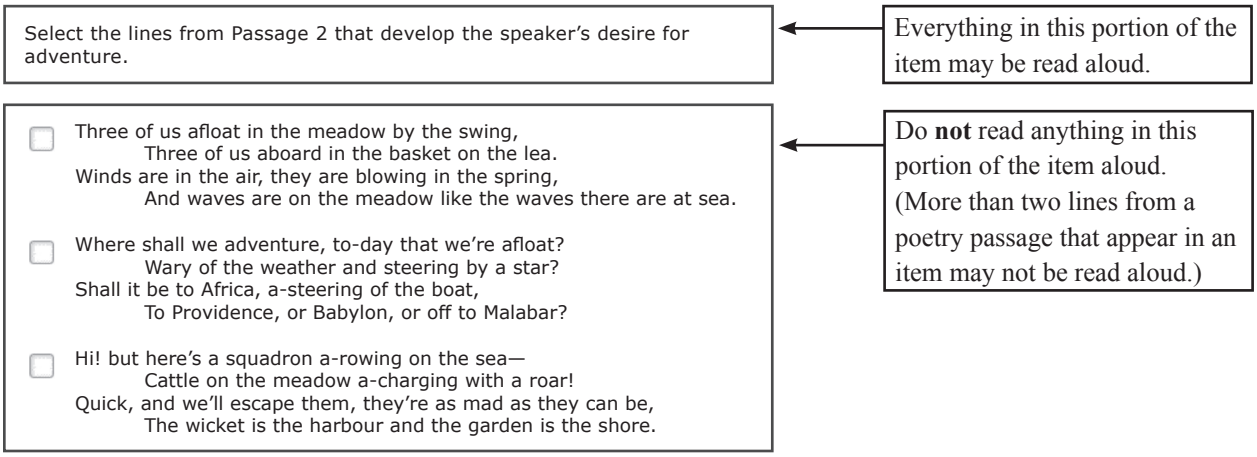
Example:



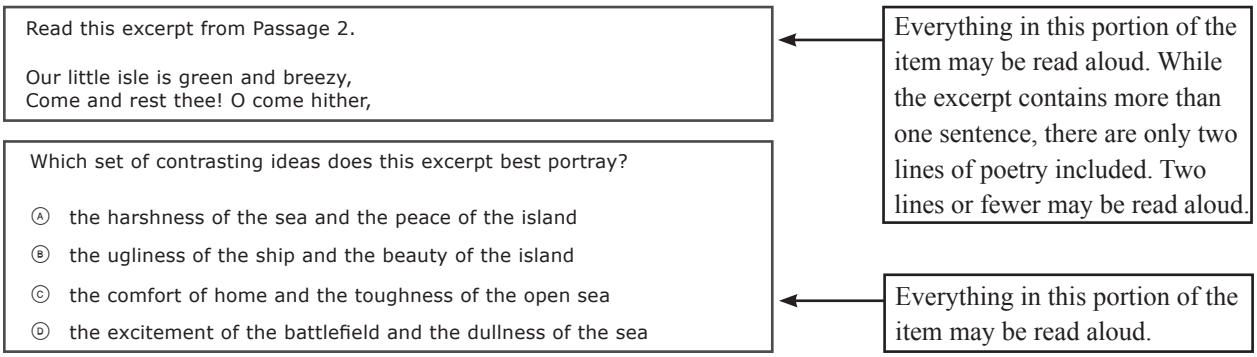
Example:



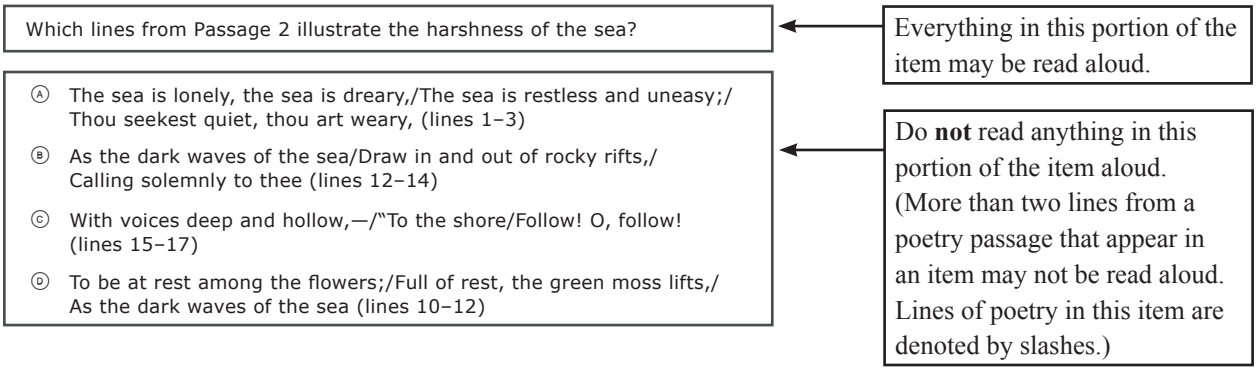
Example:



Example:



Example:

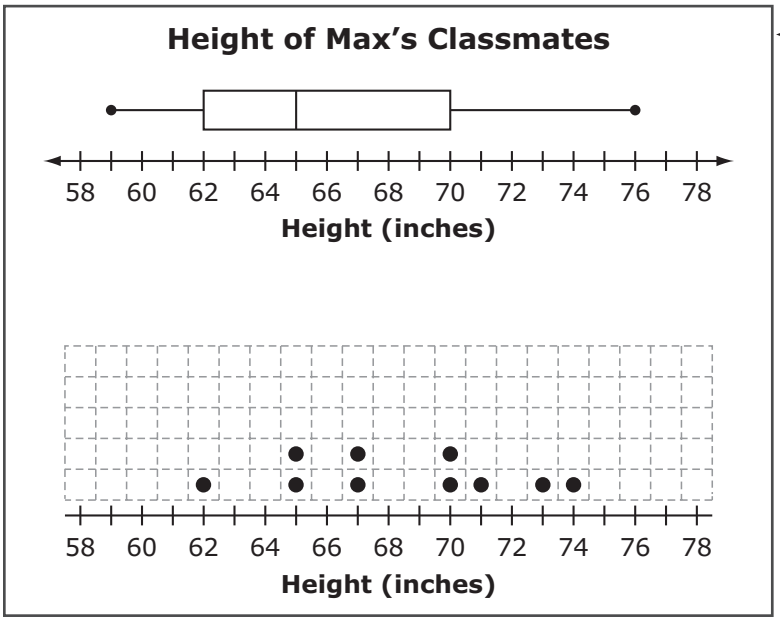


Example:

Max collected data on the height of each of his 20 classmates. The box plot shown represents his data.

Click above the number line to complete the dot plot that could also represent these data.

Everything in this portion of the item may be read aloud.



The graphic should be described as follows: The box plot is titled Height of Max's Classmates. The horizontal line is titled height, inches. The line has a range from 58 to 78 in increments of one. A box is drawn. The left side of the box is located at 62. The right side of the box is located at 70. A vertical line is drawn in the box located at 65. On the left side of the box a line is drawn connecting a point at 59 to the left side of the box. On the right side of the box a line is drawn connecting a point at 76 to the right side of the box.

The horizontal line under the dot plot is titled height, inches. The section of the number line ranges from 58 to 78 in increments of one. One dot is above 62. Two dots are above 65. Two dots are above 67. Two dots are above 70. One dot is above 71. One dot is above 73. One dot is above 74.

Example:

Select the values of *x* that make each equation or inequality true.

	$x = 1$	$x = 2$	$x = 3$
$2x + 5 = 9$	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ
$2x + 5 < 9$	Ⓓ	Ⓔ	Ⓕ
$2x + 5 \leq 9$	Ⓖ	Ⓗ	Ⓘ

Everything in this portion may be read aloud.

The table should be described as follows: A table is shown. The table has three rows and three columns. From left to right the column headings read: x equals one. X equals two. X equals three. From top to bottom the row headings read: two x plus five equals nine. Two x plus five is less than nine. Two x plus five is less than or equal to nine.

X equals one. Two x plus five equals nine. Option A. X equals 2. Two x plus five equals nine. Option B. X equals three. Two x plus five equals nine. Option C.

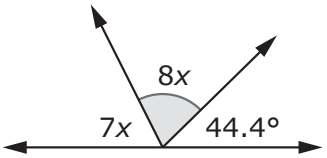
X equals one. Two x plus five is less than nine. Option D. X equals two. Two x plus five is less than nine. Option E. X equals three. Two x plus five is less than nine. Option F.

X equals one. Two x plus five is less than or equal to nine. Option G. X equals two. Two x plus five is less than or equal to nine. Option H. X equals three. Two x plus five is less than or equal to nine. Option I.

Example:

A figure is shown.

Everything in this portion may be read aloud.



The figure should be described as follows: A horizontal line is shown. Two rays extend upward from the horizontal line from a shared point, creating three angles. The angle to the left is labeled seven x. The label in the middle has a shaded angle marker and is labeled eight x. The angle to the right is labeled forty-four point four degrees.

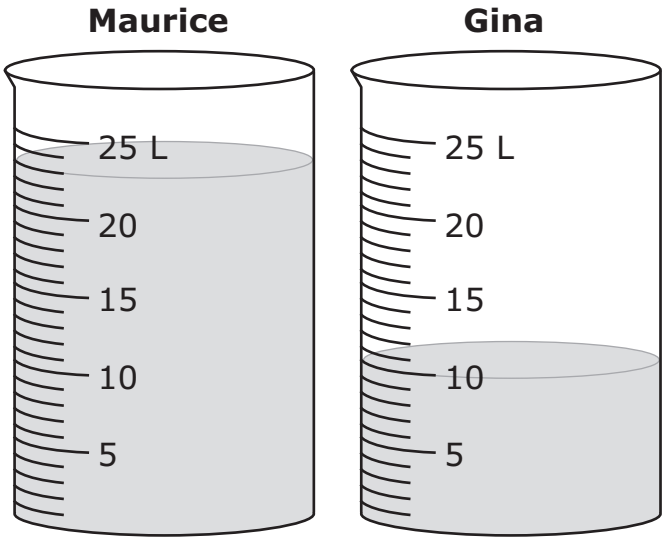
What is the measure, in degrees, of the shaded angle?

Everything in this portion may be read aloud.

Example:

Maurice and Gina each have a container of water, as shown.

Everything in this portion may be read aloud.



The graphic should be described as follows: The left container titled Maurice has marks that are labeled from bottom to top five, ten, fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five liters. Between each of the labeled marks, there are four shorter marks that are not labeled. Water is shown in the container up to the third short mark above the mark labeled twenty. The right container titled Gina has marks that are labeled from bottom to top five, ten, fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five liters. Between each of the labeled marks, there are four shorter marks that are not labeled. Water is shown in the container up to the mark labeled ten.

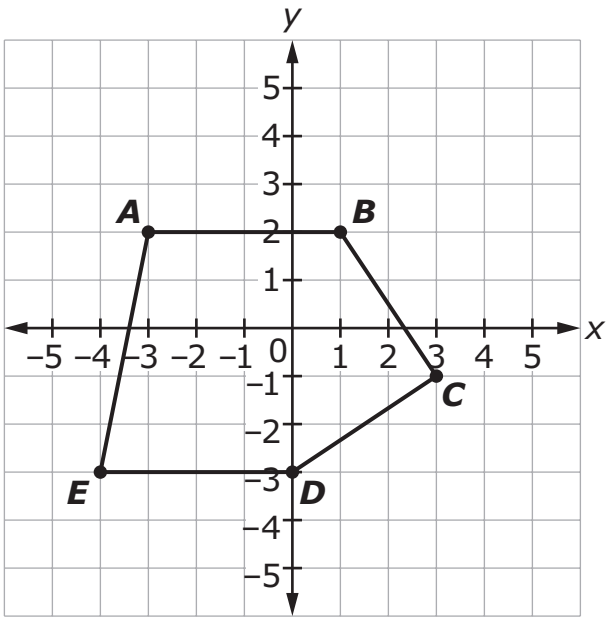
What is the difference, in liters (L), between the amounts of water in their containers?

Everything in this portion may be read aloud.

Example:

Polygon *ABCDE* is shown on the coordinate grid.

Everything in this portion may be read aloud.



The coordinate grid should be described as follows: A coordinate grid is shown. The y-axis ranges from negative six to six in increments of one. The x-axis ranges from negative six to six in increments of one. A polygon is drawn on the coordinate grid. Connecting at point A negative three, two, point B one, two, point C three, negative one, point D zero, negative three and point E negative four, negative three.

What is the perimeter, to the nearest hundredth of a unit, of polygon *ABCDE*?

Everything in this portion may be read aloud.