

纽约州考试计划

NYSESLAT



家长指南



实现卓越的教育成果

New York State English as a Second Language Achievement Test (NYSESLAT) 专门用于对纽约州学校中 K-12 年级的所有在校英语语言学习者进行英语熟练程度的年度评估。这项考试为纽约州和学校提供关于英语语言学习者的英语语言发展情况的重要信息，也是纽约州遵守联邦法律的一个方面，即必须每年评估和跟踪英语语言学习者的英语熟练程度。

本手册用于介绍 NYSESLAT，并说明它如何衡量英语语言学习者取得的进步。在本手册中，您将了解到自己可以如何帮助孩子应对 NYSESLAT 的挑战。

NYSESLAT 概述

NYSESLAT 专门用于衡量身为英语语言学习者的学生的英语语言熟练程度。纽约州教育部是在全纽约州教师的协作下，与考试开发公司 Questar Assessment, Inc. (Questar) 合作开发的此项考试。NYSESLAT 面向 K-12 年级的所有英语语言学习者，每年举行一次。您的孩子在这项考试中的表现将作为判断他/她是否继续被归类为英语语言学习者的依据。考试结果还用于判断需要提供何种程度的语言支持。此外，考试结果也会与纽约的问责制系统结合使用。

根据考试结果，您孩子的英语语言熟练程度将分为四类：初级、中级、高级或精通。根据 Regulations of the Commissioner of Education 第 154 部分的规定，必须使用这种分类来确定需要提供多少英语（第二语言）课程。

第 154 部分是纽约州的法律，它规定必须如何为纽约州的英语语言学习者有效提供授课计划与服务。

提供的 NYSESLAT 分为 6 个年级段：K、1-2、3-4、5-6、7-8 和 9-12。每个年级段有 4 个考试细项，用于评估不同的语言技能：口语、听力、阅读和写作。考试既有选择题，也有开放式问题，后者用于评估学生使用学术英语的能力。

“口语”科目是对每个学生单独进行考试。在“口语”考试期间，学生通过说话来回答问题。学生口头回答的答案由纽约州教师来评分。

“听力”、“阅读”和“写作”科目是分组进行考试。学生回答选择题或写下开放式问题的答案。所有学生书面回答的开放式问题答案都由纽约州教师来评分。

考试科目	选择题	开放式问题		
		书面简答	书面论述	口头回答
口语				✓
听力	✓			
阅读	✓			
写作	✓	✓	✓	

常见问题

我们为何要举行 NYSESLAT？

州和联邦法律要求每年必须对从幼儿园到 12 年级的所有英语语言学习者进行评估，衡量他们在口语、听力、阅读和写作方面的英语语言熟练程度，以评估和跟踪他们在英语熟练程度上每年取得的进步。

NYSESLAT 可帮助学校判断他们必须关注哪些授课标准才能确保本校的英语语言学习者完全具备必要的语言熟练程度，这样才能为课堂教学取得成功做好准备。

考试何时举行？

NYSESLAT 在每年春季举行。

谁将为考试评分？

NYSESLAT 的选择题由机器评分。“口语”考试的问题和“写作”考试的部分问题由纽约州教师评分，这些教师接受过评量学生口头和书面回答的专门培训。

NYSESLAT 的结果有何用处？

考试结果为学生、教师和家长提供客观的报告，说明每个学生在口语、听力、阅读和写作这些英语语言技能方面的强项和弱项。

考试结果有助于判断这些学生在英语语言熟练程度方面是否取得了适当的进步。考试结果还可以帮助学校改善教学方式，使英语语言学习者的英语水平变得熟练。

对残疾学生有没有调整？

考试会根据个人需求进行调整。考试期间会为残疾学生进行调整。这些调整由特殊教育委员会建议，并在每个学生的个人教育计划（IEP）或其 504 部分调整计划（504 计划）中指定。

某些考试部分不允许进行特定调整，因为这些调整会改变考试的衡量目标。例如，不允许为学生读出“阅读”考试科目的内容，因为这部分的考试意图是衡量学生的阅读技能。不允许为非残疾学生进行 NYSESLAT 考试调整。



您如何提供帮助

您可以在帮助孩子提高成绩并为这些考试做好准备方面发挥重要作用。

以下是您可以做的一些事情：

✓ 与孩子的老师交谈。

认识孩子的老师是一种极好的方式，可让您了解孩子在学校的表现。出席家长会和学校活动也是与孩子的老师保持定期沟通的良好方式。

✓ 全年都积极提供支持。

确保孩子到学校可以安心学习、按时到校并完成所有家庭作业。询问孩子在学校的表现，并多给予表扬。

✓ 对考试持积极态度。

让孩子知道您对他/她的能力有信心。说明某些考试题目可能较难，如果其他学生提早完成，也没有关系。让孩子知道以自己的速度继续考试就可以了。

✓ 确保孩子在考试当天身体状况良好。

参加考试需要学生全神贯注，因此，孩子在考试前夜应有充足的睡眠。确保孩子在考试期间吃到营养健康的早餐和午餐。



家长、教师、学生共同努力可以
提高我们学校的成绩。

词汇表

英语语言学习者 (ELL)

具备以下特征的学生：因出生地或祖籍地在国
外导致不会说英语，几乎或完全不能理解和
不能说英语，或者在州批准的 English as a
Second Language (第二语言之英语) 考试中
分数低于州指定的熟练程度。

书面论述

开放式问题的一种类型，要求学生书写较
长的答案，例如故事或小论文。

个人教育计划 (IEP)

针对残疾学生的教育计划。IEP 是对标准
教育计划的修改，其中包含根据学生独特
的学术、社会和行为需求而特别设计的课
程。

选择题

学生选择答案而不是书写答案的一种考
试题。学生从 3 个或 4 个选项中选择正
确的答案。

纽约州关于将英语作为第二语言的学习 标准

州制定的标准，规定英语语言学习者必
须具备怎样的能力和资质才能成功融入
英语学术主流。

开放式问题

学生口头或书面回答问题而不是从印好
的几个选项中选择答案的一种考试题。

口头回答

开放式问题的一种类型，要求学生口头
回答。

书面简答

开放式问题的一种类型，要求学生书写
较短的答案，例如单词或句子。

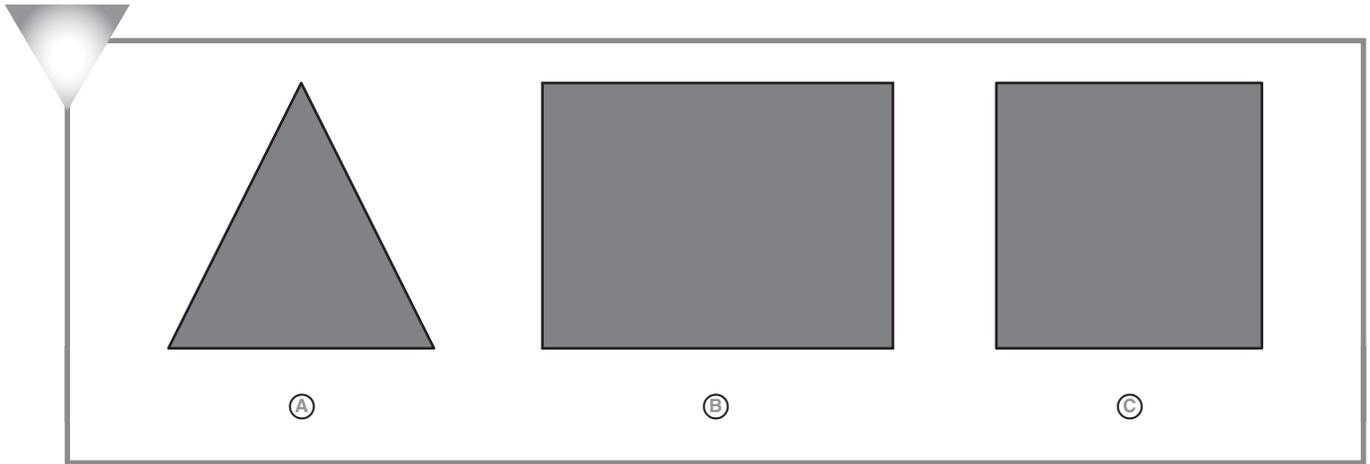
NYSESLAT 问题示例

以下示例说明在 NYSESLAT 的 6 个年级段和 4 个考试科目中出现的问题类型。这些示例问题选自 NYSESLAT 考试样题集锦学生手册，在实际考试之前，可在课堂上使用此手册。可从 <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/assessment/nyseslat/> 上获取 NYSESLAT 考试样题集锦学生手册和相关的指示。

K 年级听力

Examiner says: Listen to the question. Then circle the picture that answers the question.

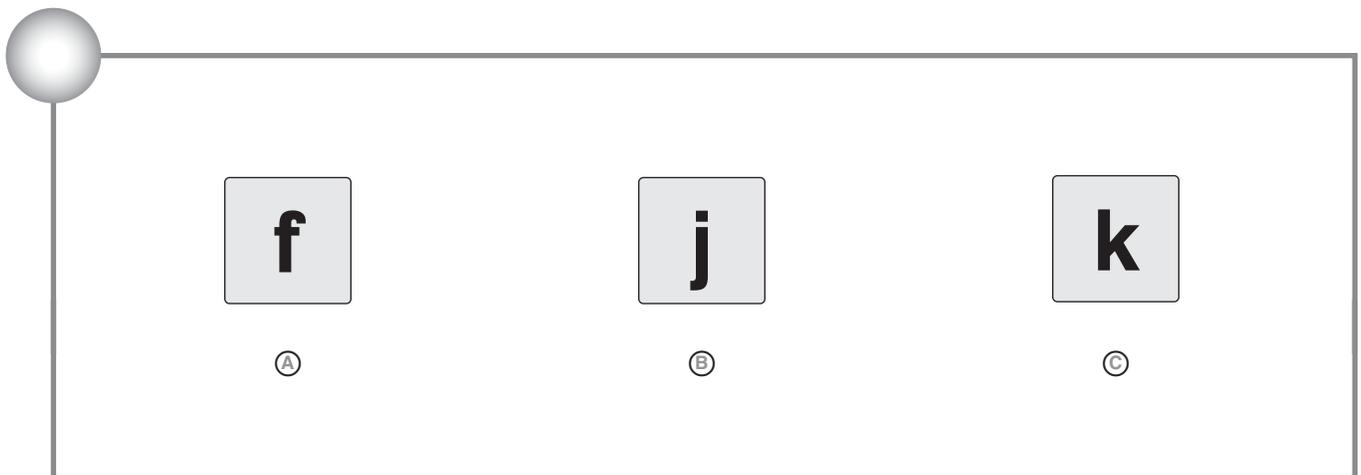
Which picture shows a triangle? . . . Which picture shows a triangle?



K 年级阅读

Examiner says: You are going to listen to a word. Find the letter that makes the *first* sound in the word. Circle the letter that makes the *first* sound.

Which letter makes the *first* sound in the word *jar*? . . . Which letter makes the *first* sound in the word *jar*?



1-2 年级写作

Examiner says: Look at the picture. Listen to the word. Write the word on the line.

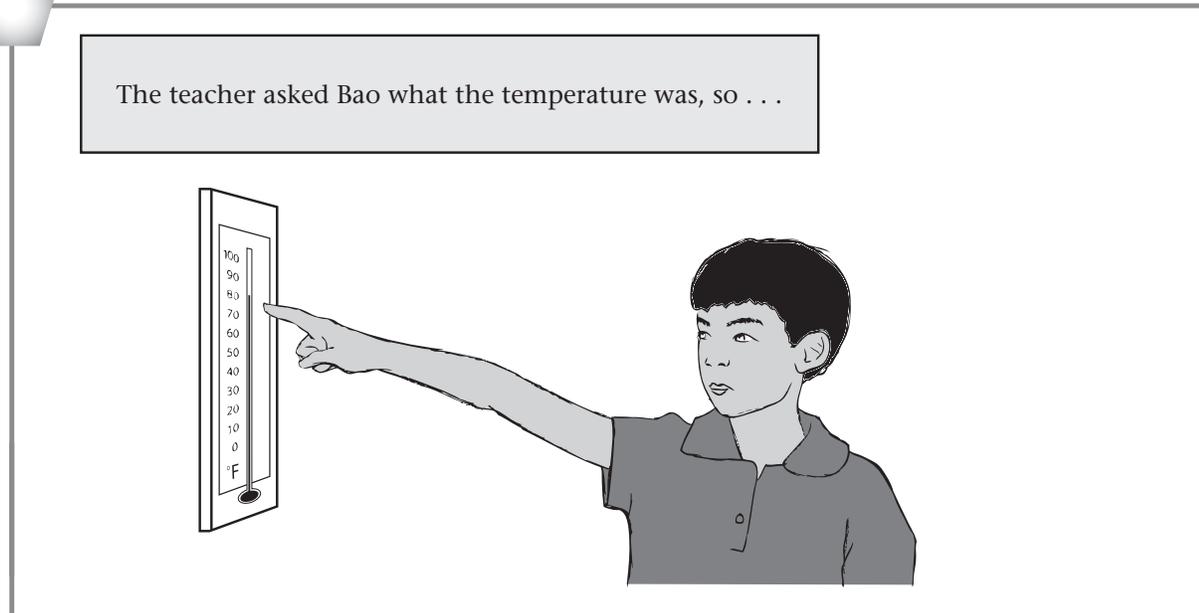
This is a picture of a fire. Write the word “fire” on the line.



3-4 年级口语

Examiner says: Look at the words above the picture, and read them silently as I read them out loud. Then look at the picture and finish the sentence. Use the picture to choose your words.

The teacher asked Bao what the temperature was, so . . .



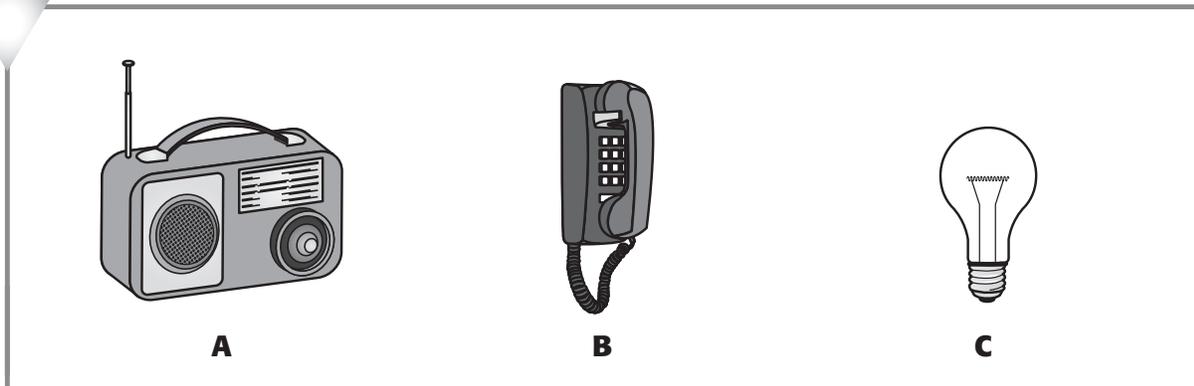
3-4 年级听力

Examiner says: You will hear a brief story or conversation. Then you will hear a question. Find the picture that answers the question. Fill in the correct circle on your answer sheet.

After you hear what the history teacher said, I will ask you a question about what the class will learn today. Now listen.

“All week, we have been learning about important inventions. So far, we have studied inventions like the light bulb and the radio. Today, we will learn about how Alexander Graham Bell helped invent the first telephone.”

Which invention will the class learn about today?



DIRECTIONS

Read the passage. Then answer the questions

Changing Rocks

- 1 Rocks may seem as if they will never change. However, they are always changing. Every day, rocks are broken down by wind, heat, cold, flowing water, or ice. This process is called weathering.
- 2 Weathering happens slowly over time. But weathering eventually breaks rocks down into pieces. Some rock pieces are large, like boulders. Other pieces are small, like pebbles and sand.
- 3 These pieces, big and small, become the building blocks for new rocks. Wind and water move the rock pieces and deposit them in new places. Over time, layers of rock pile up. These layers get pressed together and harden to form new rock. The new rock is called sedimentary rock.

What is the main idea of paragraph 1?

- A** Wind breaks down rocks.
- B** Water moves rocks.
- C** Rocks change constantly.
- D** Weathering happens slowly.

According to the passage, what is true about sedimentary rock?

- A** It is not affected by heat.
- B** It is formed in layers.
- C** It is not affected by weathering.
- D** It is formed quickly.

7-8 年级听力

Examiner says: You will hear a brief story or conversation. Then read the question and answers silently as I read them out loud. Fill in the correct circle on your answer sheet.

You will listen to a teacher talking. Now listen.

“Today we are going to discuss similes. A simile is a type of figurative language that compares two things. It uses the words ‘like’ or ‘as.’ I’m going to read aloud a paragraph from a personal narrative. Listen for similes, and write down any that you hear. Then, get in your groups and discuss what the writer means by these similes and whether you think his use of figurative language is effective or not.”

What will you do with your group?

- A. Copy figurative language
- B. Talk about similes
- C. Listen to a narrative
- D. Read a paragraph

What will you do with your group?

- A** Copy figurative language
- B** Talk about similes
- C** Listen to a narrative
- D** Read a paragraph

7-8 年级写作

DIRECTIONS

Write a paragraph that describes what is happening in the picture. Include as many details as you can. Someone who reads your paragraph should be able to imagine the entire scene.

Before you start writing, look at the picture carefully and think about the following:

- What is the setting?
- Who is the person, and what is she doing?
- What might the person be thinking or feeling?



9-12 年级口语

Examiner says: Look at the picture. Listen to the question about the picture. Then answer the question. Be sure to answer both parts of the question.

What is the man doing, and why do you think he is doing that?

What is the man doing, and why do you think he is doing that?



9-12 年级写作

DIRECTIONS

Read the sentence and look at the underlined part. There may be a mistake. If you find a mistake, choose the correct answer. If there is no mistake, choose *Correct as is*.

The lava flew into the sky as the volcano erupted.

Which answer is correct?

- A** flown
- B** fly
- C** flying
- D** Correct as is

关于更多信息

如果希望了解关于 NYSESLAT 考试计划的更多具体话题，请参阅下列网站：

NYSESLAT 考试计划

<http://www.p12.nysed.gov/assessment/nyseslat/>

州评估办公室

<http://www.p12.nysed.gov/assessment/>

对残疾学生进行考试调整的一般信息

<http://www.p12.nysed.gov/specialed/publications/policy/testaccess/policyguide.htm>

如需更多信息，请发送电子邮件至 emscassessinfo@mail.nysed.gov 与纽约州教育部联系。

您还可以给我们写信：

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