A learning outcome is considered successful for any of these conditions related to the pre- and post-test:

For PK through Grade 2

1 2 3 4 5

A student who pre-tests a score of 1-3 should improve by at least one item on the post-test. A student who pre-tests a score of 4-5 should maintain either score or improve on the post-test.

For Grades 3 – 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

A student who pre-tests a score of 1-7 should improve by at least one item on the post-test. A student who pre-tests a score of 8-10 should maintain a score in that range or improve on the post-test.
8th grade Test
Conflict Resolution in American History

1. According to the Peace Rules, we cooperate _______________ and we listen with an ____________ ________.

2. Assuming that everyone in a certain group thinks and acts alike shows thinking based on:
   - a. hostility.
   - b. stereotypes.
   - c. respect.
   - d. discrimination.

3. Studying immigration to America can help us understand that even with a broad range of diversity among our citizens, we can still work together to:
   - a. create laws to keep peace.
   - b. keep neighborhoods separate.
   - c. conquer the west.
   - d. build unity.

4. One lesson gave these examples of cause and effect:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>year</th>
<th>British acts</th>
<th>Colonist acts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1764</td>
<td>Sugar Act</td>
<td>Protest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1765</td>
<td>Quartering Act</td>
<td>Organized protest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1773</td>
<td>Tea Act</td>
<td>Boston Tea Party</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   We used these examples to discuss:
   - a. conflict resolution.
   - b. conflict mediation.
   - c. conflict styles.
   - d. conflict escalation.

5. Someone other than the disputants makes a decision for them in:
   - a. Mediation.
   - b. Arbitration.
   - c. Negotiation.

6. Which best describes the difference between resolution and reconciliation?
   - a. Resolution is imposed by someone else; reconciliation comes by choice.
   - b. Resolution is a legally binding action; reconciliation is optional.
   - c. Resolution settles the issue; reconciliation helps rebuild the relationship.
   - d. Resolution happens quickly; reconciliation takes a long time.

7. Puritan beliefs show how strong social and religious norms depend on one’s ________________ of what matters in society, morals, and life.

8. The complex issues involved in the Civil War demonstrate how disputes may escalate tragically because of:
   - a. viewpoints and convictions.
   - b. cause and effect.
   - c. north and south.
   - d. right and wrong.

9. The overall process of effective listening involves the verbal skill of:
   - a. arguing one’s views.
   - b. paraphrasing.
   - c. preparing a statement.
   - d. maintaining a calm tone.

10. When opposite sides work to find what they both honestly agree on, we say they seek:
   - a. victory.
   - b. a negotiated agreement.
   - c. reconciliation.
   - d. common ground.
8th grade KEY
Conflict Resolution in American History

1. According to the Peace Rules, we cooperate ___________ (constructively) and we listen with an _______ _______ (open mind).

2. Assuming that everyone in a certain group thinks and acts alike shows thinking based on: (b)
   - a. hostility.
   - b. stereotypes.
   - c. respect.
   - d. discrimination.

3. Studying immigration to America can help us understand that even with a broad range of diversity among our citizens, we can still work together to: (d)
   - a. create laws to keep peace.
   - b. keep neighborhoods separate.
   - c. conquer the west.
   - d. build unity.

4. One lesson gave these examples of cause and effect:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>British Acts</th>
<th>Colonist Acts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1764</td>
<td>Sugar Act</td>
<td>Protest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1765</td>
<td>Quartering Act</td>
<td>Organized protest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1773</td>
<td>Tea Act</td>
<td>Boston Tea Party</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We used these examples to discuss: (d)
   - a. conflict resolution.
   - b. conflict mediation.
   - c. conflict styles.
   - d. conflict escalation.

5. Someone other than the disputants makes a decision for them in: (a, b)
   - a. Mediation.
   - b. Arbitration.
   - c. Negotiation.

6. Which best describes the difference between resolution and reconciliation? (c)
   - a. Resolution is imposed by someone else; reconciliation comes by choice.
   - b. Resolution is a legally binding action; reconciliation is optional.
   - c. Resolution settles the issue; reconciliation helps rebuild the relationship.
   - d. Resolution happens quickly; reconciliation takes a long time.

7. Puritan beliefs show how strong social and religious norms depend on one’s _____________ (perception) of what matters in society, morals, and life.

8. The complex issues involved in the Civil War demonstrate how disputes may escalate tragically because of: (a)
   - a. viewpoints and convictions.
   - b. cause and effect.
   - c. north and south.
   - d. right and wrong.

9. The overall process of effective listening involves the verbal skill of: (b)
   - a. arguing one’s views.
   - b. paraphrasing.
   - c. preparing a statement.
   - d. maintaining a calm tone.

10. When opposite sides work to find what they both honestly agree on, we say they seek: (d)
    - a. victory.
    - b. a negotiated agreement.
    - c. reconciliation.
    - d. common ground.