A Component of the Washington State Assessment System

Social Studies & Educational Technology

Practice Papers Grades 3-5

Assessment

Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction June 2011



Grades 3 – 5 Social Studies + Educational Technology Assessment Practice Set Introduction

Introduction

This Practice Set provides educators with student exemplars for the grades 3 – 5 Social Studies + Educational Technology assessments. We selected each sample to model the range of scoring for this assessment. There are two components that make up the scoring guide for educational technology— Attributes of Educational Technology Standards (checklist) and the Scoring Rubric for Educational Technology.

Attributes of Educational Technology Standards. Teachers will use the *attributes* checklist first to determine the number of **attribute points** the student work can earn. The checklist presents a list of characteristics that should be present in student work which meets the standard. The **GLE**s targeted by the assessment are listed in the left column. Each **attribute name**, such as *Gather Information*, is derived directly from the standards (*Gather information using selected digital resources*). Each attribute has one or more **descriptions** which detail what an at-standard performance looks like (*Selects evidence from a digital source that is related directly to the student task*).

This is different from a typical rubric, which describes various levels of performance. With the checklist, the teacher has only to decide whether or not the work is at standard. If the teacher determines that the work is at standard, then it earns the number of points indicated in the right-hand column. The teacher totals the points.

Scoring Rubric for Educational Technology. In the final step, the teacher uses the **total number of points** earned in the *attributes* checklist to determine the overall level of performance for the assessment. Student work earning no more than five attribute points would represent a below standard (Level 1) performance. Six to eight points meets the standard (Level 2), while student work that earns nine or ten points exceeds the standard (Level 3).

Discussion

We understand that that this type of scoring may be new for many teachers; however, there are several compelling reasons why the assessment development group selected this tool over a traditional rubric.

First, many of the educational technology standards represent skills. As such, a student can demonstrate the skill or they cannot—there is no "better or worse than." It did not make sense to scale the point scoring for the attributes, and the assessment development group decided not to quantify performance in terms of the number of times a student could demonstrate the skill. This is also why there are three performance levels instead of four.

A checklist format that describes the *attributes* is an efficient tool for teachers. There is only one decision involved for each attribute—is the work at standard?—instead of several decisions about quality. The tool also allows for cleaner scoring as the teacher need only consider **one attribute at a time**. This is unlike many rubrics, which have multiple attributes within a single cell. A student's work might reach various targets within a column or row, so the teacher must synthesize the score. With the *attributes* checklist and *scoring rubric* tool we provide for the educational technology standards, teachers will be able score consistently across student work.

Review the Scoring Guide carefully (next two pages) and then the exemplars. Score each sample before using the annotations to review your choices and options for student feedback. Although the samples are for fourth grade work, the same scoring tool applies to all of the social studies + educational technology assessments for grades 3 - 5.

Grades 3 – 5 Social Studies + Educational Technology Assessment Scoring Guide

Directions: Each of the *attribute names* below represents part of an educational technology standard. These are followed by *descriptions* of student performance which meet the standard. If the student work provides evidence of meeting the standard, it earns the *points* shown in the final column. Total the points and then compare to the *Scoring Rubric* to determine the overall level of performance.

We use the term *digital* to refer to tools and information that do not exist in a physical form. Computer software, Web sites, online databases, pod/vodcasts and pages from an eReader are just a few examples.

GLE	Attribute Name	Attributes of Educational Technology Standards Description	Points
	Attributes for GLE 1	.3.2 should be scored for artifacts related to the research process	only.
1.3.2	Gather Information	Selects evidence from a digital source that is directly related to the student task.	1
		Selects evidence from an additional digital source(s) directly related to the student task.	1
	Organize Information	Uses digital tools to organize information directly related to the topic. For example, Word, Webspiration, MindMeister, Wallwisher	1
		Labels two or more categories based on important characteristics. <i>Scoring Note:</i> This point can only be earned if the student has used a digital tool to organize information.	1
		Uses categories to sort data and information. <i>Scoring Note: This point can only be earned if the student has used a digital tool to organize information.</i>	1
	Record Sources	Records digital source(s) during research. Must include title, author (if known), and type of resource.	1
	Attributes for GLE	E 1.3.3 should be scored for artifacts related to the final product of	nly.
	Ethical Use	Puts results of research into own words.	1
1.3.3	Synthesize Information	Combines information collected from digital sources to create a presentation or product.	1
		All elements (for example, text, audio, graphics) in the final digital product directly relate to the student task.	1
	Copyright Issues	Properly cites all digital sources within the final product.	1
ТОТА	L		10

Attributes of Educational Technology Standards

Grades 3 – 5 Social Studies + Educational Technology Assessment Scoring Guide

Performance Description	Points
A Level 3 response exceeds the standards and reflects that a student can demonstrate knowledge and ability beyond the requirements for Educational Technology GLEs 1.3.2 and 1.3.3.	9 - 10
A Level 2 response meets the standards and reflects that a student understands and is able to perform GLE 1.3.2 <i>Locate and organize information from a variety of sources and media</i> and GLE 1.3.3 <i>Analyze, synthesize, and ethically use information to develop a solution, make informed decisions, and report results</i> BY using technology to develop a paper or presentation.	6 - 8
A Level 1 response reflects that a student is still working toward meeting GLEs 1.3.2 and 1.3.3.	0 - 5

Scoring Rubric for Educational Technology

The Social Studies Rubric for this CBA can be found here: http://www.k12.wa.us/SocialStudies/CBAs/elementary.aspx.

То	Citation for an Internet Article (Required) pic:
	Works Cited Information Internet Articles
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How to put it all together: (Note: Use punctuation exactly as it is below. If some of the information is missing, just move on to the next item. Remember to indent *all lines following the first line*. Dates are written as day month year (10 Nov. 2006).

Last name, First name Initial. "Title of the page." Title of Entire Site or Larger Work. Date Document was written or updated. Date of access. <URL of homepage>.

Why they came to America:	How they came to America:
1	1. In 1792 Jefforson
	had all eady started
2	2. They under stores
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3	3. The route followed
	West across the
History:	Challenges they faced:
1. Jefferson'sprivato	1
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	Citation for a Book (Required) Topic: LEWS and Clark Expedition	Ρ1
Author:	Title:	
City of Publication:	Publication Company:	

Copyright Date:

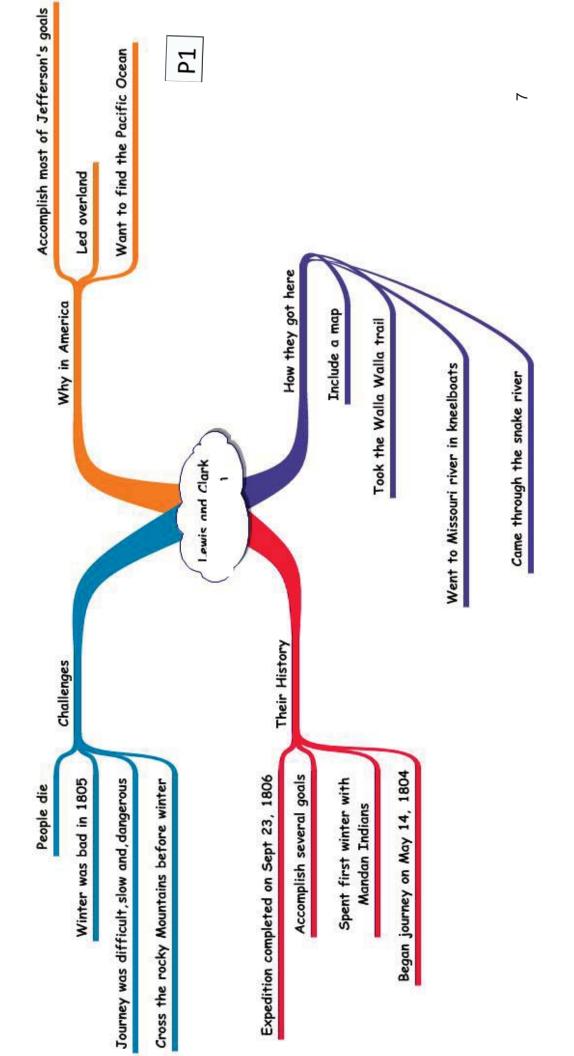
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Lastname, Firstname Initial. Title of Book. City of Publication: Publisher, Copyright

Date. Why they came to America: How they came to America: 1. 1. 2. 2 NA 3. 3. P 1 History: Challenges they faced: 1. 1 2 In 3. 3. 6

Lewis and Clark Expedition

- I. Why in America
 - A. Accomplish most of Jefferson's goals
 - B. Led overland
 - C. Want to find the Pacific Ocean
- II. Their History
 - A. Expedition completed on Sept 23, 1806
 - B. Accomplish several goals
 - C. Spent first winter with Mandan Indians
 - D. Began journey on May 14, 1804
- **III.** Challenges
 - A. People die
 - B. Winter was bad in 1805
 - C. Journey was difficult, slow and, dangerous
 - D. Cross the rocky Mountains before winter
- IV. How they got here
 - A. Include a map
 - B. Took the Walla Walla trail
 - C. Went to Missouri river in kneelboats
 - D. Came through the snake river



Lewis and clark Expedition Beins and clark came to america to accomp most of gefferson's goal & La redthe Jefferson Wanted Lotofind the Pacific ocean Sotheycaneross. 2) Lewischiddark Beganthere Jouwey on may 14 18on toget to the Pacific occeane Lowisand clarkhadtospenthere First Winter With Mandan IndianseLewisandclark hadto accomplishs everloous The Expedition endonsept23, 1806 because the founditare ready. Dreopledieonthewaythere. In 1800 There was a bad Wint =ir because the wether was really cold, Wen Lewisand Clark Ware traveling the Journey wasdifficult Slow and dangerous if Lewisand dark. Did not crossy ne Rocksymoutaintheywilldir, Lewisand clark Took the Walla Walla all to get closen to the Ve. Lewisanaciank

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Lewis and Clark Expedition



Lewis and Clark Expedition

- <u>— Why in America</u>
- Their History

by

- Challenges
- How they got here



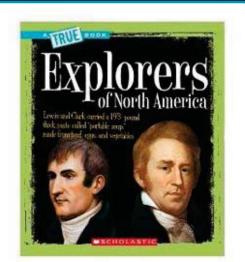
Why in America



- Want to find the Pacific Ocean
- Led overland
- Accomplish most of Jefferson's goals

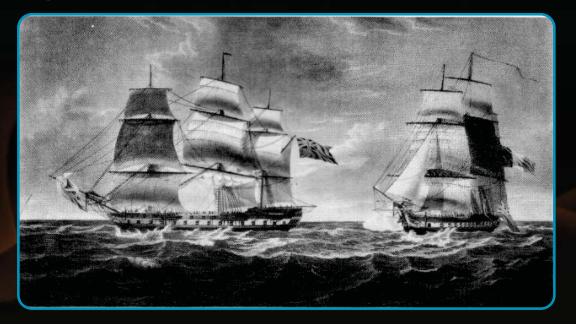
Their History

- Expedition
 completed on Sept
 23, 1806
- Accomplish several goals
- Spent first winter with Mandan Indians



Their History

 Began journey on May 14, 1804



Challenges

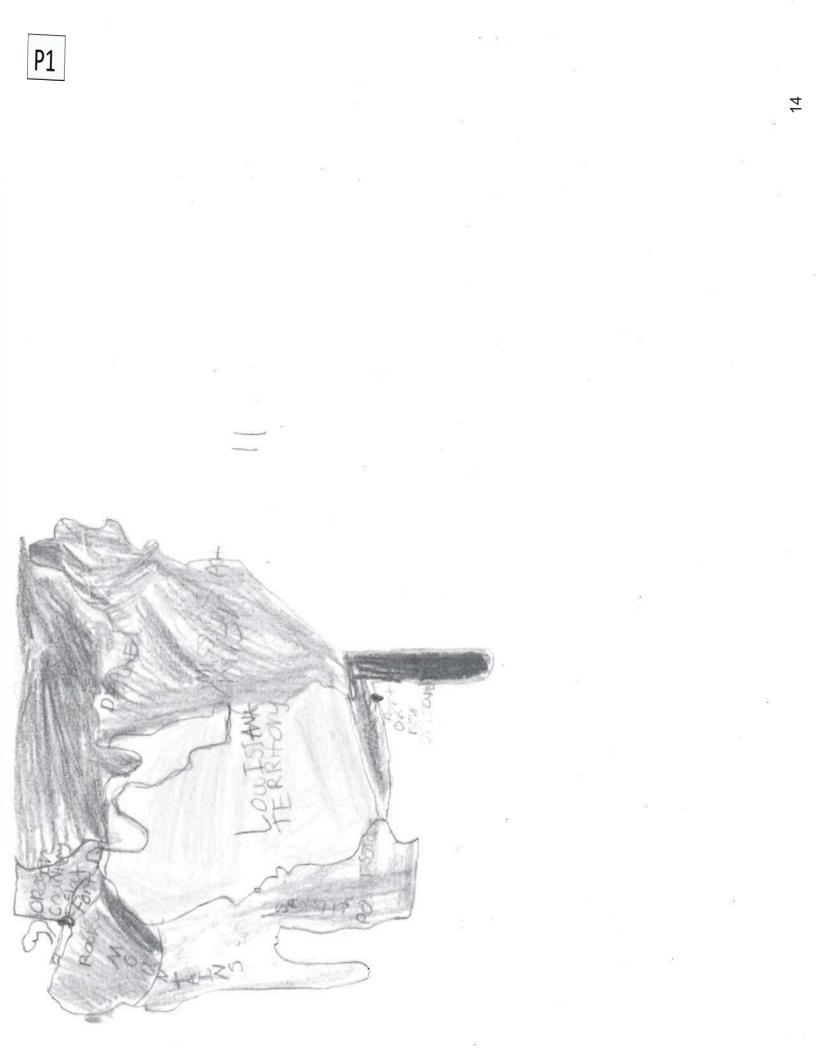
- People die
- Winter was bad in 1805
- Journey was difficult,slow and, dangerous
- Cross the rocky
 Mountains before
 winter



How they got here

- Include a map
- Took the Walla Walla trail
- Went to Missouri river in kneelboats
- Came through the snake river





State the problem: smoking

How does the policy or law attempt to solve the problem? it can kill people quicker **Or:** <u>How is the policy or law enforced?</u> it can cause canneer

Groups involved in the law-making process:	Describe involvement:
teenagers	some teenagers smoke
adults	some adults smoke, too
children	they can get sick from peope that do smoke

Do you agree with the law? yes

Explain how the law or policy promotes a right or democratic ideal with one or more supporting details.

smoking is bad for your health so if your parents smoke, that doesn't mean you should

Sources (at least 2)

Title: RCW 70.160.075

Smoking prohibited within twenty-five feet of public places or places of employment --

Application to modify presumptively reasonable minimum distance.

Author: WA state	Type of source (book, Web site): website
Date published: November 8, 2005	Publisher: WA state

Notes (What did you learn there?):

Smoking is prohibited within a presumptively reasonable minimum distance of twenty-five feet from entrances, exits, windows that open, and ventilation intakes that serve an enclosed area where smoking is prohibited so as to ensure that tobacco smoke does not enter the area through entrances, exits, open windows, or other means. Owners, operators, managers, employers, or other persons who own or control a public place or place of employment may seek to rebut the presumption that twenty-five feet is a reasonable minimum distance by making application to the director of the local health department or district in which the public place or place of employment is located. The presumption will be rebutted if the applicant can show by clear and convincing evidence that, given the unique circumstances presented by the location of entrances, exits, windows that open, ventilation intakes, or other factors, smoke will not infiltrate or reach the entrances, exits, open windows, or ventilation intakes or enter into such public place or place of employment and, therefore, the public health and safety will be adequately protected by a lesser distance.

Is this source trustworthy? How do you know?

yes, because it informs peple that they should stop smoking

Why is the information in your notes useful?

hey are because now i know to tell people to stay awa from windows when they smoke

Title: RCW 28A.600.480

Reporting of harassment, intimidation, or bullying -- Retaliation prohibited -- Immunity

Author: WA state	Type of source (book, Web site): website
Date published:	Publisher: WA state

Notes (What did you learn there?): (1) No school employee, student, or volunteer may engage in reprisal, retaliation, or false accusation against a victim, witness, or one with reliable information about an act of harassment, intimidation, or bullying.

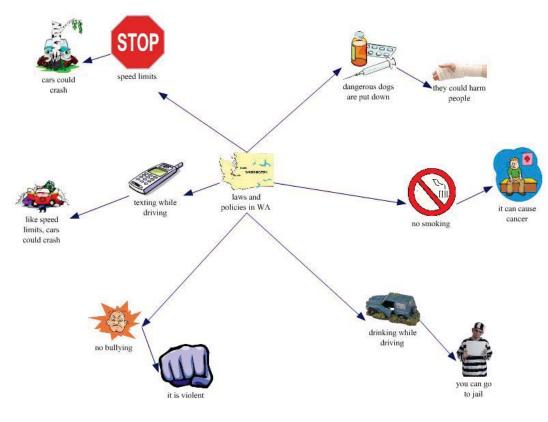
(2) A school employee, student, or volunteer who has witnessed, or has reliable information that a student has been subjected to, harassment, intimidation, or bullying, whether verbal or physical, is encouraged to report such incident to an appropriate school official.

(3) A school employee, student, or volunteer who promptly reports an incident of harassment, intimidation, or bullying to an appropriate school official, and who makes this report in compliance with the procedures in the district's policy prohibiting bullying, harassment, or intimidation, is immune from a cause of action for damages arising from any failure to remedy the reported incident.

Is this source trustworthy? How do you know? it tells you that buulying is violent

Why is the information in your notes useful? now i can tell an adult to stop the bullying

Title:		
Author:	Type of source (book, Web site):	
Date published:	Publisher:	
Notes (What did you learn there?):		
Is this source trustworthy? How do you know?		
Why is the information in your notes useful?		



laws and policies in WA

- I. no bullying
- A. it is violent
- II. drinking while driving
- A. you can go to jail
- III. dangerous dogs are put down
- A. they could harm people
- **IV. speed limits**
- A. cars could crash
- V. no smoking
- A. it can cause cancer
- VI. texting while driving
- A. like speed limits, cars could crash

Citation for a Book (Required) **P**3 **Topic:** Author: Title: \/ DCP City of Publication: Publication Company: Copyright Date:

How to put it all together: (Note: Use punctuation exactly as it is below. If some of the information is missing, just move on to the next item. Remember to indent *all lines following the first line*. Dates year (2006).

Lastname, Firstname Initial. Title of Book. City of Publication: Publisher, Copyright

Date. Why they came to America: How they came to America: 1. The 1. Joncone 2. 2. Some 3. 3. need grow crops. 0 History: Challenges they faced: 1. 0 1. bneo b trail 2. Pinneers penan 2. averland and SACOC DIFAN Country. thail 3. In 1837, Many Reorie 3. United the MA. a

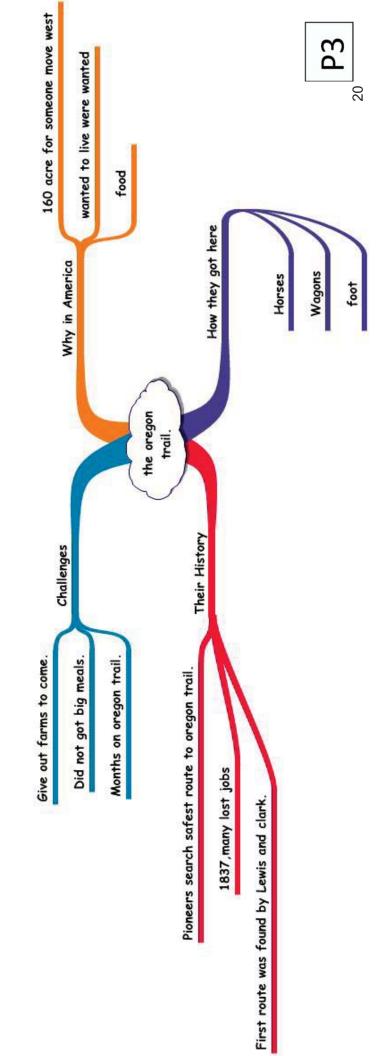
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Citation for an Internet Article (Required)	P3	n ⁽⁹⁾
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Works Cited Information		
Internet Articles		
Author of Article: Steve Boetteber Title of Page or Document: The Oregon	trail	
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Last name, First name Initial. "Title of the page." Title of Entire Site or Larger Work. Date Document was written or updated. Date of access. <URL of homepage>.

Why they came to America:	How they came to America:
1	1
2	2
3	3
History:	Challenges they faced:
1. The oregon trailwas Mosh more then a Pathway to the State Storegon.	1.
2	2
3	3
	-5



Ρ3 the Oregon trail Pioneers & Settelers Came here Cause they would get 160 acre for someone to move west. ioneers & Settleters also come to America to live were they wanted. They also move here for more Oceans aspeacially the farmers no heed to grow crops. Some Pioneers & Sellors Could not get nothing to travel So went by foot. lots Started Coming by Wagons. little Came by horses. One of Pioneers History is the first overland route from Saint louis to Pacific ocean Was found by lewis i Clark. Early Pioneers began searching for the Shortest, quickest, Safest route through the Oregon country. In 1837, Many Reople but their jobs when a economic depression wit the United States.

he Oregon trai One of their Challenges was they had to give out their homes and form to go through the oregon trail. Also they did't got big meals when they were on the Oregon trail. Hardest Part was they took months on the Oregon trail. reed to anow crops Lambert, D. and Lambert, L. Washington Past and Presente East Wenatchees Directed Media, 1998. of is the first overland route a Liter Oregon and market not seen and real of good from

22

The Oregon Trail.

by

Tthe oregon trail.

- Why in America
- Their History
- Challenges
- How they got here

Why in America

- 160 acre for someone move west
- wanted to live were wanted
- ⊜ food



Their History

- Pioneers search safest route to oregon trail.
- 1837, many lost jobs
- First route was found by Lewis and clark.

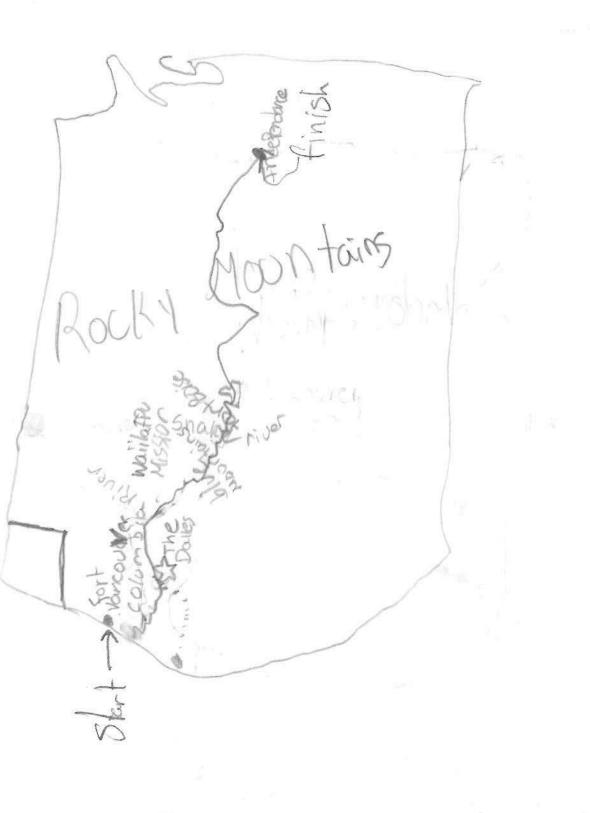
Challenges

- Give out farms to come.
- Did not got big meals.
- Months on oregon trail.

How they got here

- Include a map
- Horses
- Wagons
- ⇔ foot

Ρ3



26

<u>Citation for a Book (Required)</u>	D/
Topic:	۲4
Author: Dalchamber Title: Washigton Pastand Preser	H
City of Publication: East Wayara Publication Company:	
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Why they came to America:	How they came to America:
1. tostavtaNew	
2. Came Bream	2. Withan OX
3	3
History:	Challen and the Chall
1. Theispeople wanted to Staffanew Life him	Challenges they faced: 1. <u>Proneers when inf</u>
2. Dooppioners beganther Tourneyontheorych	2. Som cpeople Las
3. 500,000 proners heard West during medreus Myration.	3. Proneets souther home's and farm's.

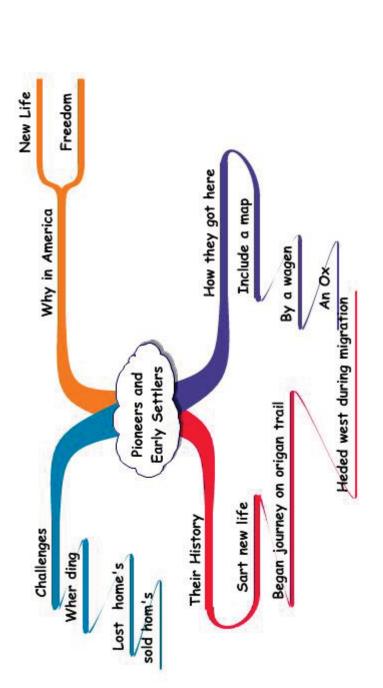
Pioneers and Early Settlers

- I. Why in America
 - A. New Life
 - B. Freedom
 - C.
- II. Their History
 - A. Sart new life
 - 1. Began journey on origan trail
 - a. Heded west during migration

III. Challenges

- A. Wher ding
- 1. Lost home's
 - a. sold hom's
- IV. How they got here
 - A. Include a map
 - 1. By a wagen
 - a. An Ox

I. Start n



P4

29

Ρ4

Proneers wanted new life for their amily. alsow because they anted reedom for their families est ploneers began their fourney, on the olloan trall del tuest during Mohers where ding Lots. ploneers lots there how 1 their va some ann hey lame with a wayen. with an ex, most set ther farmers, miners, loul hers or logers they had to clear the forest, then plant Tope in 1877, the hell ernnigt passed the esect land act. Meny Ittley moved to estern Washington to get this lando Sources Lambert, D. and Lambert, L. Washigton Pastand Present East Wanat chee; Director Mcdiginggy



	54	P5
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	Author: Dall and Laun Paritie:	Nashington Past and Progent
	City of Publication:	Aublication Company: Drected Milder
	Copyright Date: 1998	
12	How to put it all together: (Note: Use punctuation exactly a move on to the next item. Remember to indent all lines follow	as it is below. If some of the information is missing, just wing the first line. Dates year (2006).
	Lastname, Firstname Initial. <i>Title of Book</i> . City of Publicatio Date.	
	Why they came to America:	How they came to America:
	1. Many from Wester Washington	1. Val
	2. Some went to other parts OF the	2
2	3	3
Wha+	History:	Challenges they faced:
in their	1	1
past	2	
		2
	3.	
~		3

32

Citation for an Internet Article (Required)	P5
Topic:	
Works Cited Information	
Internet Articles	
Author of Article: 9419 1018 Title of Page or Document:	
Title of Site: BCCAL terna tv Date Document was written: UNKNOWN	
Date you visited the site: 12-14-10 URL: ht-pl/wwwd.hawaii. odu	1
How to put it all together: (Note: Use punctuation exactly as it is below. If some of the information is missing, just move on to the next item. Remember to indent all lines following the first line. Dates are written as day month year (Nov. 2006)	tory.
Nov. 2006).	the HM

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Why they came to America:	How they came to America:
1	1
2	2
	2
3	3
History:	Challenges they faced:
1. about 9,000 Japanese and Japan had a war	1. The Japanese had already sufferd some
2. A merica's mid-19th centry manifiest desting	2. The boom of Hawlon
3. In 1900 the United	3
or wars	

P5

Japenese immigrants

Why in America

A Taken to fairgrounds

B. other parts mountains

& Some less quality

II. Their History

1 9.000 had a war

B. Americas mid century

Q. USA sent troops

IN. Challenges

AX The japenese suffered

B. The boom hawiaan

Q. Suffered perssucutionn segregation

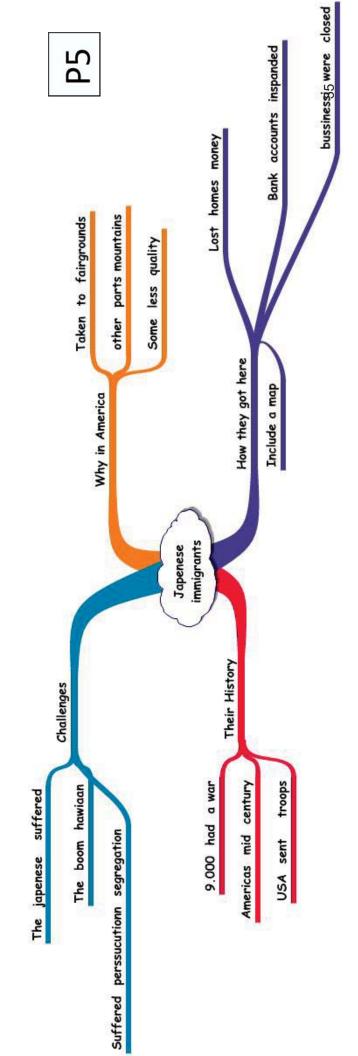
IV. How they got here

A. Include a map

B. bussinessi were closed

C. Bank accounts inspanded

D. Lost homes money



Uapenece immigrants

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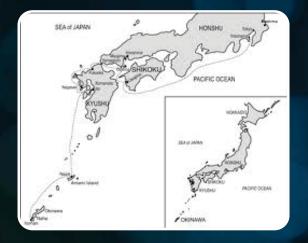
Japanese Immigrants





Japanese immigrants

- Why in America
- Their History
- Challenges
- How they got here



38

Why in America

- Taken to fairgrounds
- Other parts mountains
- Some less quality



- 9.000 had a war
- Americas mid century
- USA sent troops





Challenges

- The japanese suffered
- The boom hawiaan
- Suffered perssucutionn segregation



How they got here

- Include a map
- bussinessi were closed
- Bank accounts inspanded
- Lost homes money



P5

