

NEW YORK STATE COMPONENT RETEST

ENGLISH COMPONENT A MODULE 5

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 2010

SCORING KEY AND RATING GUIDE

Multiple Choice Key

1	4
2	2
3	3
4	1
5	2

Component A

(used for 2-point responses that refer only to the text)

Score Point 2

- presents a well-developed paragraph
- provides an appropriate explanation
- supports the explanation with the information from the text
- uses language that is appropriate
- may exhibit errors in conventions that do not hinder comprehension

Score Point 1

- provides an explanation
or
- implies an explanation
or
- has an unclear explanation

AND

- supports the explanation with partial or overly general information from the text
- uses language that may be imprecise or inappropriate
- exhibits errors in conventions that may hinder comprehension

Score Point 0

- is off topic, incoherent, a copy of the task and/or text, or blank
- demonstrates no understanding of the task/text
- is a personal response

Component A

(used for 2-point responses that refer to the text and the graphic)

Score Point 2

- presents a well-developed paragraph addressing the task
- demonstrates a basic understanding of the text and graphic
- supports the explanation with the information from *both* the text and graphic
- uses language that is appropriate
- may exhibit errors in conventions that do not hinder comprehension

Score Point 1

- provides an explanation
or
- implies an explanation
or
- has an unclear explanation

AND

- supports the explanation with partial or overly general information from the text and/or graphic
- uses language that may be imprecise or inappropriate
- exhibits errors in conventions that may hinder comprehension

Score Point 0

- is off topic, incoherent, a copy of the task and/or text, or blank
- demonstrates no understanding of the task/text
- is a personal response

Directions: Read the passage and study the graphic on the following pages. Write your answer to each multiple-choice question on your answer sheet. Then write your responses to questions 6 and 7 in the space provided on your answer sheet. You may use the margins to take notes as you read.

Bald eagles, once almost extinct, make comeback

Numbers climb; species is 'no longer in danger'

After nearly vanishing from the nation it represents, the bald eagle is poised to soar off the endangered species list.

5 Once devastated by hunting and pesticide use, the eagle has made a triumphant comeback, from 417 male-female pairs in the continental USA in 1963 to roughly 10,000 now. Environmental and industry groups expect the government to say today¹ that the bird doesn't need the protection of the Endangered Species Act anymore.

10 The eagle "is no longer in danger," says Michael Bean of Environmental Defense, adding that its story "shows that it's possible to bring a species back from the brink. It's been an unqualified success."

"We know the eagle is going to be delisted sometime this week," says Michael Mittelholzer of the National Association of Home Builders. "That's something we support."

15 Interior Department spokesman Nicholas Throckmorton declined to confirm that the eagle will be taken off the list. He said an announcement about the eagle is scheduled for today, one day ahead of a court-ordered deadline for a decision on the bird's status.

20 Throckmorton noted that the eagle has long since met the recovery goals that federal biologists laid out in the 1980s. The bird was supposed to leave the endangered species list when there were 3,900 breeding pairs in the lower 48 states—a target reached in 1999.

25 Since then, the eagle's population has boomed. It has moved into quarters that biologists never thought it could tolerate, such as next to an airport runway in Florida and close to a highway in Maryland.

"We've learned to live with bald eagles, and they've learned to live with us," says Michael Daulton of the National Audubon Society.

30 The lesson took 200 years. The bald eagle was declared the nation's symbol back in 1782, but that didn't keep Americans from regarding it as a predator, shooting it and destroying its eggs for most of the next two centuries.

35 The final stroke was the introduction of the pesticide DDT, which tainted the eagles' prey and accumulated in the birds' tissues. It

¹ The American bald eagle was removed from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants on June 28, 2007. The bald eagle will still be protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Protection Act.

made eggshells too fragile to withstand a parent bird's weight and killed eagle embryos.

The eagle started down a path to recovery in 1972, when the Environmental Protection Agency banned DDT. Six years later, the
40 government declared the eagle endangered in 43 states and threatened—denoting a lower level of protection—in five. That allowed money to be spent on breeding eagles in captivity and releasing them into the wild.

Now eagles can be seen in every state except Hawaii, where
45 they have never lived. Alaska has a large bald eagle population. They breed in every state in which they live, except Vermont. The government moved the populations in the “endangered” category to the “threatened” status in 1995.

Though the eagle will lose the protection of the Endangered
50 Species Act, it will continue to be shielded from killing and harassment by a 1940 law written specifically to protect eagles. Environmentalists applaud the rules the Interior Department has drawn up to implement the law, but industry groups are troubled by it.

The rules prohibit any behavior “likely to cause” changes to an
55 eagle's nesting and feeding, wording that Mittelholzer calls too vague. “It's tough for me to climb inside someone else's head, let alone another species' head,” he says.

The Pacific Legal Foundation, a non-profit group that fights
60 regulation, has threatened to sue if the rules prove onerous for landowners who have eagles on their property.

Environmentalists expect the eagles' numbers to grow. “If you give them the basic habitat ... and prey, they do quite a good job of reproducing,” says John Kostyack of the National Wildlife Federation.

—Traci Watson

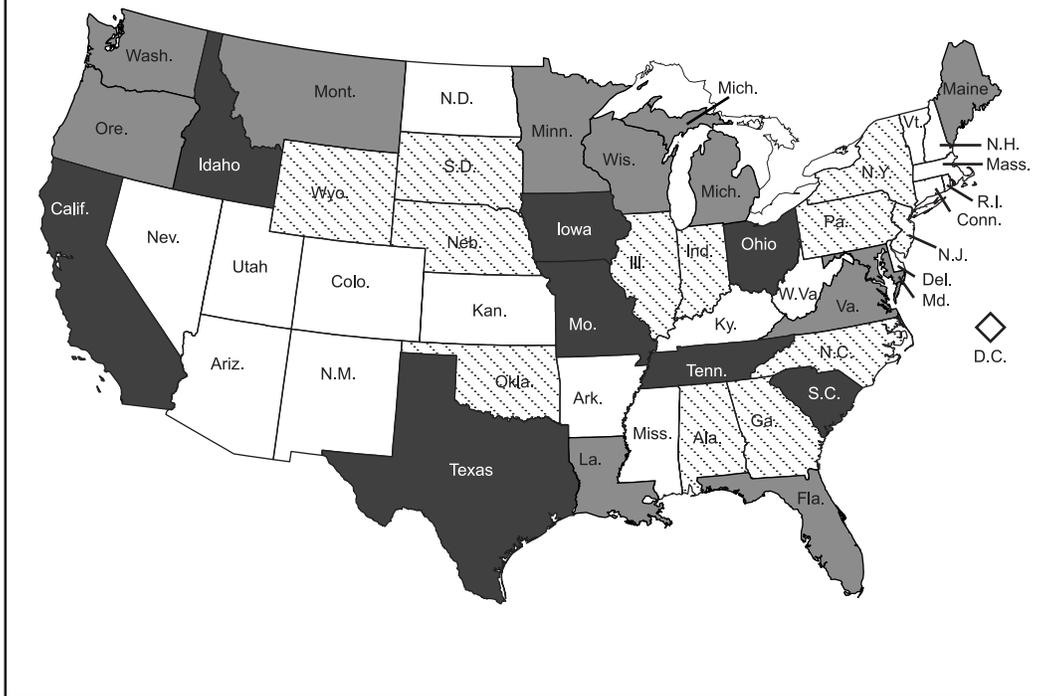
From USA TODAY, a division of Gannett Co., Inc. Reprinted with Permission.
June 28, 2007.

Graphic

They're back!

Once pushed onto the endangered species list, the bald eagle has made a strong comeback in the contiguous 48 states. Number of breeding pairs added to each state population since 1990:

■ 200 or more ■ 100 – 199 ▨ 35 – 99 □ Fewer than 35



Note: Alaska has a large bald eagle population and was never included in the endangered species area. Hawaii has no breeding pairs in the wild.

Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Multiple-Choice Questions

Directions (1–5): Select the best suggested answer to each question and write its number in the space provided on the answer sheet. The questions may help you think about ideas and information you might want to use in your written responses. You may return to these questions any time you wish.

- 1 What is the main purpose of the passage?
 - (1) to advocate for strict laws to protect eagles
 - (2) to point out the causes of the eagles' extinction
 - (3) to explain the provisions of the Endangered Species Act
 - (4) to describe the growth of the eagle population in the United States

- 2 According to the passage, the first step in saving eagles from extinction was
 - (1) passing the Endangered Species Act
 - (2) banning the use of the pesticide DDT
 - (3) encouraging eagles to nest near cities
 - (4) introducing young eagles into the wild

- 3 Which group is most likely to oppose the continued protection of eagles?
 - (1) biologists
 - (2) lawmakers
 - (3) landowners
 - (4) environmentalists

- 4 According to the graphic, which state has shown the largest increase in eagle pairs since 1990?
 - (1) Florida
 - (2) Arizona
 - (3) California
 - (4) South Dakota

- 5 What does the graphic show about the type of climate eagles choose for breeding?
 - (1) They prefer a humid climate.
 - (2) They can flourish in any climate.
 - (3) They adapt best to a cold climate.
 - (4) They thrive in a very warm climate.

Short-Response Questions

Directions (6–7): Write your responses to questions 6 and 7 in the space provided on the answer sheet.

6 In a well-developed paragraph of three to five sentences, explain the most important factor in helping bald eagles recover from being an endangered species. Support your answer with information from the text.

7 In a well-organized paragraph of three to five sentences, describe the increase in the eagle population in the United States since 1963. Support your answer with information from the text AND the graphic.

QUESTION #6

Component A - Module 5 - Question # 6

While bald eagles were targeted as predators for roughly two centuries, an attempt to raise the species's population didn't occur until in the later half of the twentieth century. The first and major step for the bald eagle's recovery occurred in 1972 when the pesticide DDT, which contributed to the destruction of eagle eggs because of the fragile eggshells, was banned by the Environmental Protection Agency. This step was crucial so the number of newborn bald eagles could rise, and more pairs could breed. With more breeding eagles in captivity when the bird was protected by the Endangered Species Act, young eagles were able to be released into the wild, leading to "a triumphant comeback, from 417 male-female pairs in the continental USA in 1963 to roughly 10,000" in 2007.

Score Point: 2

The response presents a well-developed paragraph that provides an appropriate explanation using information from the text to explain the most important factor in helping bald eagles recover from being an endangered species (eagles were targeted as predators for roughly two centuries; The first and major step for the bald eagle's recovery occurred ... when ... DDT, which contributed to the destruction of eagle eggs because of the fragile eggshells, was banned; the number of newborn bald eagles could rise, and more pairs could breed; young eagles were ... released into the wild, leading to "a triumphant comeback, from 417 male-female pairs ... to roughly 10,000"). Language use is appropriate, although occasionally imprecise (until in the), and errors in conventions (occured and contributed) do not hinder comprehension.

Component A - Module 5 - Question # 6

The most important factor in helping bald eagles to survive was banning the pesticide DDT. Not only was this pesticide tainting the eagle's prey, it "made eggshells too fragile to withstand a parent bird's weight and killed eagle embryos" (lines 37-40). Without banning this harmful toxin, the bald eagles never would have been able to survive.

Score Point: 2

The response presents a well-developed paragraph that provides an appropriate explanation using information from the text to explain the most important factor in helping bald eagles recover from being an endangered species (*The most important factor in helping bald eagles to survive was banning ... DDT. Not only was this pesticide tainting the eagle's prey, it "made eggshells too fragile to withstand a parent bird's weight and killed eagle embryos"*). Language use is appropriate and there are no errors in conventions.

Component A - Module 5 - Question # 6

When helping the bald eagles recover from being on the endangered species list, there are many important factors. "Bald eagles, once almost extinct, make comeback" talks about a law that was written in 1940, made specifically to protect eagles. Even though the bald eagle is no longer on the endangered species list, this law is very helpful.

Score Point: 1

The response provides an explanation that is supported by partial information from the text (*a law that was written in 1940, made specifically to protect eagles*). Language use is appropriate, although occasionally imprecise (*the* for "there"), and errors in conventions (*written* and *specificly*) do not hinder comprehension.

Component A - Module 5 - Question # 6

The most important factor in helping bald eagles is to stop using pesticides like DDT. Another reason is to stop having landowners shoot at bald eagles and destroying their eggs and nest. The environmentalist helped by putting bald eagles into the wild.

Score Point: 1

The response provides an explanation that is supported by partial information from the text (*The most important factor ... is to stop using ... DDT, stop having landowners shoot at bald eagles and destroying their eggs and nest, environmentalist helped by putting bald eagles into the wild*). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions (*their eggs and nest* and *environmentalist*) do not hinder comprehension.

Component A - Module 5 - Question # 6

Recovering bald eagles from extinction is a very important factor in our environment. Bald eagles are our nations symbol and its recognizes that people have tried many things to try and put them into extinction. All animals were put on this world for a reason and the bald eagle was one animal that was made more into just a creature, but a symbol of our nation. People should see this creature in a broader way than just an animal.

Score Point: 0

The response contains information from the text that is not relevant to the task, demonstrating no understanding of the task.

PRACTICE SET

There are many things people can do to help recover bald eagles from being endangered. The most important factor to help the bald eagle is to give them the basic habitat and prey. As long as hunting and pesticide use is banned the bald eagles should reproduce with no problem.

The "final stroke," which greatly threatened the survival of the bald eagle species, was the "introduction of the pesticide DDT." Likewise, the most important factor in helping bald eagles on the road to recovery from being an endangered species was the banning of DDT by the Environmental Protection Agency. The DDT had accumulated in the birds and caused their eggs to be too fragile to survive. When the use of DDT was discontinued, bald eagles regained the ability to reproduce well.

One of the most important factors of regaining the population of eagles was the endangered species Act. This Act protected those birds very well.

Component A - Module 5 - Question # 6

Many factors have helped bald eagle come back from being endangered. There numbers dropped dramatically from 1782 to the 1900's due to hunting. However, its status as an endangered species gave biologists funds to help there growth. Furthermore, in 1972 the Environmental protection Agency banned DDT, a spray that was known to kills ~~the~~ the eagles and there embryos. This was really the catalyst for there growth. It allowed them to flourish and reproduce.

Component A - Module 5 - Question # 6

The most important factor in helping the bald eagle to recover was the ban of the pesticide DDT. The EPA banned DDT in 1972, in response to the discoveries of researchers who said that the DDT was causing the eagle's eggshells to be weaker, and break under the weight of the parent bird. Since the ban, the eagle population has added more than ten times its number in 1963, according to the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

COMPONENT A, Module 5
ITEM 6
PRACTICE SET ANNOTATIONS

1. Score Point: 1

The response provides an explanation that is supported by overly general information from the text (*give them the basic habitat and prey. As long as hunting and pesticide use is banned the bald eagles should reproduce with no problem*). Language use is appropriate, although occasionally imprecise (*to help recover bald eagles*), and errors in conventions (*is banned the*) do not hinder comprehension.

2. Score Point: 2

The response presents a well-developed paragraph that provides an appropriate explanation using information from the text to explain the most important factor in helping bald eagles recover from being an endangered species (*The “final stroke,” which greatly threatened ... the bald eagle species, was the “introduction of ... DDT” and the most important factor in helping bald eagles ... was the banning of DDT by the Environmental Protection Agency ... DDT had accumulated in the birds and caused their eggs to be too fragile to survive. When ... discontinued, bald eagles regained the ability to reproduce well*). Language use is appropriate and there are no errors in conventions.

3. Score Point: 1

The response implies an explanation that is supported by partial information from the text (*One of the ... factor’s ... was the endangered Spieces Act. This Act protected those birds*). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions (*Important, factor’s, endangered, Spieces, Act*) do not hinder comprehension.

4. Score Point: 2

The response presents a well-developed paragraph that provides an appropriate explanation using information from the text to explain the most important factor in helping bald eagles recover from being an endangered species (*There numbers dropped dramatically ... due to hunting; its status as an endangered species gave biologists funds to help there growth; in 1972 the Enviornmental protection Agency banned DDT ... known to kills the eagles and there embryos ... This was really the catalyst; It allowed them to flourish and reproduce*). Language use is appropriate, although occasionally imprecise (*there for “their”*), and errors in conventions (*eagle come, its status ... there growth, Enviornmental, protection, to kills*) do not hinder comprehension.

5. Score Point: 2

The response presents a well-developed paragraph that provides an appropriate explanation using information from the text to explain the most important factor in helping bald eagles recover from being an endangered species (*The most important factor ... was the ban of the pesticide DDT and researchers ... said that the DDT was causing the eagles' eggshells to be weaker, and break undere the weight of the parent bird. Since the ban, the eagle population has added more than ten times its number in 1963*). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions (*weaker, and and undere*) do not hinder comprehension.

QUESTION #7

Component A - Module 5 - Question #7

The bald eagle's population grew from an endangered 417 pairs in 1963 to over 10,000 pairs in 2007. Its increase can be credited to two factors. One, its position on the endangered species list gave it protection and funds to grow. Also, in 1972 the government banned DDT, a pesticide that was killing bird embryos. Now you can find the eagle in every state except Hawaii, even Alaska which has a large population of the eagle. They seem to flourish in any climate from warm Florida to bitter cold places like Minnesota in the winter.

Score Point: 2

The response presents a well-developed paragraph that demonstrates a basic understanding of the text and graphic. The response describes the increase in the eagle population in the United States since 1963, using information from the text (*The bald eagle's population grew from an endangered 417 pairs in 1963 to over 10,000 pairs in 2007; its position on the endangered Species list gave it protection and funds to grow; the government banned DDT ... that was killing bird embryos; you can find the eagle in every state except Hawaii, even Alaska which has a large population of the eagle*) as well as information from the graphic (*They ... flourish in any climate from warm Florida to bitter cold places like Minnesota*). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions (*One, its; Species; Hawaii, even*) do not hinder comprehension.

Component A - Module 5 - Question # 7

The bald eagle was recently removed from the Endangered Species list because of its growth in numbers. According to an article in USA Today written by Traci Watson in 1963 ~~to~~ there was only 417 male-female pairs existing in the continental United States. Now in 2008 there are roughly 10,000 male-female pairs. The greatest number of increases took place in the ~~the~~ states of Florida, Montana, Washington and a few more states according to the graph from the U.S. Fish and wildlife service.

Score Point: 2

The response presents a well-developed paragraph that demonstrates a basic understanding of the text and graphic. The response describes the increase in the eagle population in the United States since 1963, using information from the text (*The bald eagle was recently removed from the endangered Species list because of its growth in numbers, in 1963 there was only 417 male-female pairs existing in the continental United States, in 2008 there are roughly 10,000 male-female pairs*) as well as information from the graphic (*The greatest number of increases took place in the States of Florida, Montana, Washington and a few more states*). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions (*Species, missing commas, there was ... pairs, States, Washington, wildlife*) do not hinder comprehension.

Component A - Module 5 - Question # 7

Once pushed onto the endangered species list, the bald eagle has made a strong comeback in the contiguous 48 states. Number of breeding pairs added to each state population since 1963. Montana has two-hundred or more, so does Florida, Washington, Oregon, Maine, Minnesota, Michigan. because of Endangered Species Act and banning the use of the pesticide DDT.

Score Point: 1

The response copies graph information (Once pushed onto the endangered species list, the bald eagle has made a strong comeback in the contiguous 48 states. Number of breeding pairs added to each state population since 1963) that implies an explanation that is supported by partial information from the text and graphic (Montana has two-hundred or more, so does Florida, Washington, Oregon, Maine, Minnesota, Michigan. because of Endangered Species Act and banning the use of the pesticide DDT). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions (two-hundred; Minnesota; Michigan. because; of Endangered) do not hinder comprehension.

The eagle population has greatly increased since 1963. Eagles have been able to adapt to any climate in the United States, and have been able to live a healthier lifestyle after the banning of the pesticide DDT. The eagles also now have an easier time reproducing successfully and thriving in different States.

Score Point: 1

The response provides an explanation that is supported by partial information from the text (*Eagles have been ... able to live a healthier lifestyle after the banning of the pesticide DDT*) and overly general information from the graphic (*Eagles have been able to adapt to any climate in the United States and eagles ... have an easier time reproducing successfully and thriving in different States*). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions (*successfully* and *States*) do not hinder comprehension.

florida is the state with
~~more~~ more birds I think is low
level of the birds for this year.

Score Point: 0

The response provides information from the graphic that is misinterpreted, demonstrating no understanding of the text.

PRACTICE SET

Component A - Module 5 - Question #7

Eagle population has greatly increased since 1963. Eagles are now thriving in every state but Hawaii and are living in conditions they did before. The graphic shows that many states have had an increase of 100 or more breeding pairs ~~to~~ since 1963. This shows that eagles are now growing very well and can care for themselves. Eagles are no longer on the Endangered species list because of the rapid growth in breeding pairs.

The increase in the eagle population in the United States since 1963 was caused by laws being provided for them such as the Endangered Species Act and the banning of DDT. The Environmental Protection Agency also in the graphic in 48 states equal have made a comeback especially in the state with more open land.

Since 1963, the American bald eagle population has grown rapidly. It recovered from just "417 male-female pairs in the continental USA in 1963 to roughly 10,000 now."

This remarkable rebound was instigated by the banning of DDTs (which hurt the ability of eagle eggs to survive) and aid efforts such as the breeding of bald eagles in captivity, and subsequent release into the wild. The birds were also protected by the endangered species act, as they were declared endangered in 43 states and declared threatened in 5 others. The graphic shows that this enabled as much as 200 breeding pairs into states such as Florida, Washington, Wisconsin and several others.

The increase in the eagle population in the United States since 1963 has been strong. Before the government intervention to protect the eagles there had been only 417 male-female pairs of eagles in the wild. As of the publication of the article, the number of pairs had gone up to 10,000 (pg. 2 lines 5-6). That is a significant increase that was largely due to the efforts to protect the birds and breed them. As shown in the graphic, 13 different states have a population of 200 or more bald eagles each. Eight more states have a population of 100-199. (these figures are the number of breeding pairs). This demonstrates the growth of the population as well as the strength behind environmental awareness that aided the effort.

Since 1963 the population of eagles has increased dramatically. In the reading it said how Endangered species Act helped it a lot. And the Graph gives evidence that the climates did not have to do with where the birds live, because the eagles can adjust to there climate.

COMPONENT A, Module 5
ITEM 7
PRACTICE SET ANNOTATIONS

1. Score Point: 2

The response presents a well-developed paragraph that demonstrates a basic understanding of the text and graphic. The response describes the increase in the eagle population in the United States since 1963, using information from the text (*Eagles are now thriving in every state but Hawaii and are living in conditions they did before and Eagles are no longer on the Endangered species list because of the rapid growth in breeding pairs*) as well as information from the graphic (*many States have had an increase off 100 or more breeding pairs since 1963*). Language use is appropriate, although occasionally imprecise (*off* for “of”), and errors in conventions (*Eagle population, they did before, before The, States, Endangered*) do not hinder comprehension.

2. Score Point: 1

The response provides an explanation that is supported by partial information from the text and graphic (*The increAse in The eagle PoPulation ... was caused By Laws Being Provided For Them Such as the Endangnd SPEices Act and The Banning of DDT and in 48 State eqaL have made a comback exsPecAly in the State with more oPen Land*). Language use is appropriate, although occasionally imprecise (*The to The EnviormetaL Protection Agencie*), and errors in conventions (inappropriate capitalization, *Them Such, Endangnd, SPEices, EnviormetaL, Agencie also*, word omission, *48 State, eqaL, comback, exsPecAly, the State*) may hinder comprehension.

3. Score Point: 2

The response presents a well-developed paragraph that demonstrates a basic understanding of the text and graphic. The response describes the increase in the eagle population in the United States since 1963, using information from the text (*recovered from just “417 male-female pairs ... to roughly 10,000 now”; instigated by the banning of DDTs ... and aid efforts such as ... breeding ... in captivity, and subsequent release into the wild; protected by the endangered species act ... declared endangered in 43 states and ... threatened in 5 others*) as well as information from the graphic (*enabled as much as 200 breeding pairs into states such as Florida, Washington, Wisconsin and several others*). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions (*DDTs, a missing comma, endangered species act*) do not hinder comprehension.

4. Score Point: 2

The response presents a well-developed paragraph that demonstrates a basic understanding of the text and graphic. The response describes the increase in the eagle population in the United States since 1963, using information from the text (*The increase in the eagle population ... has been strong. Before the government intervention ... there had been only 417 male-female pairs; the number of pairs had gone up to 10,000; That ... increase ... was largely due to the efforts to protect ... and breed them*) as well as information from the graphic (*13 different states have a population of 200 or more bald eagles and Eight more states have a population of 100–199 ... breeding pairs*). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions (*eagles there* and *publishment*) do not hinder comprehension.

5. Score Point: 1

The response provides an explanation that is supported by overly general information from the text and graphic (*Endangered spieces Act helped it alot and the climates did not have to do with were the birds live, because the eagles can adjust to there climate*). Language use is appropriate, although occasionally imprecise (*were* for “where” and *there* for “their”), and errors in conventions (*how Endangered; spieces; alot; Graph; live, because*) do not hinder comprehension.