

# FOR TEACHERS ONLY

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

# GRADE 5

## ELEMENTARY-LEVEL SOCIAL STUDIES TEST

### RATING GUIDE

#### BOOKLET 2 DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION (DBQ)

NOVEMBER 15, 2007

Updated information regarding the rating of this examination may be posted on the New York State Education Department's web site during the rating period. Visit the site <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> and select the link "Examination Scoring Information" for any recently posted information regarding this examination. This site should be checked before the rating process for this examination begins and at least one more time before the final scores for the examination are recorded.

#### Contents of the Rating Guide

For **Part III A** (scaffold questions):

- A question-specific rubric

For **Part III B** (DBQ) essays:

- A content-specific rubric
- Prescored anchor papers. Score levels 4 and 1 have two papers each, score levels 3 and 2 have three papers each. They are ordered by score level from high to low.
- Commentary explaining the specific score awarded to each paper
- Five prescored practice papers with scoring commentaries

## Mechanics of Rating

The following procedures are to be used in rating papers for this test. More detailed directions for the organization of the rating process and procedures for rating the examination are included in the *Grade 5 Elementary-Level Social Studies Test, Manual for Administrators and Teachers*. The 2007 edition of the test manual can be found at [www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/elintsocst.html](http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/elintsocst.html). Click on the manual under Grade 5.

### Rating the Part III B Essay Question

(1) Follow your school's procedures for training raters. This process should include:

*Introduction to the task—*

- Raters read the task
- Raters identify the answers to the task
- Raters discuss possible answers and summarize expectations for student responses

*Introduction to the specific rubric and anchor papers—*

- Trainer leads review of specific rubric with reference to the task
- Trainer reviews procedures for assigning holistic scores, i.e., by matching evidence from the response to the rubric
- Trainer leads review of each anchor paper and commentary

*Practice scoring individually—*

- Raters score a set of papers independently without looking at the scores and commentaries provided
- Trainer records scores and leads discussion until the raters feel confident enough to move on to actual rating

(2) When actual rating begins, each rater should record his or her individual rating for a student's essay on the rating sheet provided, *not* directly on the student's essay or answer sheet. The rater should *not* correct the student's work by making insertions or changes of any kind.

(3) Each essay must be rated by at least two raters; a third rater will be necessary to resolve scores that differ by more than one point. Do **not** round up essay scores.

### Rating the Part III A (Scaffold) Questions

- (1) Follow a similar procedure for training raters.
- (2) The scaffold questions need only be scored by one rater.
- (3) The scores for each scaffold question may be recorded in the student's test booklet.
- (4) Each correct response in Part III A has a score of 0.5.
- (5) If the total Part III A score ends in .5, round **up** to the *nearest* whole number before recording the total Part III A score.

The scoring coordinator will be responsible for organizing the movement of papers, calculating a final score for each student's essay, recording that score on the student's Part I answer sheet *or* on the last page of test booklet 2, and determining the student's final test score. The conversion chart for this test is located on the Department's web site <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/>. Only the chart for the November 2007 test may be used for determining the final test score.

## Grade 5 Elementary-Level Social Studies

### Part III A—Content-Specific Rubric

#### Short-Answer Questions—November 2007

#### Scoring Notes:

1. Correct responses in Part III A are awarded  $\frac{1}{2}$  credit. The maximum number of credits for this part of the test is 7.
2. If a student's **total** credits for Part III A ends in 0.5, round **up** to the *nearest* whole number. For example, if the total credit is 4.5, round up to 5 and place that score on the student's Part I answer sheet *or* on page 11 of test booklet 2 *and* on the back cover of test booklet 2.

#### Document 1



#### NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION IN MEXICO

Name of the holiday in Mexico: *Año Nuevo*  
Celebrated on December 31 and January 1

In Mexico, some people build castles or towers from sticks of wood especially for the new year. They string them with firecrackers. At midnight on December 31, they light their creations to welcome the new year and listen to the fireworks explode. All over Mexico at the stroke of twelve on December 31, there are displays of fireworks and the sound of firecrackers, horns, and bells. In many homes, people quickly eat twelve grapes or raisins the moment midnight comes. They believe this brings good luck for each month of the new year.



#### NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION IN INDIA

Name of the holiday in India: *Diwali*  
Celebrated by Hindus sometime in October or November

*Diwali* is a time to put on new clothes, eat sweets, visit relatives, exchange gifts, and make offerings to the deities [gods]. The highlight of the celebration is the Festival of Lights. Fireworks light up the night sky, and small clay lamps called *dipas* twinkle from every rooftop and windowsill like thousands of stars. These tiny oil lamps are lit to welcome the goddess of wealth, Lakshmi. Merchants worship Lakshmi because they believe she brings prosperity [wealth]. They compete for her favor by trying to set off the loudest and longest set of firecrackers.

Source: Arlene Erlbach, *Happy New Year, Everywhere!*,  
The Millbrook Press

Source: Bobbie Kalman, *India the Culture*, Crabtree  
Publishing Company

**Question 1** Based on this document, complete the Venn diagram below by answering the following three questions.

**1a** List *one* way the New Year's celebration in Mexico is *different* from the New Year's celebration in India.

**Score of 0.5:**

- States how the New Year's celebration in Mexico is *different* from the New Year's celebration in India  
*Examples:* build castles or towers; string castles/towers with firecrackers; eat twelve grapes or raisins at midnight; use horns and bells to celebrate; celebrated on December 31 and January 1; celebration is called *Año Nuevo*

**Note:** To receive credit, correct answers must be placed in the appropriate section of the Venn diagram. However, like items do not need to be compared.

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* firecrackers; fireworks are lit
- Vague response that does not answer the question  
*Examples:* longest noise; loud noises
- No response

**1b** List *one* way the New Year's celebration in India is *different* from the New Year's celebration in Mexico.

**Score of 0.5:**

- States how the New Year's celebration in India is *different* from the New Year's celebration in Mexico  
*Examples:* put on new clothes; eat sweets; visit relatives; exchange gifts; make offerings to deities/gods; light small clay lamps called *dipas*; *dipas* twinkle from rooftops or windowsills; welcome the goddess of wealth/Lakshmi; they light clay lamps to welcome Lakshmi; merchants worship Lakshmi; celebrated in October or November; celebration is called *Diwali*; celebrated by Hindus

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* firecrackers; fireworks
- Vague response that does not answer the question  
*Examples:* longest noise; loud noises
- No response

**1c List *one* way the New Year's celebrations in Mexico and India are *alike*.**

**Score of 0.5:**

- States how the New Year's celebration in Mexico and India are *alike*  
*Example:* light firecrackers or fireworks; eat special foods; hold special events

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* build castles or towers; string castles/towers with firecrackers; eat twelve grapes or raisins at midnight; use horns and bells; celebrated on December 31 and January 1; celebration is called *Año Nuevo*; put on new clothes; eat sweets; visit relatives; exchange gifts; make offerings to deities/gods; light small clay lamps called *dipas*; *dipas* twinkle from rooftops or windowsills; welcome the goddess of wealth/Lakshmi; merchants worship Lakshmi; celebrated in October or November; celebration is called *Diwali*; celebrated by Hindus
- Vague response that does not answer the question  
*Examples:* celebrates New Year
- No response

## Document 2

 <p><b>NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION IN GHANA</b></p> <p>Name of the holiday in Ghana: <i>Homowo</i> Celebrated by the Ga people of Southern Ghana on the second or third Thursday in August and lasts through Sunday</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Ga people feast on steamed corn, palm nut soup, and fish. They sprinkle some of the food on the ground to honor the gods and spirits of their ancestors.</li><li>• After the feast, they donate food to the less fortunate.</li><li>• They perform traditional dances.</li><li>• The Ga people dance to the sound of drums, bells, bamboo sticks, and shakers made from dried gourds.</li></ul> <p><small>Source: Arlene Erlbach, <i>Happy New Year, Everywhere!</i>, The Millbrook Press (adapted)</small></p>	 <p><b>NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION IN CANADA</b></p> <p>Name of the holiday in Canada: <i>New Year's Day</i> Celebrated by French Canadians on December 31 and January 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• French Canadians collect food and clothes for the needy.</li><li>• After collecting for the needy, they return home to feast on roast turkey with chestnut pudding dressing and raisin and nut pie.</li><li>• Adults perform a dance similar to the traditional American square dance.</li><li>• They dance and sing to French-Canadian folk music played on fiddles or violins. The children often accompany the music by playing spoons.</li></ul> <p><small>Source: Arlene Erlbach, <i>Happy New Year, Everywhere!</i>, The Millbrook Press (adapted)</small></p>
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**Question 2** Based on this document, complete the Venn diagram below by answering the following three questions.

**2a** List *one* way the New Year's celebration by the Ga people of Southern Ghana is *different* from the French Canadian celebration.

**Score of 0.5:**

- States how the New Year's celebration by the Ga people in Southern Ghana is *different* from the French Canadian celebration  
*Examples:* celebration is called *Homowo*; feast on steamed corn, palm nut soup, and fish; sprinkle food on the ground to honor the gods and spirits of their ancestors; dance to music played on drums, bells, bamboo sticks, and shakers; celebrated the second or third Thursday in August and lasts through Sunday

**Note:** To receive credit, correct answers must be placed in the appropriate section of the Venn diagram. However, like items do not need to be compared.

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* feast; donate food to needy/less fortunate; perform traditional dances; celebrated on December 31 and January 1; celebration is called New Year's Day
- Vague response that does not answer the question  
*Examples:* they dance; December 31; they celebrate
- No response

**2b List one way the French Canadian New Year's celebration is *different* from the New Year's celebration by the Ga people of Southern Ghana.**

**Score of 0.5:**

- States how the French Canadian New Year's celebration is *different* from the New Year's celebration by the Ga people of Southern Ghana

*Examples:* collect clothes for the needy; feast on roast turkey with chestnut pudding dressing and raisin and nut pie; sing to French Canadian folk music played on fiddles or violins; children accompany the music by playing spoons; celebration is called New Year's Day; celebrated on December 31 and January 1; celebrated at a different time

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* give food to the needy; have a feast; perform traditional dances; celebrated on the second or third Thursday in August and lasts through Sunday; celebration is called *Homowo*
- Vague response that does not answer the question  
*Examples:* they dance; they do different things
- No response

**2c List one way the New Year's celebrations by the Ga people of Southern Ghana and the French Canadians are *alike*.**

**Score of 0.5:**

- States how the New Year's celebrations by the Ga people of Southern Ghana and the French Canadians are *alike*

*Examples:* feast; collect/give food to the needy/less fortunate; perform traditional dances; dance to music; eat food with a nut in it

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* celebration is called *Homowo*; feast on steamed corn, palm nut soup, and fish; sprinkle food on the ground to honor the gods and spirits of their ancestors; dance to music played on drums, bells, bamboo sticks, and shakers; celebrated the second or third Thursday in August and lasts through Sunday; collect clothes for the needy; feast on roast turkey with chestnut pudding dressing and raisin and nut pie; sing along with French Canadian folk music played on fiddles or violins; children accompany the music by playing spoons; celebration is called New Year's Day; celebrated on December 31 and January 1
- Vague response that does not answer the question  
*Examples:* nuts; less fortunate; perform
- No response

### Document 3



**NEW YEAR'S  
CELEBRATION IN  
BELGIUM**

Name of the holiday in Belgium:  
*Saint Sylvester Day*  
Celebrated on December 31  
and January 1

If you lived in southern Belgium, you'd complete a special project on December 31: a New Year's letter to your parents. Belgian children work on their letters from the day after Christmas to December 31. The letters express thanks to their parents and contain promises about their plans for the new year. The children decorate their letters with drawings, stickers, and glitter. On New Year's Day, each child in the family stands on a chair and reads the letter to his or her parents to show them how much they're appreciated.

Source: Arlene Erlbach, *Happy New Year, Everywhere!*, The Millbrook Press

**Question 3a** According to this document, what is the New Year's celebration called in Belgium?

**Score of 0.5:**

- States that *St. Sylvester Day* or *Saint Sylvester Day* is the name of the New Year's Day celebration in Belgium

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* New Year's Day; the holiday
- Vague response that does not answer the question  
*Examples:* St. Day; Sylvester Day
- No response

**Question 3b** According to this document, why do children in Belgium write a New Year's letter to their parents?

**Score of 0.5:**

- States why children in Belgium write New Year's letters to their parents  
*Examples:* to show parents how much they are appreciated; express thanks; make promises about their plans for next year

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* decorate letters; to stand on a chair
- Vague response that does not answer the question  
*Examples:* promises; plans; to make them feel good; to be nice
- No response



**NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION IN BRAZIL**

Name of the holiday in Brazil:  
*Ano Novo*

Celebrated on December 31  
and January 1

At midnight on New Year's Eve, people in southern Brazil go to the beach. They light candles and place them in the sand to honor Iemanjá, the sea goddess. Some people scatter flower petals on the beach for her. Others give Iemanjá jewelry, perfume, or fruit. They throw their gifts into the water or put them on tiny boats. If the items float out to sea, people believe that Iemanjá will grant their wishes.

On New Year's Eve or New Year's Day, Brazilian people often eat a meal featuring turkey, chicken, or ham served with lentils [beans]— and *rabanada* for dessert. *Rabanada* is similar to French toast. . . .

Source: Arlene Erlbach, *Happy New Year, Everywhere!*, The Millbrook Press (adapted)

**Question 4a** Based on this document, name *one* food people in Brazil have for their New Year's meal or feast.

**Score of 0.5:**

- Names *one* food people in Brazil have for their New Year's meal or feast  
*Examples:* turkey; ham; beans; chicken; lentils; *rabanada* (French toast)

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* fruit; meals
- Vague response that does not answer the question  
*Examples:* food; toast; dessert
- No response

**Question 4b** Based on this document, name *one* way people in Brazil honor Iemanjá during the New Year's celebration.

**Score of 0.5:**

- Names *one* way people in Brazil honor Iemanjá during the New Year's celebration  
*Examples:* lighting candles; placing candles in sand; scattering flower petals on the beach; give jewelry/perfume/fruit; throw gifts into the water; putting gifts on tiny boats

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* they grow flowers; make jewelry; perfume; boats; fruit; candles; beach; go swimming
- Vague response that does not answer the question  
*Examples:* they float things in the water; going to the beach at midnight
- No response

## Document 5

	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION IN VIETNAM</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The New Year's celebration is called <i>Tet Nguyen Dan</i>.</li><li>• Everyone turns a year older on New Year's Day.</li><li>• The celebration lasts for three days.</li><li>• It is celebrated sometime between mid-January and mid-February.</li><li>• People light firecrackers at midnight on New Year's Eve.</li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION IN CHINA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The New Year's celebration is called <i>Sun Nin</i>.</li><li>• Everyone turns a year older on New Year's Day.</li><li>• The celebration lasts for fifteen days.</li><li>• It is celebrated sometime between mid-January and mid-February.</li><li>• People carry lanterns and set off firecrackers during parades on the last day of the New Year's celebration.</li></ul>

Source: All maps used in Documents 1–5 are from *Mountain High Maps*, Digital Wisdom.

**Question 5** Based on this document, complete the Venn diagram below by answering the following three questions.

**5a** List *one* way the New Year's celebration in Vietnam is *different* from the New Year's celebration in China.

**Score of 0.5:**

- States how the New Year's celebration in Vietnam is *different* from the New Year's celebration in China  
*Examples:* celebration is called *Tet Nguyen Dan*; celebration lasts for three days; firecrackers are lit at midnight on New Year's Eve

**Note:** To receive credit, correct answers must be placed in the appropriate section of the Venn diagram. However, like items do not need to be compared.

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* celebrated between mid-January and mid-February; everyone turns a year older on New Year's day; lasts for days
- Vague response that does not answer the question  
*Examples:* firecrackers
- No response

**5b List *one* way the New Year’s celebration in China is *different* from the New Year’s celebration in Vietnam.**

**Score of 0.5:**

- States how the New Year’s celebration in China is *different* from the New Year’s celebration in Vietnam  
*Examples:* celebration is called *Sun Nin*; celebration lasts for fifteen days; people carry lanterns during parades on the last day of the New Year’s celebration; set off firecrackers during parades on the last day of the New Year’s celebration/set off firecrackers during parades

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* everyone turns a year older on New Year’s Day; celebrated between mid-January and mid-February
- Vague response that does not answer the question  
*Examples:* firecrackers; lasts for days
- No response

**5c List *two* ways that New Year’s celebrations in Vietnam and China are *alike*.**

**Score of 1.0 or 0.5:**

- Award ½ credit (up to a maximum of 1 credit) for each *different* way that New Year’s celebrations in Vietnam and China are *alike*  
*Examples:* everyone turns a year older on New Year’s Day; celebrated between mid-January and mid-February; celebrations last for more than two days/at least three days; celebrated around the same time of the year

**Note:** To receive maximum credit, two *different* ways the New Year’s celebrations in Vietnam and China are *alike* must be stated. For example, *celebrated in mid-January and mid-February* and *celebrated around the same time of year* is the same similarity expressed in different words. In similar cases, award only ½ credit.

**Score of 0:**

- Incorrect response  
*Examples:* both celebrate New Year’s; celebration is called *Tet Nguyen Dan*; celebration lasts for three days; firecrackers are lit at midnight on New Year’s Eve; celebration is called *Sun Nin*; celebration lasts for fifteen days; people carry lanterns during parades on the last day of the New Year’s celebration; set off firecrackers during parades on the last day of the New Year’s celebration; set off firecrackers during parades
- Vague response that does not answer the question  
*Examples:* lasts for days; firecrackers; turn older
- No response

**Grade 5 Elementary-Level Social Studies**  
**Part III B—Content-Specific Rubric**  
**Document-Based Question—November 2007**

**Historical Background:**

The celebration of a new year is one of the oldest festivals observed from ancient times. It is the only holiday that most of the world observes, although not always on the same date.

**Task:** Tell how New Year’s celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are **alike** *and* how they are **different**.

**Scoring Notes:**

1. This document-based question has a minimum of *two* components (discussing how New Year’s celebrations practiced in different cultures are **alike** *and* how they are **different**)
2. Because the task in this question has only two parts, the specific rubric wording for the first bullet at each score point has been modified to reflect that specific aspect.
3. Using separate or multiple pieces of information from a graphic and/or text found on the same page constitutes the use of *only one* document.

### *Key Ideas from the Documents*

<b>Country</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Information about New Year's Celebrations</b>
<b>Doc. 1</b> Mexico	<i>Año Nuevo</i>	12/31 and 1/1	towers or castles of wood strung with firecrackers displays of fireworks sounds of horns and bells twelve grapes or raisins eaten quickly
<b>Doc. 1</b> India	<i>Diwali</i>	October or November	new clothing worn; eat sweets visit relatives; exchange gifts Festival of Lights; fireworks displays light clay lamps ( <i>dipas</i> ) and place them on rooftops and windowsills set off long and loud sets of firecrackers worship Lakshmi, goddess of wealth
<b>Doc. 2</b> Ghana	<i>Homowo</i>	2nd or 3rd Thursday in August and lasts through Sunday	feast on steamed corn, palm nut soup, fish sprinkle food on ground to honor gods and spirits of ancestors perform traditional dances dance, play drums, bells, bamboo sticks, shakers made of dried gourds
<b>Doc. 2</b> Canada	New Year's Day	12/31 and 1/1	collect food and clothes for the needy feast on roast turkey, chestnut pudding dressing, raisin and nut pie adults do a dance similar to a square dance dance and sing to French-Canadian folk music on fiddles or violins children play spoons to accompany music
<b>Doc. 3</b> Belgium	St. Sylvester Day	12/31 and 1/1	children write a New Year's letter to parents to express thanks and/or promises children decorate letters with drawings, stickers, and glitter child stands on a chair and reads the letter of appreciation to their parents
<b>Doc. 4</b> Brazil	<i>Ano Novo</i>	12/31 and 1/1	people go to the beach at midnight to light and place candles in the sand to honor Iemanjá, the sea goddess people scatter flower petals on the beach for the sea goddess people give Iemanjá gifts of jewelry, perfume and/or fruit gifts are thrown into the water or floated in tiny boats out to sea so that wishes will be granted people eat turkey, chicken, or ham served with lentils and a dessert, <i>rabanada</i>
<b>Doc. 5</b> Vietnam	<i>Tet Nguyen Dan</i>	Sometime between mid-January and mid-February	everyone turns a year older light firecrackers at midnight celebration lasts three days
<b>Doc. 5</b> China	<i>Sun Nin</i>	Sometime between mid-January and mid-February	everyone turns a year older people carry lanterns people set off firecrackers during parades parades are held celebration lasts fifteen days

Some of the categories that can be used to tell how New Year's celebration practices are **alike and** how they are **different**:

### Similarities

Category	Country or People
set off firecrackers	Mexico, India, Vietnam, China
eat special foods	Mexico, India, Ga people of Southern Ghana, French Canadians of Canada, Brazil
donate food to needy/less fortunate	Ga people of Southern Ghana, French Canadians of Canada
date of celebration: December 31/January 1	Mexico, French Canadians of Canada, Belgium, Brazil
date of celebration: mid-January/mid-February	Vietnam, China
honor gods/goddesses	India, Ga people of Southern Ghana, Brazil
dance to music	Ga people of Southern Ghana, French Canadians of Canada
people turn a year older on New Year's	Vietnam, China

### Differences

Category	Country or People
types of dances	Ga people of Southern Ghana, French Canadians of Canada
types of instruments used in celebration	Mexico, Ga people of Southern Ghana, French Canadians of Canada
names of celebrations	all
dates of celebration	Mexico, Canada, Belgium, Brazil differ from Ghana, India, Vietnam and China
types of special foods	Mexico, India, Ga people of Southern Ghana, French Canadians of Canada, Brazil
ways of honoring gods/goddesses	India, Ga people of Southern Ghana, Brazil
celebration practices unique to a specific country or culture within the country	all

**Score of 4**

- Thoroughly develops both aspects of the task by telling how New Year’s celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are alike **and** how they are different
- Consistently includes accurate information from at least **three** documents (see Key Ideas chart); may include portions of the documents that support specific points made in the essay
- Provides supporting evidence, using many relevant examples, reasons, and details; may include relevant outside information that compares and contrasts New Year’s celebrations in different cultures of the world, including those celebrations common in the United States
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization, including a beginning (introduction), middle (body), and ending (conclusion)

**Score of 3**

- Develops both aspects of the task by telling how New Year’s celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are alike **and** how they are different
- Includes accurate information from some of the documents; may include portions of the documents that support specific points made in the essay
- Provides supporting evidence, using some relevant examples, reasons, and details; may include some minor inaccuracies
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; may lack an introduction or a conclusion

**Score of 2**

- Develops one aspect of the task by telling how New Year’s celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are alike **or** how they are different
- Includes limited information from the documents **or** consists primarily of relevant information copied from the documents
- Provides little supporting evidence, using few relevant examples, reasons, and details; may include some inaccuracies
- Demonstrates a weakness in organization (may go off the topic; may list information without tying it together; may lack an introduction and/or a conclusion; may lack focus)

**Score of 1**

- Minimally develops one aspect of the task **or** shows a limited understanding of the task
- Lacks information from the documents **or** makes vague or unclear references to the documents **or** consists of relevant and irrelevant information copied from the documents
- Provides little or no supporting evidence; may include inaccuracies
- Lacks a plan of organization

**Score of 0**

Fails to develop the task; *OR* is totally unrelated to the topic; *OR* provides no accurate information; *OR* includes only the historical background and/or task is copied from the test booklet; *OR* includes only entire documents copied from the test booklet; *OR* is illegible; *OR* is a blank paper

New Years is a special celebration, and most of the world celebrates it. Europe, Asia, <sup>the</sup> Americas, and Africa all celebrate New Years but in different ways.

Mexico and India are far apart, but they celebrate New Years similarly, in some ways. For example, Mexico and India both have large fireworks on New Years. (Doc. 1) The Indian culture and Mexican culture are different in celebrating New Years too. ~~The~~ In India, the people celebrate New Years sometime in October or November. In Mexico, people celebrate it on ~~Dec 31~~ December 31 – January 1. ~~They also eat different meals.~~ ~~The two cultures Mexico.~~ In many homes of Mexico, the members eat <sup>a dozen of</sup> raisins and/or grapes as the clock strikes twelve. Indians offer gifts to gods. (Doc. 1)

~~Canada and Mexico celebrate New Years on the same day. (Also same as us!)~~

The French Canadians and Ga people of southern Ghana are very similar. Both cultures help the needy on New Years. They give them, food, clothing and other things. They also both danced on New Years. The French danced a dance similar to square dancing and the Ga people danced to their own music. (Doc. 2) The French celebrated New Years on the same day as Mexico and the Ga people celebrated it in August. That was something different about them.

In Brazil, New Years ~~was~~<sup>is</sup> celebrated on the same day as Canada and Mexico. They ~~were~~<sup>are</sup> similar in that way. Similar to the Indians, people in Brazil lit candles and offered gifts to their gods. The people of Brazil praised one goddess in particular that day. They praised the goddess of sea. (Doc. 4)

China and Vietnam celebrated New Years in some similar and some different ways. They both celebrated ~~on~~ sometime between the middle of January and ~~the~~ mid February. ~~Which every~~ If you lived in ~~either~~ either one of ~~thos~~ those countries, you would have gotten older on New Years. They were different too. <sup>though</sup> For the chinese, New Years lasted 15 days! For people of Vietnam, the celebration lasted for 3 days.

In conclusion, you can see that many different countries celebrate New Years differently and similarly. It is good that our world has so many different ways of celebrating.

## Anchor Level 4–A

### **The response:**

- Thoroughly develops both aspects of the task by telling how New Year’s celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are alike and how they are different
- Consistently includes accurate information from documents 1, 2, 4, and 5
- Provides supporting evidence using many relevant examples, reasons, and details (similar to the Indians, people in Brazil lit candles and offered gifts to their gods; for the Chinese, New Year’s lasts 15 days; for the people of Vietnam, the celebration lasts for three days); includes minor inaccuracies (Ga people give clothing; refers to the French Canadians as French)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, this response best fits the criteria for Level 4. The response accurately states facts and details in an organized, original manner with a minimum of copied wording from the documents. Similarities are drawn from different documents.

In this essay I will tell how New Year's Celebrations practiced in different cultures are alike and how they are different.

In document 1 it shows the New Year's celebration in Mexico and India. In Mexico New Years is called Año Nuevo and in India it is called Diwali. There are many differences between these two. In Mexico New Year's is celebrated January 1 and December 31. In India it is celebrated sometime in October or November. Both Mexican and Indian people do fireworks.

Document 2 shows the New Year's celebration in Southern Ghana and in Canada. In Ghana it is called Homowo and in Canada it is called New Year's Day. This is one of the differences. Another difference is that the people in Canada dance to French Canadian folk music and the people in Ghana dance to the sound of drums, bells, bamboo sticks and shakers. Both of these two do fireworks

and donate food for the less fortunate.

Document 5 shows how the people in Vietnam and China celebrate New Year's Day. In Vietnam it is called Tet Nguyen Dan and in China it is called Sun Nin. In both Vietnam and China you turn a year older on New Year's Day. They also both celebrate New Year's Day in Mid January or Mid February. One of the differences is that in Vietnam the celebration last for 3 days and in China the celebration lasts for 15 days.

Document 3 show how New Year's Day is celebrated in Belgium. Two thing that were different were that in Belgium you'd have to write a letter to your parents. In the letter you would have to give thanks and talk about promises for the next year. The 2<sup>nd</sup> thing is that in Belgium New Year's Day is called Saint Sylvester Day.

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**Anchor Paper – Document–Based Essay—Level 4 – B**

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In my essay I included how the  
different cultures were alike and how they were  
different. I hope you liked my essay.

**Anchor Level 4–B****The response:**

- Thoroughly develops both aspects of the task by telling how New Year’s celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are alike and how they are different
- Consistently includes accurate information from documents 1, 2, 3, and 5
- Provides supporting evidence, including many relevant examples, reasons, and details (the people in Canada dance to French Canadian folk music and the people in Ghana dance to the sound of drums, bells, bamboo sticks, and shakers)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, this response best fits the criteria for Level 4. The response fully addresses both aspects of the task by interpreting and expressing similarities and differences between Mexico and India, Canada and Ghana, and China and Vietnam in an original manner with a minimum of copying from the documents. The response also discusses how the celebration in Belgium is different from all the others.

People all over the world still celebrate the day of New Year's Day. They celebrate this day because this day is <sup>starting of</sup> a new year to go through. Here, I'm going to write specifically about how people in Mexico, India, Ghana, Canada, <sup>Belgium,</sup> Brazil, Vietnam, and China <sup>celebrate</sup> on their day of New Year's Day.

The New Year's celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are ~~at~~ alike because most of these places celebrate with fireworks and firecrackers. In Ghana and Canada, they both put on their shows of dancing. Also, in Vietnam and China, everyone turns a year older on the New Year's

Day. Most of these cultures celebrate this day in December, January, or February.

The New Year's celebration is different from other cultures because in Belgium, the children write a thank you letter to their parents but other cultures don't give any letters to their parents. Also, in Vietnam, this celebration lasts 3 days but in China, they celebrate for 15 days. In every culture, they call the New Year's Day, a different name. At midnight of December 31, the people in Brazil throw gifts in to the ocean so that the god of the sea will grant their wishes. In Ghana, they donate some food after their feast. The people in India start to put on

their new clothes and in Mexico, some people build castles and towers with tree branches.

In conclusion, all of the people around the future celebrate the New Year's Day differently and similarly. Many people still enjoy celebrating the New Year's Day and the schools and buildings are closed on this day. As a matter of fact, I still enjoy celebrating this day too!

**Anchor Level 3–A**

**The response:**

- Develops both aspects of the task of telling how New Year's celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are alike and how they are different
- Includes accurate information from all the documents
- Provides little supporting evidence, using few details (in every culture they call New Year's Day by a different name); includes limited outside information (many people still enjoy celebrating the New Year's Day and the schools and buildings are closed on this day)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, this response best fits the criteria for Level 3. Although the response demonstrates an understanding of the task by showing similarities and differences using all the documents, few supporting details are provided to tie the essay together.

The celebration of a new year is one of the oldest festivals observed from ancient times.

It is the only holiday that most of the world observed, although not on the same date. In document 5

For example, in China they celebrate it until 15 days are over. Sometimes between the middle of January or February. They call new year's day Sun Ni. They carry lanterns and also set off fireworks during parades on the last day of new years.

Document 5 For instance, in Vietnam they call it Nguyen Dan and they celebrate for 3 days. They also celebrate it in the mid of January and February. Also China + Vietnam turn a year older when new year's day come around in Jan or Feb.

In document <sup>4</sup> Also in Brazil they celebrate it on the beach they give their god jewelry, perfume or fruit they have a sea god so they throw it in the sea or put it on a boat and let it float in the sea. Also they believe that their sea god can grant wishes.

In document <sup>3</sup> On the other hand the Belgians celebrate it by giving their parents a letter of appreciation they decorate it with glitter stickers and others. They stand on a chair and read it to their parents and the parents appreciate it.

In document <sup>2</sup> Also the Canadians collect food for the needy and also clothes, on the other hand the Ghanaians also collect food

and give it to the less fortunate.

In conclusion, all of these cultures for new year's day or as the say sun ni, Nguyen dan and nomowo is celebrated in all the world and also in january + february in China and vietnam for them every one appreciates the day new year's day. also in <sup>document 2</sup> Ghana they sprinkle food on the ground for there dead ancestors to honor what they did. Every one appreciates new years day :-:-

### Anchor Level 3–B

**The response:**

- Develops both aspects of the task of telling how New Year’s celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are alike and how they are different
- Includes accurate information from documents 2, 3, 4, and 5
- Provides some supporting evidence (China celebrates for 15 days and Vietnam celebrates for 3 days; people in China and Vietnam turn a year older when New Year’s Day comes around)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, this response best fits the criteria for Level 3. The response demonstrates an understanding of the task by comparing similarities and differences in Canada, Ghana, China, and Vietnam. The comparison between Belgium and Brazil describes only differences. The introduction merely restates the historical background and the weak conclusion is simply a list of random facts.

New Years is a very old celebration that almost everyone in the world celebrates. Though New Years isn't on the same date for everyone.

In document 1 it tells us about how Mexico and India celebrate New Years. There are quite a few things that are different. For instance, Mexico calls it Año Nuevo and India calls it Diwali. Other things they do the same like they both light fire works on New Year's night.

New Year's day is known as Saint Sylvester Day in Belgium. In Belgium the children start writing letters saying how much they appreciate their parents the day after Christmas until December 31. In the letters they also write about certain things they promise to do that year. Then on New Year's Day each child in that family stands upon a chair and reads their letter. It says this in Document 3.

It says in Document 4 that the people of Brazil call New Years Ano Novo. The people in Brazil go out on the beach to praise Iemanjá, their sea goddess. They scatter flower petals on the sand and send gifts in small boats into

the water. Then they eat a large feast.

Document 5 tell us that New Years in Vietnam and in China can be very different or a lot alike. In Vietnam New Years is called Tet Nguyen Dan, but in China it's called Sun Nin. In China the celebration lasts 15 days, but only 3 days in Vietnam. Both in Vietnam and in China everyone turns a year old on New Year's Day. Firecrackers are also sent into the air.

I have just told you many ways that many people celebrate New Year's Day. I hope you found it interesting.

Anchor Level 3–C

**The response:**

- Develops both aspects of the task of telling how New Year's celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are alike and how they are different
- Includes accurate information from documents 1, 3, 4, and 5
- Provides supporting evidence (comparing the different names for New Year's between Mexico and India and the similarity of using fireworks)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, this response best fits the criteria for Level 3. The response develops both aspects of the task, making sufficient comparisons between India and Mexico, and China and Vietnam. The information provided about Belgium and Brazil is accurate but tends to be descriptive rather than comparative.

The Ga people feast on steam corn palm nut soup and fish. The French Canadians collect food and clothes for the needy. They both have one thing alike they perform a dance. In Belgium New Years is called Saint Sylvester Day. The Brazil light a candles and place them in stand to honor Iemanjá. People in Vietnam light firecrackers on New Years Eve. People in China celebration last for 15 days. Two things they both have alike, they celebration sometimes in mid January and mid February. The other in everyone turns one year older.

## Anchor Level 2–A

### **The response:**

- Develops both aspects of the task of telling how New Year’s celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are alike and how they are different
- Includes limited information from documents 2, 3, 4, and 5
- Provides little supporting evidence
- Demonstrates a weakness in organization; lacks an introduction and a conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, this response best fits the criteria for Level 2. The response makes minimal use of supporting information. It does not tie ideas together. However, an attempt is made to compare the Ga people to the French Canadians and the celebrations in Vietnam and China.

## New Years Celebrations

Everyone New Years celebration is different in some ways but the same in others. Some honor gods, light fireworks/firecrackers, feast, dance and sing or a lot of other things but one thing we all do is celebrate New Years. India, Ga and Brazil all honor gods in

many different ways China, Vietnam, India and Mexico all light firework or firecrackers but are all doing something else as well. Most all of them feast.

They are also very different because some parade, light tower they build on fire, through gate in the water, eating twelve grapes or raisins or a lot of other things happen.

One thing is for sure that no matter how you do it we all celebrate New Years.

## Anchor Level 2–B

### **The response:**

- Develops both aspects of the task of telling how New Year’s celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are alike and how they are different
- Includes limited information from documents 1, 2, 4, and 5
- Provides little supporting evidence
- Demonstrates a plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, this response best fits the criteria for Level 2. The response demonstrates an understanding of the task, but does not develop the task adequately. It lists random facts without sufficient details to tie them together.

A lot of different countries celebrate New Year's eve and Day a lot differently. Some of the countries are, Belgium, India, Canada, Mexico, Ghana, Viet Nam, China and Brazil.

A lot of these countries like Mexico, Vietnam, China and India set off fireworks and firecrackers or some of them do special things for gods and goddess, some give and donate things to the unfortunate and needy. A few of the countries celebrate it where they are a year older on that day instead of like us celebrating it on their birthday. A lot of countries also do special folk dances and songs.

A lot of the countries don't celebrate it on January 1st. So as you can see not all countries celebrate New Years eve and New Years day all the same which I think is a good thing because if you went away for the holiday you would get to do something totally different from what you used to doing.

**Anchor Level 2–C**

**The response:**

- Develops both aspects of the task of telling how New Year's celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are alike and how they are different
- Includes limited information from documents 1, 2, 4, and 5
- Provides little supporting evidence (some of them do special things for gods and goddesses, some give things to the unfortunate and needy)
- Demonstrates a plan of organization with an original introduction and conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, this response best fits the criteria for Level 2. The response makes minimal use of four documents. Although an attempt is made to tie information together, the response lacks details relating to specific countries.

Out of all these documents

I have learned something.

Not only one state celebrates  
New Years. There are some countries  
that spring get food on the ground  
to honor god. Some throw  
their gift in the water to honor  
god. They all celebrate it on December  
31. Sometimes, it lasts for fourteen  
days. It lasts for three days.

Now tell me what you do for  
New Years?

**Anchor Level 1–A**

**The response:**

- Shows a limited understanding of the task of telling how New Year's celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are alike and how they are different
- Makes vague or unclear references to documents 2, 4, and 5 (some throw their gift in the water to honor god)
- Provides little supporting evidence; includes an inaccuracy (they all celebrate it on December 31)
- Demonstrates a plan of organization, including a brief introduction and conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, this response best fits the criteria for Level 1. The limited use of accurate information minimally addresses the topic.

Some celebrations are different from each other cultures. Some cultures are different because some get money, food, and clothes for the need. Some dance, eat, turkey, chicken and other things.

Some celebrations are alike. Some stay for a long time. Some use firecrackers. Some make cards for the parents. Some build things like castles made out of sticks. Some people dance different songs. These are some things that people do ~~at~~ when they celebrate a holiday. Like Christmas, St. Patrick's day, Thanksgiving, All Saints day and more.

## Anchor Level 1–B

### **The response:**

- Shows a limited understanding of the task of telling how New Year’s celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are alike and how they are different
- Consists of relevant and irrelevant information from documents 1, 2, and 3
- Provides little supporting evidence (referring to “holidays” rather than New Year’s Day)
- Demonstrates a weakness in organization; includes an introduction

**Conclusion:** Overall, this response best fits the criteria for Level 1. The response uses information from the documents to explain what people do to celebrate any holiday. General statements are made without referring to any specific country.

In document 1 Mexico and China both celebrate New Year's Day but in different ways. For example, Mexico's people will quickly eat 12 grapes or raisins at the stroke of 12. They believe this will bring good luck to them. In India they will exchange gifts and wear new cloths to celebrate. People in India will also eat sweets, and visit relatives. Even though these customs are very different they are much alike.

According to document 2 Ghana and Canada celebrate New Year's like this. It said Ghana's people would sprinkle food on the ground for their ancestors and gods. In Canada they would do a dance similar to square dancing. Both of those countries collect food for the needy.

From document 3 it said that Belgium's people would write letters to their parents saying →

Their promises to the New Year. The children would decorate the letters with stickers.

Document 4 said the people from Brazil would go to the beach at midnight and scatter petals or perfume, and put gifts in tiny boats on the sea to please the goddess of the sea. They believed the gifts made it to the ocean the goddess would grant their wishes.

In document 5 Vietnam would set fire crackers at midnight to celebrate, and so would China. The people of both countries would turn one year older every New Year.

In conclusion, this showed many different places have similar customs especially New Year's Day.

Everywhere New Year is celebrated differently. Throughout the next couple of paragraphs I will show some ways how every new year is different. Even in Mexico India and China.

In the country of India one way people celebrate New Year is by lighting clay lanterns on every rooftop + lighting fireworks are a couple of way they celebrate New Year. They do this so they welcome the goddess of wealth. In China New Year is called Sun Nin. Everyone turns a year older on New Years day. Also in this country New Years lasts for fifteen days. In China they also light fire works during the last day. By looking at these two countries they are different in many

ways but also alike. One way they are different is that in India they don't get older, but in China they do get a year older on New Years. Also one way they are alike is that they both light fireworks.

In Mexico they called New Years Año Nuevo. They lit fireworks heard horns and bells too. Also at exactly twelve they ate twelve grapes or raisins. They believed it would bring them good luck in all twelve months of the year. In Brazil they called New Year Ano Novo. Their New Year would be spent on a beach.

They would light candles scatter flower petals and throw and sail gifts out to sea.

The Brazilian people believed that if that gift floated out to sea then the sea

god would grant these wishes.

Now by looking at these two countrys they too are different and alike. One way they are different is that Mexico calls New Year Año Nuevo and Brizil calls New Year Ano Novo. One way they are alike is that they both belive in luck and wishing.

As you can see that all countrys and everywhere in the world have different

## Pomando

A Pomando is a time to put new clothes, eat sweets, exchange gifts and make offerings to deities. The highlight of the celebration is the Festival of Light. Light up the night with small clay lamps called diya and from every rooftop and windowsill like thousands of stars. These tiny oil lamps are lit to welcome the goddess of wealth. They believe she brings prosperity and wealth. They try to set off the loudest and longest set of firecrackers. They celebrate the holiday in October and November.

On their party they had so much fun. They had juice, soda, chips a lot of thing popcorn, hot wings, almost like every thing. That was was the end of the New Year's Day

This is an Essay about how New Year is different and alike. The difference from China and from India is it is called Sun Nian. It is celebrated for 15 days. They celebrate between January and February. They both have fireworks. The difference from Vietnam and Brazil. It is celebrated for 3 days. They turn older. It is called Tet Nguyen Dan. They celebrate January and Mid February. People light fireworks at night. The difference from Belgium and Ghana is kids write letters to their parents to show

now much they appreciate them. It is called saint Sylvester day. The difference between French Canadians and Mexico is they give food to the needy.

Adults perform a dance similar to the American square dance.

The Celebration of a New year is one of the oldest festivals observed from ancient times. It is the only holiday that most of the world observes, although not always on the same date. New Year's celebrations are practiced in different cultures of the world are alike and how they are different.

Mexico and India New Years celebrations are alike and different. Their way of celebration is alike because they both do fireworks. Their way of celebration is different because Mexico makes towers and castles made of wood sticks and India doesn't do that. India put clay lamp on top of their roof. (Doc 1)

Gra and French Canadians New Year's Celebrations are alike and different. Their Celebrations are different because they eat different food and the French Canadians collect food for the needy and Gra doesn't. Their Celebrations are alike because they both do traditional dances (Doc. 2)

Brazil and Belgium New Years Celebration are alike and different. Their celebrations are alike because they celebrate New Years on the same day. New Years celebration is different because Belgium kids write letters to show their thanks and to announce their plans for the New Year. The letters are for their

parents. Brazil's people go to the beach and light candles. They put the candle in the sand. They do this to honor Iemanjá the goddess of the sea. (Doc. 4 & 3.)

Vietnam and China New Years celebrations are different and alike. Their different because the Vietnam celebrations last 3 day and Chinas last 15 days. Their celebrations are alike because in both cultures every body turn 1 year old. (Doc. 5)

New Years is one of the oldest celebration observed from ancient times. New Years is celebrated all

over the world. I love New  
Years and I'm glad we  
celebrate it.

### Practice Paper A–Level 3

**The response:**

- Develops both aspects of the task of telling how New Year’s celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are alike and how they are different
- Includes accurate information from all the documents
- Provides supporting evidence and specific details (they eat different foods like steamed corn and in Canada, they eat food like chestnut pudding; they both help the needy)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization, lacks an introduction, and includes a brief conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, this response best fits the criteria for Level 3. The response develops the task by comparing the similarities and differences of the celebrations in Mexico, India, Ghana, and Canada. Belgium and Brazil’s New Year’s customs are described but not compared. The discussion about China and Vietnam only notes similarities.

### Practice Paper B–Level 4

**The response:**

- Thoroughly develops both aspects of the task by telling how New Year’s celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are alike and how they are different
- Consistently includes accurate information from documents 1, 4, and 5, including portions of the documents that support specific points made in the essay (India and China both use fireworks; people turn a year older on New Year’s in China)
- Provides supporting evidence, using many relevant examples, reasons, and details
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a weak conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, this response best fits the criteria for Level 4. The response compares and contrasts New Year’s customs in India, China, Mexico, and Brazil. The response accurately relates facts in an original manner and supplies sufficient supporting details. The incomplete conclusion does not detract from the overall quality of the work.

### Practice Paper C–Level 0

**The response:**

Fails to develop the task

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 0. The response provides no accurate information that develops the task.

## Practice Paper D–Level 2

### **The response:**

- Develops one aspect of the task of telling how New Year’s celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are different
- Includes limited information from documents 1, 2, 3, and 5
- Provides little supporting evidence, using few relevant examples, reasons, and details
- Demonstrates a weakness in organization by listing information without tying it together; lacks an introduction and a conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, this response best fits the criteria for Level 2. An attempt is made to compare countries, but only information about the first country mentioned in each comparison is described.

## Practice Paper E–Level 4

### **The response:**

- Thoroughly develops both aspects of the task by telling how New Year’s celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are alike and how they are different
- Consistently includes accurate information from all documents, including portions of the documents that support specific points made in the essay
- Provides supporting evidence, using many relevant examples, reasons, and details (celebrations are alike because they celebrate New Year’s on the same day; celebrations are different because they eat different food); includes inaccuracies (Ga doesn’t collect food for the needy; in both Vietnam and China everybody turns 1 year old)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction that is copied from the historical background and task and a conclusion

**Conclusion:** Overall, this response best fits the criteria for Level 4. The response clearly states similarities and differences between Mexico and India, the Ga people of Ghana and the French Canadians, Brazil and Belgium, and Vietnam and China. It rephrases information from the documents, creating a response that demonstrates a good understanding of the task. It integrates information by making comparisons between documents.





## Grade 5 Elementary-Level Social Studies

### Descriptions of Performance Levels

Performance Level	Range of Final Scores	Descriptions
4  Meeting the Standards with Distinction	85–100	Shows evidence of superior understanding of the content, the concepts, and the skills required for elementary-level achievement in each of the learning standards and key ideas assessed in social studies.  Shows evidence of superior ability to apply the social studies content, concepts, and skills required for entering intermediate-level academic environments.
3  Meeting the Standards	65–84	Shows knowledge and understanding of the content, the concepts, and the skills required for elementary-level achievement of the five learning standards that are assessed in social studies.  Shows the ability to apply the social studies content, concepts, and skills required for entering intermediate-level academic environments.
2  Not Fully Meeting the Standards	58–64	Shows only minimal knowledge and understanding of the content, the concepts, and the skills required for elementary-level achievement of the five learning standards that are assessed in social studies.  Shows only minimal knowledge of the social studies content, concepts, and skills required for entering intermediate-level academic environments.
1  Not Meeting the Standards	0–57	Is unable to show proficiency in understanding the content, the concepts, and the skills required for elementary-level achievement in any or most of the learning standards and key ideas assessed in social studies.  Is unable to show evidence of an ability to apply the social studies content, concepts, and skills required for entering intermediate-level academic environments.

### Part III

#### Specifications Chart for Document-Based Question

TOPIC	STANDARDS TESTED
Holidays—Celebration of New Year's around the World	Standards: 2 and 3 Units: 1, 2, and 10

**The *Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the November 2007 Elementary-Level Social Studies Test*, will be posted on the Department's web site <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> by noon of the second day of the examination. Conversion charts provided for the previous administrations of the Elementary-Level Social Studies Test must NOT be used to determine students' final scores for this administration.**