

## Scoring Guides for Constructed-response Questions

### Searching for Food, Item 5

Why do the ants scurry around after you've sprinkled the soil?

*Process: Interpret and integrate ideas and information*

#### 1 – Acceptable Response

The response demonstrates understanding that the ants scurry because they have lost their trail (and therefore have to make a new one) or because they are looking for the food.

*Example:*

They have to make a new trail.

### Searching for Food, Item 7

Look at the picture for Study Pill Bugs. How does the picture help you to know what to do in the experiment?

*Process: Examine and evaluate content, language, and textual elements*

#### 2 – Complete Comprehension

The response provides an explanation of the necessity of the picture to know how to make the box, to know where to put things in the box, or to know what the box should look like.

*Example:*

It helps you to understand where you have to put the cardboard strips.

Or, the response shows understanding that it is the visual image of the box that makes it possible to make one the same way.

*Example:*

It shows what it is meant to look like.

#### 1 – Partial Comprehension

The response describes the features of the picture without indicating how they are useful to doing the experiment.

*Example:*

It uses arrows and labels.

### Searching for Food, Item 9

In Step 3 of the pill bugs project, what do you think will happen if you move the damp leaves to the left corner of the box?

*Process: Interpret and integrate ideas and information*

#### 1 – Acceptable Response

The response provides the appropriate inference from the text that the pill bugs will (eventually) turn to the left toward the leaves. Note that it is appropriate to state that the pill bugs will turn to where the food is or will turn the other way from the original directions in the experiment without having to specifically mention the left corner.

*Example:*

They will sense the food and find it.

### Searching for Food, Item 10

What is similar in the way ants and pill bugs find their food?

*Process: Interpret and integrate ideas and information*

#### 1 – Acceptable Response

The response demonstrates understanding that ants and pill bugs find their food using their antennae or feelers to sense their food.

*Example:*

They use their feelers.

Searching for Food, Item 1

Number the steps in the order you would follow to make a wormery.

The first one has been done for you.

- put the bottle in the shoebox
- 1 poke holes in the top of the shoebox
- drop in the worms
- add potato and onion
- fill the bottle with soil and sand

*Process: Make straightforward inferences*

1 – Acceptable Response

The response accurately numbers the steps as shown below.

In order to receive full credit, each step must have the appropriate number.

*Appropriate Ordering of Steps*

- 5 put the bottle in the shoebox
- 1 poke holes in the top of the shoebox
- 4 drop in the worms
- 3 add potato and onion
- 2 fill the bottle with soil and sand

Searching for Food, Item 12

Explain why it is important to put layers of soil and sand in the bottle.

*Process: Interpret and integrate ideas and information*

1 – Acceptable Response

The response demonstrates understanding that the effect of the tunnelling (the mixing of the soil and sand) will be visible because of the layers.

*Example:*

To make it possible to see the effect of the worms tunnelling.

### Searching for Food, Item 13

Explain why putting the onion and potato on the surface of the soil is important to the wormery project.

*Process: Interpret and integrate ideas and information*

#### 1 – Acceptable Response

The response provides an appropriate explanation for putting the food on the surface in order for the worms to tunnel up to the top to eat (and tunnel down to avoid the light).

*Example:*

To make the worms go to the top.

### Searching for Food, Item 15

Which of the three projects did you find the most interesting?  
Use information from the text to explain your answer.

*Process: Interpret and integrate ideas and information*

#### 2 – Complete Comprehension

The response selects a project with specific information referring to the text, or may provide an inference clearly reflecting specific information in the text.

*Example:*

The ant project because I would like to see if ants would make a trail with food other than an apple.

#### 1 – Partial Comprehension

The response selects a project and provides a general explanation that is related to the text, but could apply to any of the projects.

*Example:*

The pill bug project because it would be fun to find them.