



Assessment Guide

Grade 7



Georgia Milestones Grade 7 EOG Assessment Guide

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THE GEORGIA MILESTONES ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

The purpose of the Georgia Student Assessment Program is to measure student achievement of the state-adopted content standards and inform efforts to improve teaching and learning. Results of the assessment program are utilized to identify students failing to achieve mastery of content, to provide educators with feedback about instructional practice, and to assist school districts in identifying strengths and weaknesses in order to establish priorities in planning educational programs.

The State Board of Education is required by Georgia law (O.C.G.A. §20-2-281) to adopt assessments designed to measure student achievement relative to the knowledge and skills set forth in the state-adopted content standards. The Georgia Milestones Assessment System (Georgia Milestones) fulfills this requirement and, as a key component of Georgia's Student Assessment Program, is a comprehensive summative assessment program spanning grade 3 through high school. Georgia Milestones measures how well students have learned the knowledge and skills outlined in the state-adopted content standards in Language Arts, Mathematics, Science, and Social Studies. Students in grades 3–8 take an end-of-grade assessment in each content area, while high school students take an end-of-course assessment for each of the eight courses designated by the State Board of Education. In accordance with State Board Rule, Georgia Milestones end-of-course measures serve as the final exams for the specified high school courses.

The main purpose of Georgia Milestones is to inform efforts to improve student achievement by assessing student performance on the standards specific to each course or subject/grade tested. Specifically, Georgia Milestones is designed to provide students and their parents with critical information about the students' achievement and, importantly, their preparedness for the next educational level. The assessment system is a critical informant of the state's accountability measure, the College and Career Ready Performance Index (CCRPI), providing an important gauge about the quality of the educational services and opportunities provided throughout the state. The ultimate goal of Georgia's assessment and accountability system is to ensure that all students are provided the opportunity to engage with high-quality content standards, receive high-quality instruction predicated upon those standards, and are positioned to meet high academic expectations.

Features of the Georgia Milestones Assessment System include:

- open-ended (constructed-response) items in Language Arts and Mathematics (all grades and courses);
- a writing component (in response to passages read by students) at every grade level and course within the Language Arts assessment;
- norm-referenced items in all content areas and courses to complement the criterion-referenced information and to provide a national comparison; and
- a transition to online administration over time, with online administration considered the primary mode of administration and paper/pencil as a back-up until the transition is complete.

The primary mode of administration for the Georgia Milestones program is online, with the goal of completing the transition from paper/pencil within five years after the inaugural administration (i.e., the

2014–2015 school year). Paper/pencil test materials (such as Braille) will remain available for students with disabilities who may require them in order to access the assessment.

Georgia Milestones follows guiding principles to help ensure that the assessment system:

- is sufficiently challenging to ensure Georgia students are well positioned to compete with other students across the United States and internationally;
- is intentionally designed across grade levels to send a clear signal of student academic progress and preparedness for the next level, be it the next grade level, course, or college or career;
- is accessible to all students, including those with disabilities or limited English proficiency, at all achievement levels;
- supports and informs the state’s educator effectiveness initiatives, ensuring items and forms are appropriately sensitive to quality instructional practices; and
- accelerates the transition to online administration, allowing—over time—for the inclusion of innovative technology-enhanced items.

Georgia Milestones End-of-Grade (EOG) Assessments

As previously mentioned, Georgia law (§20-2-281) mandates that the State Board of Education adopt annual measures of student achievement in the content areas of English Language Arts (ELA), Mathematics, Science, and Social Studies in grades 3 through 8. Students must participate in the Georgia Milestones content areas measured at the end of each grade in which they are enrolled. State law further mandates that student achievement in reading, as measured as a component of the Georgia Milestones English Language Arts (ELA) EOG assessment, be utilized in promotion and retention decisions for students in grades 3, 5, and 8, while student achievement in mathematics, as measured by the Georgia Milestones Mathematics EOG assessment, be considered in grades 5 and 8. Students who fail to demonstrate grade-level achievement on these measures must receive remediation and be offered an opportunity for a retest prior to consideration for promotion to grades 4, 6, and 9 (§20-2-283 and State Board of Education Rule 160-4-2-.11).

Results of the EOG assessments, according to the legislated and identified purposes, must:

- provide a valid measure of student achievement of the state content standards across the full achievement continuum;
- provide a clear signal of each student’s preparedness for the next educational level (i.e., grade);
- allow for the detection of the academic progress made by each student from one assessed grade to the next;
- be suitable for use in promotion and retention decisions at grades 3 (reading), 5 (reading and mathematics), and 8 (reading and mathematics);
- support and inform educator effectiveness measures; and
- inform state and federal accountability measures at the school, district, and state levels.

Assessment Guide

The Georgia Milestones Grade 7 EOG Assessment Guide is provided to acquaint Georgia educators and other stakeholders with the structure and content assessed by the tests. Importantly, this guide is not intended to inform instructional planning. It is essential to note that there are a small number of content

standards that are better suited for classroom or individual assessment rather than large-scale summative assessment. While those standards are not included on the tests, and therefore are not included in this Assessment Guide, the knowledge, concepts, and skills inherent in those standards are often required for the mastery of the standards that are assessed. Failure to attend to all content standards within a content area can limit a student’s opportunity to learn and show what he or she knows and can do on the assessments.

The Georgia Milestones Grade 7 EOG Assessment Guide is in *no way* intended to substitute for the state-mandated content standards; it is provided to help educators better understand the structure and content of the assessments, *but is not all encompassing of the knowledge, concepts and skills covered in Grade 7 or assessed on the tests*. The state-adopted content standards and associated standards-based instructional resources, such as the Content Frameworks, should be used to plan instruction. This Assessment Guide can serve as a *supplement* to those resources, in addition to any locally developed resources, **but should not be used in isolation**. In principle, this Assessment Guide is intended to be descriptive of the assessment program and should not be considered all-inclusive. The state-adopted content standards are located at www.georgiastandards.org.

TESTING SCHEDULE

The Georgia Milestones Grade 7 EOG assessment is offered during the Main Administration each spring and one Summer Administration for retests. Please note that there will be no retest administrations during the 2014–2015 school year.

Students will take the Georgia Milestones Grade 7 EOG assessment on days specified by their local school district during the testing window. Each district determines a local testing window within the state-designated testing window.

DEPTH OF KNOWLEDGE DESCRIPTORS

Items found on the Georgia Milestones assessments, including the Grade 7 EOG assessment, are developed with a particular emphasis on cognitive complexity, or Depth of Knowledge (DOK). DOK is measured on a scale of 1 to 4 and refers to the level of cognitive demand required to complete a task (or in this case, an assessment item). The higher the level, the more *complex* the assessment; however, higher levels do not necessarily mean *more difficult* items. For instance, a question can have a low DOK but a medium or even high difficulty level. Conversely, a DOK 4 question may have a low difficulty level but still require a great deal of cognitive thinking (e.g., analyzing and synthesizing information instead of just recalling it). The following descriptions and table show the expectations of the four DOK levels in greater detail.

Level 1 (Recall of Information) generally requires students to identify, list, or define, often asking them to recall who, what, when, and where. Consequently, this level usually asks students to recall facts, terms, concepts, and trends and may ask them to identify specific information contained in documents, excerpts, quotations, maps, charts, tables, graphs, or illustrations. Items that require students to

“describe” and/or “explain” could be classified at Level 1 or Level 2 depending on what is to be described and/or explained. A Level 1 “describe” and/or “explain” would require students to recall, recite, or reproduce information.

Level 2 (Basic Reasoning) includes the engagement of some mental processing beyond recalling or reproducing a response. A Level 2 “describe” and/or “explain” would require students to go beyond a description or explanation of recalled information to describe and/or explain a result or “how” or “why.”

Level 3 (Complex Reasoning) requires reasoning, using evidence, and thinking on a higher and more abstract level than Level 1 and Level 2. Students will go beyond explaining or describing “how and why” to justifying the “how and why” through application and evidence. Level 3 questions often involve making connections across time and place to explain a concept or “big idea.”

Level 4 (Extended Reasoning) requires the complex reasoning of Level 3 with the addition of planning, investigating, applying significant conceptual understanding, and/or developing that will most likely require an extended period of time. Students should be required to connect and relate ideas and concepts *within* the content area or *among* content areas in order to be at this highest level. The distinguishing factor for Level 4 would be evidence through a task, product, or extended response that the cognitive demands have been met.

The table on the next page identifies skills that students will need to demonstrate at each DOK level, along with sample question cues appropriate for each level.

Depth of Knowledge Skills and Question Cues

Level	Skills Demonstrated	Question Cues
<p>Recall of Information</p> <p>Level 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make observations • Recall information • Recognize formulas, properties, patterns, processes • Know vocabulary, definitions • Know basic concepts • Perform one-step processes • Translate from one representation to another • Identify relationships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell what, when, or where • Find • List • Define • Identify; label; name • Choose; select • Compute; estimate • Express as • Read from data displays • Order
<p>Basic Reasoning</p> <p>Level 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply learned information to abstract and real-life situations • Use methods, concepts, theories in abstract and real life situations • Perform multi-step processes • Solve problems using required skills or knowledge (requires more than habitual response) • Make a decision about how to proceed • Identify and organize components of a whole • Extend patterns • Identify/describe cause and effect • Recognize unstated assumptions, make inferences • Interpret facts • Compare or contrast simple concepts/ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply • Calculate; solve • Complete • Describe • Explain how; demonstrate • Construct data displays • Construct; draw • Analyze • Extend • Connect • Classify • Arrange • Compare; contrast
<p>Complex Reasoning</p> <p>Level 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solve an open-ended problem with more than one correct answer • Create a pattern • Generalize from given facts • Relate knowledge from several sources • Draw conclusions • Make predictions • Translate knowledge into new contexts • Compare and discriminate between ideas • Assess value of methods, concepts, theories, processes, formulas • Make choices based on a reasoned argument • Verify the value of evidence, information, numbers, data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan; prepare • Predict • Create; design • Ask “what if?” questions • Generalize • Justify; explain why; support; convince • Assess • Rank; grade • Test; judge • Recommend • Select • Conclude

Level	Skills Demonstrated	Question Cues
<p>Extended Reasoning</p> <p>Level 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze and synthesize information from multiple sources • Examine and explain alternative perspectives across a variety of sources • Describe and illustrate how common themes are found across texts from different cultures • Apply mathematical models to illuminate a problem or situation • Design a mathematical model to inform and solve a practical or abstract situation • Combine and synthesize ideas into new concepts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design • Connect • Synthesize • Apply concepts • Critique • Analyze • Create • Prove

SCORES

Students will receive an EOG scale score, an achievement level designation, and a number correct out of the number possible on items aligned to the state content standards. Students will also receive scores on norm-referenced items that allow comparison to a national group of students. Additional information on the items contributing to these scores is found in the Description of Test Format and Organization section for English Language Arts (ELA), Mathematics, Science, and Social Studies.

Selected-response items are machine scored. The Science and Social Studies assessments consist of only selected-response items. However, the English Language Arts (ELA) assessment consists of a variety of item types that contribute to the student’s score, including selected-response, constructed-response, extended constructed-response, and extended writing-response. Likewise, the Mathematics assessment consists of selected-response, constructed-response, and extended constructed-response items. Items that are not machine scored—i.e., constructed-response, extended constructed-response, and extended writing-response items—require rubrics for manual scoring.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS (ELA)

Description of Test Format and Organization

The Georgia Milestones EOG assessment is primarily a criterion-referenced test, designed to provide information about how well a student has mastered the grade-level state-adopted content standards in English Language Arts (ELA). Each student will receive one of four proficiency levels, depending on how well the student has mastered the content standards. In addition to criterion-referenced information, the Georgia Milestones measures will also include a limited sample of nationally norm-referenced items to provide a signal of how Georgia students are achieving relative to their peers nationally. The norm-referenced information provided is supplementary to the criterion-referenced proficiency designation and will not be utilized in any manner other than to serve as a barometer of national comparison. Only the criterion-referenced scores and proficiency designations will be utilized in the accountability metrics associated with the assessment program (such as student growth measures, educator effectiveness measures, or the CCRPI).

The Grade 7 English Language Arts (ELA) EOG assessment consists of a total of 60 items, 54 of which are operational items (and contribute to a student's criterion-referenced and/or norm-referenced score) and 6 of which are field test items (newly written items that are being tried out and do not contribute to the student's score). The criterion-referenced score, and proficiency designation, is comprised of 44 items, for a total of 55 points. Students will respond to a variety of item types, including selected-response, constructed-response, extended constructed-response, and extended writing-response items. Of the 54 operational items, 20 will be norm-referenced and will provide a national comparison in the form of a national percentile rank. Ten of the items have been verified as aligned to the course content standards by Georgia educators and will therefore contribute to the criterion-referenced proficiency designation. The other 10 items will contribute only to the national percentile rank and be provided as supplemental information. Only items that are aligned to the state-adopted content standards will be utilized to inform the criterion-referenced score.

With the inclusion of the norm-referenced items, students may encounter items for which they have not received direct instruction. These items will not contribute to the student's criterion-referenced proficiency designation; only items that align to the course content standards will contribute to the criterion-referenced score. Students should be instructed to try their best should they ask about an item that is not aligned to the content they have learned as part of the course.

Grade 7 English Language Arts (ELA) EOG Assessment Design

Description	Number of Items	Points for CR ¹ Score	Points for NRT ² Feedback
CR Selected-Response Items	30	30	0
NRT Selected-Response Items	20 ³	10 ⁴	20
CR Constructed-Response Items	3	8	0
CR Extended Writing-Response Items	1	7	0
CR Field Test Items	6	0	0
Total Items/Points⁵	60	55	20

¹CR—Criterion-Referenced: items aligned to state-adopted content standards

²NRT—Norm Referenced Test: items that will yield a national comparison; may or may not be aligned to state-adopted content standards

³Of these items, 10 will contribute to both the CR scores and NRT feedback. The other 10 of these items will contribute to NRT feedback only and will not impact the student’s proficiency designation, scale score, or grade conversion.

⁴Alignment of national NRT items to course content standards was verified by a committee of Georgia educators. Only approved, aligned NRT items will contribute to a student’s CR proficiency designation, scale score, and grade conversion score.

⁵Total number of items contributing to CR score: 44; total points: 55; total number of items contributing to NRT feedback: 20; total points: 20

The test will be given in three sections. Students may have up to 70 minutes per section to complete Sections 1 and 2. Students will be given a maximum of 90 minutes to complete Section 3, which includes the extended writing-response. The total estimated testing time for the Grade 7 English Language Arts (ELA) EOG assessment ranges from approximately 190 to 230 minutes. Total testing time describes the amount of time students have to complete the assessment. It does not take into account the time required for the test examiner to complete pre-administration and post-administration activities (such as reading the standardized directions to students). Sections 1 and 2 must be scheduled to be administered on the same day in one test session following the district’s testing protocols for the EOG measures (in keeping with state guidance). Section 3, which focuses on writing, must be administered on a separate day following the completion of Sections 1 and 2.

Content Measured

The Grade 7 English Language Arts (ELA) assessment will measure the standards that are enumerated for Grade 7 as described on www.georgiastandards.org.

The content of the assessment is organized into two groupings, or domains, of standards for the purposes of providing feedback on student performance. A content domain is a reporting category that *broadly* describes and defines the content of the course, as measured by the EOG assessment. The standards for Grade 7 English Language Arts (ELA) are grouped into two domains: Reading/Vocabulary and Writing/Language. Each domain was created by organizing standards that share similar content characteristics. The content standards describe the level of expertise that Grade 7 English Language Arts (ELA) educators should strive to develop in their students. Educators should refer to the content

standards for a full understanding of the knowledge, concepts, and skills subject to be assessed on the EOG assessment.

The approximate proportional number of points associated with each domain is shown in the following table. A range of cognitive levels will be represented on the Grade 7 English Language Arts (ELA) EOG assessment. Educators should always use the content standards when planning instruction.

Grade 7 English Language Arts (ELA): Domain Structures and Content Weights

Domain	Standard		Approximate Weight
Reading and Vocabulary	ELACC7RI1	ELACC7RL2	53%
	ELACC7RI2	ELACC7RL3	
	ELACC7RI3	ELACC7RL4	
	ELACC7RI4	ELACC7RL5	
	ELACC7RI5	ELACC7RL6	
	ELACC7RI6	ELACC7RL9	
	ELACC7RI7	ELACC4L4	
	ELACC7RI8	(4a, 4b, 4c)	
	ELACC7RI9	ELACC7L5	
	ELACC7RL1	(5a, 5b, 5c)	
Writing and Language	ELACC7W1 (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e)	ELACC7W8 ELACC7W9	47%
	ELACC7W2 (2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f)	ELACC7L1 (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d)	
	ELACC7W3 (3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e)	ELACC7L2 (2a, 2b)	
	ELACC7W4	ELACC7L3	
	ELACC7W7	(3a)	

Item Types

The English Language Arts (ELA) portion of the Grade 7 EOG assessment consists of selected-response, constructed-response, extended constructed-response, and extended writing-response items.

A selected-response item, sometimes called a multiple-choice item, is defined as a question, problem, or statement that appears on a test followed by several answer choices, sometimes called options or response choices. The incorrect choices, called distractors, usually reflect common errors. The student's task is to choose, from the alternatives provided, the best answer to the question posed in the stem (the question). The English Language Arts (ELA) selected-response items will have four answer choices.

A constructed-response item asks a question and solicits the student to provide a response he or she constructs on his or her own, as opposed to selecting from options provided. The constructed-response items on the EOG assessment will be worth two points. Partial credit may be awarded.

An extended constructed-response item is a specific type of constructed-response item that elicits a longer, more detailed response from the student than a two-point constructed-response item. The extended constructed-response items on the EOG assessment will be worth four points. For English Language Arts (ELA), the student will respond to a narrative prompt based on a passage the student has read, and the response will be scored for the Writing/Language domain. Partial credit may be awarded.

The extended writing-response items require students to produce arguments or develop an informative response. The extended writing-response, or writing task, includes two passages, three selected-response items, and one constructed-response item that scaffold students' understanding of the passage(s). Two of the selected-response items will address each of the passages separately. One selected-response item and the constructed-response item will address both of the passages together. All four items contribute to the Reading/Vocabulary domain. These items will be followed by an extended writing-prompt, which requires the student to draw from reading experiences when writing an essay response and to cite evidence from the passage(s) to support claims and conclusions in the essay. The writing task is worth seven points.

English Language Arts (ELA) Example Items

Example items, which are representative of three DOK levels across various Grade 7 English Language Arts (ELA) content domains, are provided on the following pages. **All example and sample items contained in this guide are the property of the Georgia Department of Education.**

Example Items 1 and 2

Use this passage to answer questions 1 and 2.

Basketball Beginnings

Basketball is one of the most popular sports in the United States, so it might surprise you to learn that the game is just over a hundred years old. A gym teacher in Massachusetts, James Naismith, invented the game of basketball in 1891 to give students something to do in the winter.

Naismith studied and taught at the YMCA Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts. Winter in Massachusetts can be very cold, with deep snow on the ground. The school director asked Naismith to design a sport the students could play indoors. Naismith remembered a game he played in his childhood called “duck-on-a-rock.” In this game, Naismith set an object or “duck” on top of a rock. He and his friends then threw another rock to try to knock the “duck” off. He thought the concept might work but decided the indoor sport should involve throwing a ball at a target.

One thing that concerned Naismith about playing this game was if the players ran with the ball, they might bump into each other and fall on the hardwood floor. He did not want anyone to get hurt, so he decided players should throw the ball to each other from different points on the floor.

Naismith's next question was what to use for a goal. He thought that players should try to throw the ball into a box but could not find any boxes that were the right size. Instead, he found two peach baskets, which he set up as goals at opposite ends of the floor. When a player succeeded in throwing the ball into the basket, it did not fall out the bottom. It simply stayed in the peach basket until someone got it back out.

Naismith's students played the first basketball game late in 1891. Because the class had eighteen students, they played with nine men on each team. The game spread quickly across the United States. YMCA Training School graduates taught the game wherever they went after graduation.

Not far away in Northampton, Massachusetts, was Smith College, a school for women. The physical education teacher there, Senda Berenson, introduced Naismith's new game to students at the college in 1892. She changed some of the rules to make the game depend more on teamwork. Basketball spread to other female colleges. Sometimes the doors were locked or guarded to make sure no men could watch the women play.

Using peach baskets for goals posed a problem. After a successful shot, how could players get the ball back so they could go on with the game? One solution was a string attached to the basket; the referee could pull the string to tip the basket so the ball could roll out. Another solution was to replace the hard wooden basket with a net hanging inside a metal hoop. The net “basket” was closed at the bottom, but the referee could poke at the net with a broom handle and push the ball out from below.

As years passed, many details of the game changed. Although Naismith had written thirteen rules for his game, each team began to create its own set of rules. Players used different types of balls. After 1897, most teams had five players, and teams became known as “fives.” The game was called “basket ball”—two words—until the 1920s.

Today, boys and girls of all ages play basketball in parks, schools, and colleges in every state. Professional teams attract huge crowds, and even more Americans watch them on television. Basketball is part of the international Olympic Games. Could James Naismith possibly have imagined all this when he had his students throw a ball into a peach basket for something to do indoors in the winter?

Example Item 1

DOK Level: 2

English Language Arts (ELA) Grade 7 Content Domain: Reading and Vocabulary

Standard: ELACC7RI2. Determine two or more central ideas in a text and analyze their development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.

Which sentence describes a central idea of the article?

- A Basketball is a sport that is over a century old.
- B Women's and men's basketball games both started at colleges.
- C Women's and men's basketball games have different rules.
- D Basketball is the result of many people adding their own ideas over time.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation of Correct Answer: The correct answer is choice (D) Basketball is the result of many people adding their own ideas over time. The article as a whole focuses on the game's beginnings and how it has changed over the years. Choices (A) and (B) are incorrect because they focus on minor details of the article, not the central idea. Choice (C) is incorrect because it is an inference based on a minor detail and does not focus on the central idea.

Example Item 2
DOK Level: 3

English Language Arts (ELA) Grade 7 Content Domain: Reading and Vocabulary

Standard: ELACC7RI6. Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author distinguishes his or her position from that of others.

What is the author's purpose in writing the passage? Use details from the passage to support your answer.
Scoring Rubric

Points	Description
2	The response achieves the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives sufficient evidence of the ability to determine the author's purpose of the passage and to explain the support for that purpose includes specific examples/details that make clear reference to the text adequately explains the author's purpose and provides an explanation with clearly relevant information based on the text
1	The response achieves the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives limited evidence of the ability to determine the author's purpose of the passage or to explain the support for that purpose includes vague/limited examples/details that make reference to the text explains the author's purpose and provides an explanation with vague/limited information based on the text
0	The response achieves the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives no evidence of the ability to determine the author's purpose of the passage or to explain the support for that purpose OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives the author's purpose, but includes no examples or no examples/details that make reference to the text OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives the author's purpose, but includes no explanation or no relevant information from the text

Exemplar Response

Points Awarded	Response
2	<i>The author's purpose is to explain the history of basketball. The passage starts out by telling who invented basketball and why he did it. Then it talks about how the game changed and developed over the years. Finally, it describes how it became a sport played all over the world.</i>
1	<i>The author's purpose is to explain the history of basketball. The passage starts with how it was invented and ends with how popular it is now.</i>
0	<i>The author's purpose is to explain the history of basketball.</i>

Example Item 3

DOK Level: 4

English Language Arts (ELA) Grade 7 Content Domain: Writing and Language

Standard: ELACC7W2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.

In this section, you will read about animal relationships and then write an informational essay detailing the ways in which a dog that just had puppies might foster a litter of new kittens.

Before you begin planning and writing, read the two texts:

1. “Animal Roles and Relationships”
2. “Unusual Animal Friendships”

As you read the texts, think about what details from the texts you might use in your essay.

Animal Roles and Relationships

Animal relationships are often surprising. In nature, it is important for animals to find ways in which to work together for survival. Sometimes different species will work as partners. Other times, members of the same species will develop helpful roles.

One example of a strange partnership is between the hermit crab and the sea anemone. In their ocean environment, these two animals help each other. Hermit crabs use their pincers to tap sea anemones. Once bothered, the sea anemones attach themselves to the hermit crabs' shells. The crabs then give the anemones rides along the bottom of the ocean. In exchange for the free ride, the anemones protect the crabs from octopuses and other predators. The hermit crabs give sea anemones protection from starfish and other attackers. Sea anemones also get free food by eating the leftovers from hermit crab fare.

In some cases, animals take on certain responsibilities within their own families. Mammals are known for developing roles within their natural order. In a pride of lions, lionesses are the hunters while male lions are the protectors. Lionesses also have strong parental instincts. Not only do they care for their own cubs, but they will take care of each other's cubs as well. Lionesses take turns "babysitting" and caring for the pride's young cubs.

Wolf packs have a specialized social order as well. There are wolves that are in charge. They decide essentially everything that the pack does. Most wolves in the pack are in charge of helping to find food and making sure that everyone is safe. When female wolves have a litter of pups, they are treated very well. Other wolf mothers or males will bring the mother food so that she does not have to leave her young. Once the pups are old enough to walk, the mother joins in helping the pack once more. In a pack of wolves, every member does his or her part to teach the pups. In addition, each wolf is expected to help feed and protect the pack. Scientists believe that wolves have one of the most complex series of relationships in the animal kingdom.

No matter how animals help each other, it is important for their own survival. The ability to work together has kept things running smoothly in the animal world. Relationships are not unique to humans; they are critical to animals as well.

Unusual Animal Friendships

There are some friendships so unusual that they cannot really be explained. There are dozens of well-documented unique bonds between animals. These relationships are particularly interesting when the two animals are from different species.

Suryia the orangutan and Roscoe the dog are two such friends. Suryia was orphaned after losing his parents. He was moved to an endangered wildlife refuge in South Carolina where doctors feared he would not live long. He would not eat and did not interact with any person or animal. Then, on a walk around the refuge, Suryia saw Roscoe, a dog that lives on the zoo's land. Suryia rushed over to Roscoe and gave him a hug. From that moment on, the two have been best friends. They sleep, eat, and play together every day. They enjoy swimming, although Roscoe has to help Suryia get over his fear of the water. To thank Roscoe for his help, Suryia always shares his snacks with his best friend. Although nobody would expect an orangutan and a dog to be inseparable, they are truly a perfect pair.

Another odd pairing is between Bea the giraffe and Wilma the ostrich. Both animals live on a 65-acre plot of land in Florida. Since Wilma was born, the two have been the best of pals. Bea likes to clean Wilma with her long tongue and Wilma likes to cuddle close to her friend. Even though they have plenty of room in which to roam, they stay close to each other every day. They prefer to wander the land as a duo.

One final example of strange animal friendships is between Torque the greyhound puppy and Shrek the baby owl. Shrek was taken away from his mother by her handler when Shrek's mother refused to care for him. The handler began feeding both Torque and Shrek in the same room and allowed Torque to sniff the owl and lick his feathers. Within no time, the two became devoted companions, watching television and taking walks together. The handler says that Torque is very protective of Shrek.

These may be uncommon friendships, but they are examples of how animals bond with each other. It seems that some animals enjoy the comfort of mutual affection even if the circumstances are unexpected.

Now that you have read “Animal Roles and Relationships” and “Unusual Animal Friendships,” create a plan for your essay.

Think about ideas, facts, definitions, details, and other information and examples you want to use. Think about how you will introduce your topic and what the main topic will be for each paragraph. Be sure to identify the sources by title or number when using details or facts directly from the sources.

Write an informational essay detailing the ways in which a dog that just had puppies might foster a litter of new kittens.

Now, write your essay. Be sure to:

- **Use information from the two texts so that your article includes important details.**
- **Introduce the topic clearly, provide a focus, and organize information in a way that makes sense.**
- **Develop the topic with facts, definitions, details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the topic.**
- **Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion.**
- **Clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.**
- **Use clear language and vocabulary to inform about the topic.**
- **Provide a conclusion that follows the information presented.**
- **Check your work for correct usage, grammar, spelling, and capitalization.**

To view the seven point two-trait rubric for a text-based informational/explanatory response, see page 39.

Example of a 7-Point Response:

Animals in the wild have natural enemies; there are predators and prey, the hunters and the hunted. That is the expected order of relationships. However, unusual situations allow animals to change that dynamic. One of those unusual situations could be a litter of kittens bonding with a dog that just had puppies. The assumption is that the dog has strong mothering instincts and wants to take care of helpless babies, in this case kittens, babies from a different species.

The first passage, "Animal Roles and Relationships," gives examples of unusual connections that support the idea that a mother dog could care for kittens, as odd as that sounds. The author gave the example of the lionesses that take care of others' cubs, or wolves that share roles in a pack, as needed, feeding and protecting the pack.

The second passage, "Unusual Animal Friendships," gives examples of unusual relationships between animals, especially at a time of loss. For example, an orangutan that lost its parents bonded with a dog. The loving nature of the dog seemed to cause the two animals to form a close friendship. This observation also supports the possibility of a mother dog caring for kittens that have recently been taken from their mother cat.

These unusual relationships indicate that the caring and support for survival knows no rules or boundaries. Caring and nurturing is part of the animal kingdom in many surprising ways.

English Language Arts (ELA) Additional Sample Items

This section has two parts. The first part is a set of 10 sample items for the English Language Arts (ELA) portion of the EOG assessment. The second part contains a table that shows for each item the standard assessed, the DOK level, the correct answer (key), and a rationale/explanation about the key and distractors. The sample items can be utilized as a mini-test to familiarize students with the item formats found on the assessment. **All example and sample items contained in this guide are the property of the Georgia Department of Education.**

Items 1 through 8

Use this passage to answer question 1 through 8.

From the City to the Trail

I'm a city girl. I love the variety of people, the bright lights, and the spectacular buildings that tower overhead. So, you can imagine my surprise when my parents informed me that I'd be spending the summer with my aunt, uncle, and cousin in a small town in Georgia. The last time my cousin Tamara came to visit me, she told me about the beautiful parks around the state. She explained how she often goes hiking and camping with her parents. I told her that the most hiking I had ever done was through the shops and stores in the city. Although I was unsure about what to expect, I could not wait to try something new for the summer.

The day I arrived at my aunt and uncle's home, we all sat down to a nice dinner. During the meal, my uncle suggested that we spend the next day hiking in Amicalola Falls State Park. With enthusiasm, I agreed, and we decided to go to bed early so we would have energy for our hiking excursion.

I was ready to go early in the morning. I looked at myself in the mirror. Before the trip, I had purchased a new pair of really great sneakers with red stripes on the sides. I thought I looked like a true hiker. My cousin Tamara took one look at me, giggled, and said I had to change my shoes. She explained that my feet would get blisters and I would not be able to walk. Although my shoes were very comfortable, Tamara said hiking required shoes with soles thick enough to protect my feet from rocks. Fortunately, she was able to lend me a pair of her hiking boots.

We hit the road in my uncle's van, and I gazed out the window and took in the scenery. I wasn't used to seeing so much nature. About two hours later, we finally arrived. I got out of the car, and with awe, I looked up at the Appalachian Mountains. Like the buildings in the city, they towered overhead. We began to walk and found a path that would lead us to the top of the falls.

At first as we walked, the atmosphere felt odd. Perhaps I just felt out of place for a moment. I noticed how quiet it seemed on the path. We knew there were other people hiking, but we did not hear any of them. Instead, I heard the birds chirping and the squirrels chattering. There were sudden movements in the tangles of plants on the ground that must have been scurrying animals. These noises were much different from the buzz of traffic and busy streets. Tamara knew many of the plants that we encountered. I explained to her how, last December, I bought a soft, velvet-like shirt because I loved the way that it felt. Now, I saw what looked like velvet on the trees and ground! She told me it was moss. I looked above me. The green canopy overhead filtered out most of the sunlight, but just enough flickered through to create a dancing pattern of light on the ground. No one told us to be quiet, but somehow Tamara and I automatically spoke in hushed voices, almost as if we were in a museum.

Despite the overwhelming beauty, my scented hand lotion, though it smelled wonderful earlier that morning, seemed to be attracting every mosquito and gnat in Amicalola Falls. I was turning into one enormous mosquito bite.

I soon forgot the bugs as we reached the top of the falls, though. The sound of the water grew to a roar as we got closer. The sight was hypnotizing. The water did not look like water so much as poured

white foam. Uncle Ed said it was 729 feet down to the bottom of the falls, but it felt much farther. It didn't even seem like what I was looking at was real. I felt as if I were looking at the canvas of a great artist.

Mesmerized by the view before me, I was startled when Aunt Patricia spoke, disturbing the stillness of the moment. She announced that it was time to begin our descent. On the way back down, I devised a plan in my head. I'd convince my parents to come with me next time. They would really enjoy hiking. Perhaps, I could even persuade them to take me camping!

Item 1

Which of these BEST describes the theme of the passage?

- A A city girl comes to appreciate nature.
- B A city girl learns to enjoy animals during a hike.
- C A city girl convinces her parents to go camping.
- D A city girl is unprepared for a hike in a state park.

Item 2

What is the MOST LIKELY reason Uncle Ed suggests hiking at Amicalola Falls?

- A to prove that Georgia is a lovely state
- B to teach the narrator about state parks
- C to keep the girls entertained and out of trouble
- D to help the narrator experience the joy of nature

Item 3

What does *canopy* mean as it is used in the sentence?

The green canopy overhead filtered out most of the sunlight, but just enough flickered through to create a dancing pattern of light on the ground.

- A ceiling
- B covering
- C hat
- D tent

Item 6

What does *excursion* mean as it is used in the sentence?

With enthusiasm, I agreed, and we decided to go to bed early so we would have energy for our hiking excursion.

- A gathering
- B mountaintop
- C trail
- D trip

Item 7

Which word in the sentences helps the reader understand the meaning of *descent*?

She announced that it was time to begin our descent. On the way back down, I devised a plan in my head. I'd convince my parents to come with me next time.

- A announced
- B down
- C plan
- D convince

Item 8

Rewrite this paragraph, using descriptive details and sensory language to better convey the narrator's experiences with the mosquitoes.

Despite the overwhelming beauty, my scented hand lotion, though it smelled wonderful earlier that morning, seemed to be attracting every mosquito and gnat in Amicalola Falls. I was turning into one enormous mosquito bite.

Lined writing area for the student's response.

Items 9 and 10

In this section, you will read about animal relationships and then write an informational essay detailing the ways in which a dog that just had puppies might foster a litter of new kittens.

Before you begin planning and writing, read the two texts:

1. “Animal Roles and Relationships”
2. “Unusual Animal Friendships”

As you read the texts, think about what details from the texts you might use in your essay.

Animal Roles and Relationships

Animal relationships are often surprising. In nature, it is important for animals to find ways in which to work together for survival. Sometimes different species will work as partners. Other times, members of the same species will develop helpful roles.

One example of a strange partnership is between the hermit crab and the sea anemone. In their ocean environment, these two animals help each other. Hermit crabs use their pincers to tap sea anemones. Once bothered, the sea anemones attach themselves to the hermit crabs’ shells. The crabs then give the anemones rides along the bottom of the ocean. In exchange for the free ride, the anemones protect the crabs from octopuses and other predators. The hermit crabs give sea anemones protection from starfish and other attackers. Sea anemones also get free food by eating the leftovers from hermit crab fare.

In some cases, animals take on certain responsibilities within their own families. Mammals are known for developing roles within their natural order. In a pride of lions, lionesses are the hunters while male lions are the protectors. Lionesses also have strong parental instincts. Not only do they care for their own cubs, but they will take care of each other’s cubs as well. Lionesses take turns “babysitting” and caring for the pride’s young cubs.

Wolf packs have a specialized social order as well. There are wolves that are in charge. They decide essentially everything that the pack does. Most wolves in the pack are in charge of helping to find food and making sure that everyone is safe. When female wolves have a litter of pups, they are treated very well. Other wolf mothers or males will bring the mother food so that she does not have to leave her young. Once the pups are old enough to walk, the mother joins in helping the pack once more. In a pack of wolves, every member does his or her part to teach the pups. In addition, each wolf is expected to help feed and protect the pack. Scientists believe that wolves have one of the most complex series of relationships in the animal kingdom.

No matter how animals help each other, it is important for their own survival. The ability to work together has kept things running smoothly in the animal world. Relationships are not unique to humans; they are critical to animals as well.

Unusual Animal Friendships

There are some friendships so unusual that they cannot really be explained. There are dozens of well-documented unique bonds between animals. These relationships are particularly interesting when the two animals are from different species.

Suryia the orangutan and Roscoe the dog are two such friends. Suryia was orphaned after losing his parents. He was moved to an endangered wildlife refuge in South Carolina where doctors feared he would not live long. He would not eat and did not interact with any person or animal. Then, on a walk around the refuge, Suryia saw Roscoe, a dog that lives on the zoo's land. Suryia rushed over to Roscoe and gave him a hug. From that moment on, the two have been best friends. They sleep, eat, and play together every day. They enjoy swimming, although Roscoe has to help Suryia get over his fear of the water. To thank Roscoe for his help, Suryia always shares his snacks with his best friend. Although nobody would expect an orangutan and a dog to be inseparable, they are truly a perfect pair.

Another odd pairing is between Bea the giraffe and Wilma the ostrich. Both animals live on a 65-acre plot of land in Florida. Since Wilma was born, the two have been the best of pals. Bea likes to clean Wilma with her long tongue and Wilma likes to cuddle close to her friend. Even though they have plenty of room in which to roam, they stay close to each other every day. They prefer to wander the land as a duo.

One final example of strange animal friendships is between Torque the greyhound puppy and Shrek the baby owl. Shrek was taken away from his mother by her handler when Shrek's mother refused to care for him. The handler began feeding both Torque and Shrek in the same room and allowed Torque to sniff the owl and lick his feathers. Within no time, the two became devoted companions, watching television and taking walks together. The handler says that Torque is very protective of Shrek.

These may be uncommon friendships, but they are examples of how animals bond with each other. It seems that some animals enjoy the comfort of mutual affection even if the circumstances are unexpected.

Item 9

What are two central ideas that can be found in BOTH “Animal Roles and Relationships” and “Unusual Animal Friendships”? Use details from BOTH articles to support your answer.

A large rectangular box containing horizontal lines for writing.

Item 10

Now that you have read “Animal Roles and Relationships” and “Unusual Animal Friendships” and answered a question about what you have read, create a plan for your essay.

Think about ideas, facts, definitions, details, and other information and examples you want to use. Think about how you will introduce your topic and what the main topic will be for each paragraph. Be sure to identify the sources by title or number when using details or facts directly from the sources.

Write an informational essay detailing the ways in which a dog that just had puppies might foster a litter of new kittens.

Now, write your essay. Be sure to:

- Use information from the two texts so that your article includes important details.
- Introduce the topic clearly, provide a focus, and organize information in a way that makes sense.
- Develop the topic with facts, definitions, details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the topic.
- Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion.
- Clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- Use clear language and vocabulary to inform about the topic.
- Provide a conclusion that follows the information presented.
- Check your work for correct usage, grammar, spelling, and capitalization.

A large rectangular box containing 25 horizontal lines, intended for student responses.

A large rectangular box containing 25 horizontal lines, intended for student responses.

English Language Arts (ELA) Additional Sample Item Keys

Item	Standard/ Element	DOK Level	Correct Answer	Explanation
1	ELACC7RL2	3	A	The correct answer is choice (A) A city girl comes to appreciate nature. The entire story is about a girl learning about and experiencing nature. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect because they focus on minor details of the story.
2	ELACC7RL3	3	D	The correct answer is choice (D) to help the narrator experience the joy of nature. Uncle Ed knows that the narrator doesn't see much of nature because she lives in the city, so this is why he suggests hiking. Choice (A) is incorrect because there is no indication that the narrator doesn't think Georgia is a lovely state. Choice (B) is incorrect because Uncle Ed never suggests that he wants to teach anything. Choice (C) is incorrect because nothing in the story indicates that the girls are troublesome.
3	ELACC7L4	2	B	The correct answer is choice (B) covering. A canopy refers to the tops of trees and canopies block sunlight from much of the forest. Choice (A) is incorrect because canopies are natural and ceilings are made by people. Choice (C) is incorrect because canopies are on trees and hats are something people wear. Choice (D) is incorrect because a tent is typically on the ground while canopies are up high.
4	ELACC7RL3	3	N/A	See scoring rubric and exemplar responses on page 33.
5	ELACC7RL1	3	A	The correct answer is choice (A) Tamara is reliable and acts generously toward the narrator. These sentences show that Tamara is always willing to help and be patient with her cousin. Choice (B) is incorrect because nothing suggests that Tamara knows a lot about shoes. Choice (C) is incorrect because nothing suggests that Tamara is passionate about exercise. Choice (D) is incorrect because Tamara doesn't act like she's smarter than the narrator is.

Item	Standard/ Element	DOK Level	Correct Answer	Explanation
6	ELACC7L4a	2	D	The correct answer is choice (D) trip. "Excursion" is another word for trip. Choice (A) is incorrect because an excursion is a journey rather than a meeting. Choice (B) is incorrect because an excursion is not a specific location like a mountaintop is. Choice (C) is incorrect because an excursion is not something specific like a trail.
7	ELACC7L5b	2	B	The correct answer is choice (B) down. This is the only word in the sentences that explains the meaning of "descent." Choices (A) and (C) are incorrect because a descent is not an announcement or a plan. Choice (D) is incorrect because "descent" does not relate to convincing.
8	ELACC7W3d	4	N/A	See exemplar responses on page 34 and the four point holistic rubric on page 38.
9	ELACC7RI2	3	N/A	See scoring rubric and exemplar responses on page 35.
10	ELACC7W2a	4	N/A	See exemplar response on page 36 and the seven point two-trait rubric on page 39.

English Language Arts (ELA) Example Scoring Rubrics and Exemplar Responses

Item 4

Scoring Rubric

Points	Description
2	<p>The response achieves the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives sufficient evidence of the ability to analyze how the setting affects the characters of a story includes specific examples/details that make clear reference to the text adequately explains how the setting affects characters of a story with clearly relevant information based on the text
1	<p>The response achieves the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives limited evidence of the ability to analyze how the setting affects the characters of a story includes vague/limited examples/details that make reference to the text explains how the setting affects characters of a story with vague/limited information based on the text
0	<p>The response achieves the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives no evidence of the ability to analyze how the setting affects the characters of a story <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyzes how the setting affects the characters of a story, but includes no examples or no examples/details that make reference to the text <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyzes how the setting affects the characters of a story, but includes no explanation or no relevant information from the text

Exemplar Response

Points Awarded	Response
2	<i>The narrator stops noticing her mosquito bites because she is in awe of the roaring waterfall. When she sees how big and beautiful it is, it takes all of her attention and hypnotizes her. She forgets everything but the waterfall, which looks more like something created by an artist than something real.</i>
1	<i>The narrator stops noticing her mosquito bites because she is in awe of the roaring waterfall. Its size and beauty makes her forget everything else around her.</i>
0	<i>The narrator stops noticing her mosquito bites because she sees the waterfall.</i>

Item 8

To view the four point holistic rubric for a text-based narrative response, see page 38.

Exemplar Response

Points Awarded	Response
4	<p><i>As I took in the overwhelming beauty of the area, I felt a pinch of pain on my arm. "Ouch!" I said and looked down at where the pain originated. There, sitting ever so happily, was a mosquito. Totally unaware of me, it sucked my blood like a vampire. I swatted at it, but it got away before my hand slapped my mosquito-less arm.</i></p> <p><i>After a few more steps, I felt the telltale pinch again. This time I squished the little guy before he drained me too much. Another pinch. And another. Suddenly I realized that the scented lotion I'd used that morning was attracting every mosquito in Amicalola Falls.</i></p> <p><i>I continued along the path, shooing away the nasty little bugs with limited success, but it wasn't long before I realized I was turning into one enormous mosquito bite.</i></p> <p><i>I knew I'd become increasingly miserable as soon as my skin started to react to the bites. I'd be itching and scratching from head to toe. Still, the scenery was too beautiful to miss, so I put aside my concern and concentrated on the splendor around me.</i></p>
3	<p><i>As I took in the beauty of the area, I felt a pinch of pain on my arm. "Ouch!" I said and looked down. There, sitting ever so happily, was a mosquito. Totally unaware of me, it sucked my blood. I swatted at it, but it got away before I could kill it.</i></p> <p><i>After a few more steps, I felt the telltale pinch again. This time I squished the little guy. Another pinch. And another. I realized that the scented lotion I'd used that morning was attracting every mosquito in Amicalola Falls.</i></p> <p><i>I continued along the path, shooing away the bugs with limited success. It wasn't long before I realized I was turning into one enormous mosquito bite.</i></p> <p><i>I knew I'd become more miserable as soon as I started itching and scratching from head to toe. Still, the scenery was too beautiful to miss, so I concentrated on what was around me.</i></p>
2	<p><i>As I took in the beauty, I felt pain on my arm. Sitting on my arm was a mosquito. It sucked my blood. I swatted at it, but it got away.</i></p> <p><i>After a few more steps, I felt another bite. This time I got him. More bites. I was attracting every mosquito around.</i></p> <p><i>I was turning into one enormous mosquito bite.</i></p>
1	<p><i>I felt pain on my arm. It was a mosquito. It sucked my blood. I swatted at it, but it got away. Then I felt another bite. I got him. More mosquitoes bit me. I was turning into a big mosquito bite.</i></p>
0	<p><i>I got bit by mosquitoes.</i></p>

Item 9

Scoring Rubric

Points	Description
2	The response achieves the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives sufficient evidence of the ability to determine two central ideas found in both texts adequately explains the two central ideas found in both texts includes specific details that make clear reference to both texts
1	The response achieves the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives limited evidence of the ability to determine TWO central ideas in both texts OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives sufficient evidence of the ability to determine ONE central idea in both texts includes vague/limited details that make reference to one or both texts.
0	The response achieves the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives no evidence of the ability to determine two or more central ideas in both texts OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives the central idea or ideas, but includes no explanation OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives the central idea or ideas, but includes no examples that reference the text

Exemplar Response

Points Awarded	Response
2	<i>One central idea found in both passages is that different animals sometimes work together in ways that make life better for both of them. For example, in the first passages the author explains how sea anemones hitch rides on the backs of hermit crabs and protect those crabs from predators. In the second passage, this same idea is backed up by the story of the giraffe who likes to clean an ostrich. Something else both authors address is the idea that the ways that animals interact can seem unusual or surprising to human beings observing them. The first author writes that “animal relationships are often surprising,” and the second author says that “there are some friendships so unusual that they cannot really be explained.”</i>
1	<i>One central idea found in both passages is that different animals sometimes work together in ways that make life better for both of them. For example, in the first passages the author explains how sea anemones and hermit crabs help each other. In the second passage, this same idea is backed up by the story of the giraffe and the ostrich.</i>
0	<i>Both articles are interesting because they provide a lot of information about many different animals doing unusual and helpful things.</i>

Item 10

To view the seven point two-trait rubric for a text-based informational/explanatory response, see page 39.

Example of a 7-Point Response:

Animals in the wild have natural enemies; there are predators and prey, the hunters and the hunted. That is the expected order of relationships. However, unusual situations allow animals to change that dynamic. One of those unusual situations could be a litter of kittens bonding with a dog that just had puppies. The assumption is that the dog has strong mothering instincts and wants to take care of helpless babies, in this case kittens, babies from a different species.

The first passage, "Animal Roles and Relationships," gives examples of unusual connections that support the idea that a mother dog could care for kittens, as odd as that sounds. The author gave the example of the lionesses that take care of others' cubs, or wolves that share roles in a pack, as needed, feeding and protecting the pack.

The second passage, "Unusual Animal Friendships," gives examples of unusual relationships between animals, especially at a time of loss. For example, an orangutan that lost its parents bonded with a dog. The loving nature of the dog seemed to cause the two animals to form a close friendship. This observation also supports the possibility of a mother dog caring for kittens that have recently been taken from their mother cat.

These unusual relationships indicate that the caring and support for survival knows no rules or boundaries. Caring and nurturing is part of the animal kingdom in many surprising ways.

English Language Arts (ELA) Writing Rubrics

English Language Arts (ELA) items that are not machine scored—i.e., constructed-response, extended constructed-response, and extended writing-response items—are manually scored using either a holistic rubric or a two-trait rubric.

Four Point Holistic Rubric

Genre: Narrative

A holistic rubric essentially has one main criterion. On the Georgia Milestones EOG assessment, a holistic rubric contains a single point scale ranging from zero to four. Each point value represents a qualitative description of the student’s work. To score an item on a holistic rubric, the scorer or reader need only choose the description and associated point value that best represents the student’s work. Increasing point values represent a greater understanding of the content and, thus, a higher score.

Seven Point Two-Trait Rubric

Genre: Informational/Explanatory or Argumentative

A two-trait rubric, on the other hand, is an analytic rubric with two criteria, or traits. On the Georgia Milestones EOG assessment, a two-trait rubric contains two point scales for each trait ranging from zero to four on one scale and zero to three on the other. A score is given for each of the two criteria/traits, for a total of seven possible points for the item. To score an item on a two-trait rubric, a scorer or reader must choose the description and associated point value for each criteria/trait that best represents the student’s work. The two scores are added together. Increasing point values represent a greater understanding of the content and, thus, a higher score.

On the following pages are the rubrics that will be used to evaluate writing on the Georgia Milestones Grade 7 English Language Arts (ELA) EOG assessment.

Four Point Holistic Rubric
Genre: Narrative

Description	Points	Criteria
<p><i>The Narrative writing task examines the writer's ability to effectively develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective techniques, descriptive details, and clear event sequences based on a text that has been read.</i></p>	4	<p><i>The student's response is a well-developed narrative that fully develops a real or imagined experience based on a text as a stimulus.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectively establishes a situation and point of view, and introduces a narrator and/or characters Organizes an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically Effectively uses narrative techniques, such as dialogue, description, and pacing to develop rich, interesting experiences, events, and/or characters Uses a variety of words and phrases to convey the sequence of events and signal shifts in one time frame or setting to another Uses precise words, phrases, and sensory language consistently and effectively to convey experiences or events and capture the action Provides a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events Integrates ideas and details from source material effectively Has very few or no errors in usage and/or conventions that interfere with meaning*
	3	<p><i>The student's response is a complete narrative that develops a real or imagined experience based on a text as a stimulus.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a situation and introduces one or more characters Organizes events in a clear, logical order Uses narrative techniques, such as dialogue, description, and pacing to develop experiences, events, and/or characters Uses words and/or phrases to indicate sequence of events and signal shifts in one time frame or setting to another Uses words, phrases, and details to convey experiences or events and capture the action Provides an appropriate conclusion Integrates some ideas and/or details from source material Has little or no errors in usage and/or conventions that interfere with meaning*
	2	<p><i>The student's response is an incomplete or oversimplified narrative based on a text as a stimulus.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces a vague situation and at least one character Organizes events in a sequence but with some gaps or ambiguity Attempts to use some narrative technique, such as dialogue, description, and pacing to develop experiences, events, and/or characters Uses occasional signal words inconsistently and ineffectively to indicate sequence of events and signal shifts in one time frame or setting to another Uses some words or phrases inconsistently and ineffectively to convey experiences or events and capture the action Provides a weak or ambiguous conclusion Attempts to integrate ideas or details from source material Has frequent errors in usage and conventions that sometimes interfere with meaning*
	1	<p><i>The student's response provides evidence of an attempt to write a narrative based on a text as a stimulus.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a weak or minimal introduction May be too brief to demonstrate a complete sequence of events or to signal shifts in one time frame or setting to another Shows little or no attempt to use dialogue, or description or pacing to develop experiences, events, and/or characters Uses words that are inappropriate, overly simple, or unclear Provides few if any words that convey experiences or events or signals shifts in one time frame or setting to another Provides a minimal or no conclusion May use few if any ideas or details from source material Has frequent major errors in usage and conventions that interfere with meaning*
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The response is completely irrelevant or incorrect, or there is no response. The student merely copies the text in the prompt. The student copies so much text from the passages that there is not sufficient original work to be scored.

* Students are responsible for language conventions learned in their current grade as well as in prior grades. Refer to the language skills for each grade to determine the grade-level expectations for grammar, syntax, capitalization, punctuation, and spelling. Also refer to the Progressive Skills chart for those standards that need continued attention beyond the grade in which they were introduced.

Seven Point Two-Trait Rubric

Trait 1 for Informational/Explanatory Genre

Description	Points	Criteria
<p>Idea Development, Organization, and Coherence</p> <p><i>This trait contributes 4 of 7 points to the score for this genre and examines the writer's ability to effectively establish a controlling topic and to support the topic with evidence from the text(s) read and to elaborate on the topic with examples, illustrations, facts, and other details. The writer must integrate the information from the text(s) into his/her own words and arrange the ideas and supporting evidence in order to create cohesion for an informative/explanatory essay.</i></p>	4	<p><i>The student's response is a well-developed informative/explanatory text that examines a topic in depth and presents information clearly based on text as a stimulus.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectively introduces a topic Effectively organizes ideas, concepts and information using various strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect Effectively develops the topic with topic with multiple, relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples Uses appropriate transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts Uses precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic Establishes and maintains a formal style Provides a strong concluding statement or section
	3	<p><i>The student's response is a complete informative/explanatory text that examines a topic and presents information.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces a topic Generally organizes ideas, concepts and information using a few strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect Develops the topic with a few facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples Uses some transitions to connect and clarify relationships among ideas, but relationships may not always be clear Uses some precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to explain the topic Maintain a formal style, for the most part Provides a concluding statement or section
	2	<p><i>The student's response is an incomplete or oversimplified informative/explanatory text that cursorily examines a topic.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempts to introduce a topic Ineffectively organizes ideas, concepts and information using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect Attempts to develop a topic with too few details Uses limited language and vocabulary that does not inform or explain the topic Uses few transitions to connect and clarify relationships among ideas. Uses formal style inconsistently or uses an informal style Provides a weak concluding statement or section
	1	<p><i>The student's response is a weak attempt to write an informative/explanatory text that examines a topic.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May not introduce a topic or topic is unclear May not develop a topic May be too brief to group any related ideas together May not use any linking words to connect ideas May not use any precise language or domain-specific vocabulary to explain the topic Uses a very informal style Provides a minimal or no concluding statement or section
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The response is completely irrelevant or incorrect, or there is no response. The student merely copies the text in the prompt. The student copies so much text from the passages that there is not sufficient original work to be scored.

Seven Point Two-Trait Rubric
Trait 2 for Informational/Explanatory Genres

Description	Points	Criteria
Language Usage and Conventions <i>This trait contributes 3 of 7 points for this genre and examines the writer's ability to demonstrate control of sentence formation, usage, and mechanics as embodied in the grade-level expectations of the language standards.</i>	3	<i>The student's response demonstrates full command of language usage and conventions.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses language that expresses ideas precisely • Uses clear and complete sentence structure, with appropriate range and variety • Has no errors in usage and conventions that interfere with meaning*
	2	<i>The student's response demonstrates partial command of language usage and conventions.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses clear word choice • Uses complete sentences, with some variety • Has minor errors in usage and conventions with no significant effect on meaning*
	1	<i>The student's response demonstrates weak command of language usage and conventions.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses simple or imprecise language, which sometimes lacks clarity • Has fragments, run-ons, and/or other sentence structure errors • Has frequent errors in usage and conventions that interfere with meaning*
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The student's response has many errors that affect the overall meaning, or the response is too brief to determine a score. • The student copies so much text from the passages that there is not sufficient original work to be scored.

*Students are responsible for language conventions learned in their current grade as well as in prior grades. Refer to the language skills for each grade to determine the grade-level expectations for grammar, syntax, capitalization, punctuation, and spelling. Also refer to the Progressive Skills chart for those standards that need continued attention beyond the grade in which they were introduced.

Seven Point Two-Trait Rubric

Trait 1 for Argumentative Genre

Description	Points	Criteria
<p>Idea Development, Organization, and Coherence</p> <p><i>This trait contributes 4 of 7 points to the score for this genre and examines the writer's ability to effectively establish a claim as well as to address counterclaims, to support the claim with evidence from the text(s) read, and to elaborate on the claim with examples, illustrations, facts, and other details. The writer must integrate the information from the text(s) into his/her own words and arrange the ideas and supporting evidence in order to create cohesion for an argumentative essay.</i></p>	4	<p><i>The student's response is a well-developed argument that supports claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectively introduces a claim • Uses specific and well-chosen multiple facts, details, definitions, examples, and/or other information from sources to develop an opinion or claim fully • Acknowledges and counters opposing claims, as appropriate • Uses an organizational strategy to clearly present reasons and relevant evidence • Uses words, phrases, and/or clauses that effectively connect and show direct, strong relationships among claims, reasons, and evidence • Establishes and maintains a formal style that is appropriate for task, purpose, and audience • Provides a strong concluding statement or section that logically follows from the ideas presented
	3	<p><i>The student's response is a complete argument that develops and supports claims with some evidence.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly introduces an opinion or claim • Uses facts, details, definitions, examples, and/or other information to develop an opinion or claim • Attempts to acknowledge and/or counter opposing claims, as appropriate • Uses an organizational strategy to present reasons and evidence • Uses words, phrases, or clauses that connect and show relationships among claims, reasons, and evidence • Uses formal style fairly consistently that is appropriate for task, purpose, and audience • Provides a concluding statement or section that follows from the ideas presented
	2	<p><i>The student's response is an incomplete or oversimplified argument that partially supports claims with loosely related evidence.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempts to introduce an opinion or claim • Develops, sometimes unevenly, reasons and/or evidence to support opinion or claim • Makes little, if any, attempt to acknowledge or counter opposing claims • Attempts to use an organizational structure, which may be formulaic • Uses some words, phrases, or clauses that connect ideas, but connections are weak • Style is inconsistent and sometimes not appropriate for task, purpose, and audience • Provides a weak concluding statement or section
	1	<p><i>The student's response provides evidence of an attempt to write an argument and does not support claims with adequate evidence.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May not introduce an opinion or claim, or the opinion or claim must be inferred • Has minimal support for opinion or claim • Makes no attempt to acknowledge or counter opposing claims • May be too brief to demonstrate an organizational structure, or no structure is evident • Uses vague, ambiguous, or repetitive language • Uses few words, phrases, or clauses to connect ideas • Uses very informal style that is not appropriate for task, purpose, or audience • Provides a minimal or no concluding statement or section
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The response is completely irrelevant or incorrect, or there is no response. • The student merely copies the text in the prompt. • The student copies so much text from the passages that there is not sufficient original work to be scored.

Seven Point Two-Trait Rubric

Trait 2 for Argumentative Genre

Description	Points	Criteria
Language Usage and Conventions <i>This trait contributes 3 of 7 points for this genre and examines the writer's ability to demonstrate control of sentence formation, usage, and mechanics as embodied in the grade-level expectations of the language standards.</i>	3	<i>The student's response demonstrates full command of language usage and conventions.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses language that expresses ideas precisely • Uses clear and complete sentence structure, with appropriate range and variety • Has no errors in usage and conventions that interfere with meaning*
	2	<i>The student's response demonstrates partial command of language usage and conventions.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses clear word choice • Uses complete sentences, with some variety • Has minor errors in usage and conventions with no significant effect on meaning*
	1	<i>The student's response demonstrates weak command of language usage and conventions.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses simple or imprecise language, which sometimes lacks clarity • Has fragments, run-ons, and/or other sentence structure errors • Has frequent errors in usage and conventions that interfere with meaning*
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The student's response has many errors that affect the overall meaning, or the response is too brief to determine a score. • The student copies so much text from the passages that there is not sufficient original work to be scored.

*Students are responsible for language conventions learned in their current grade as well as in prior grades. Refer to the language skills for each grade to determine the grade-level expectations for grammar, syntax, capitalization, punctuation, and spelling. Also refer to the Progressive Skills chart for those standards that need continued attention beyond the grade in which they were introduced.

MATHEMATICS

Description of Test Format and Organization

The Georgia Milestones EOG assessment is primarily a criterion-referenced test, designed to provide information about how well a student has mastered the grade-level state-adopted content standards in Mathematics. Each student will receive one of four proficiency levels, depending on how well the student has mastered the content standards. In addition to criterion-referenced information, the Georgia Milestones measures will also include a limited sample of nationally norm-referenced items to provide a signal of how Georgia students are achieving relative to their peers nationally. The norm-referenced information provided is supplementary to the criterion-referenced proficiency designation and will not be utilized in any manner other than to serve as a barometer of national comparison. Only the criterion-referenced scores and proficiency designations will be utilized in the accountability metrics associated with the assessment program (such as student growth measures, educator effectiveness measures, or the CCRPI).

The Grade 7 Mathematics EOG assessment consists of a total of 73 items, 64 of which are operational items (and contribute to a student's criterion-referenced and/or norm-referenced score) and 9 of which are field test items (newly written items that are being tried out and do not contribute to the student's score). The criterion-referenced score, and proficiency designation, is comprised of 53 items, for a total of 58 points. Students will respond to a variety of item types, including selected-response, constructed-response, and extended constructed-response items. Of the 64 operational items, 20 will be norm-referenced and will provide a national comparison in the form of a national percentile rank. Nine of the items have been verified as aligned to the course content standards by Georgia educators and will therefore contribute to the criterion-referenced proficiency designation. The other 11 items will contribute only to the national percentile rank and be provided as supplemental information. Only items that are aligned to the state-adopted content standards will be utilized to inform the criterion-referenced score.

With the inclusion of the norm-referenced items, students may encounter items for which they have not received direct instruction. These items will not contribute to the student's criterion-referenced proficiency designation; only items that align to the course content standards will contribute to the criterion-referenced score. Students should be instructed to try their best should they ask about an item that is not aligned to the content they have learned as part of the course.

Grade 7 Mathematics EOG Assessment Design

Description	Number of Items	Points for CR ¹ Score	Points for NRT ² Feedback
CR Selected-Response Items	41	41	0
NRT Selected-Response Items	20 ³	9 ⁴	20
CR Constructed-Response Items	3	8	0
CR Field Test Items	9	0	0
Total Items/Points⁵	73	58	20

¹CR—Criterion-Referenced: items aligned to state-adopted content standards

²NRT—Norm-Referenced Test: items that will yield a national comparison; may or may not be aligned to state-adopted content standards

³Of these items, 9 will contribute to both the CR scores and NRT feedback. The other 11 of these items will contribute to NRT feedback only and will not impact the student’s proficiency designation, scale score, or grade conversion.

⁴Alignment of national NRT items to course content standards was verified by a committee of Georgia educators. Only approved, aligned NRT items will contribute to a student’s CR proficiency designation, scale score, and grade conversion score.

⁵Total number of items contributing to CR score: 53; total points: 58; total number of items contributing to NRT feedback: 20; total points: 20

The test will be given in two sections. Section 1 is divided into two parts. Students may have up to 80 minutes per section to complete Sections 1 and 2. The total estimated testing time for the Grade 7 Mathematics EOG assessment ranges from approximately 120 to 160 minutes. Total testing time describes the amount of time students have to complete the assessment. It does not take into account the time required for the test examiner to complete pre-administration and post-administration activities (such as reading the standardized directions to students). Sections 1 and 2 must be scheduled to be administered on the same day in one test session following the district’s testing protocols for the EOG measures (in keeping with state guidance).

During the Mathematics EOG assessment, a formula sheet will be available for students to use. There is an example of the formula sheet in the Additional Sample Items section of this guide. Another feature of the Grade 7 Mathematics EOG assessment is that students may use a scientific calculator in Part 1 of Section 1 and in all of Section 2.

Content Measured

The Grade 7 Mathematics assessment will measure the standards that are enumerated for Grade 7 as described on www.georgiastandards.org.

The content of the assessment is organized into five groupings, or domains, of standards for the purposes of providing feedback on student performance. A content domain is a reporting category that *broadly* describes and defines the content of the course, as measured by the EOG assessment. The standards for Grade 7 Mathematics are grouped into five domains: Ratios and Proportional Relationships, The Number System, Equations and Expressions, Geometry, and Statistics and Probability. Each domain was created by organizing standards that share similar content characteristics. The content

standards describe the level of expertise that Grade 7 Mathematics educators should strive to develop in their students. Educators should refer to the content standards for a full understanding of the knowledge, concepts, and skills subject to be assessed on the EOG assessment.

The approximate proportional number of points associated with each domain is shown in the following table. A range of cognitive levels will be represented on the Grade 7 Mathematics EOG assessment. Educators should always use the content standards when planning instruction.

Grade 7 Mathematics: Domain Structures and Content Weights

Domain	Standard	Approximate Weight
Ratios and Proportional Relationships	MCC7RP1 MCC7RP2 MCC7RP3	19%
The Number System	MCC7NS1 MCC7NS2 MCC7NS3	21%
Equations and Expressions	MCC7EE1 MCC7EE2 MCC7EE3 MCC7EE4	17%
Geometry	MCC7G1 MCC7G4 MCC7G2 MCC7G5 MCC7G3 MCC7G3	23%
Statistics and Probability	MCC7SP1 MCC7SP5 MCC7SP2 MCC7SP6 MCC7SP3 MCC7SP7 MCC7SP4 MCC7SP8	20%

Item Types

The Mathematics portion of the Grade 7 EOG assessment consists of selected-response, constructed-response, and extended constructed-response items.

A selected-response item, sometimes called a multiple-choice item, is defined as a question, problem, or statement that appears on a test followed by several answer choices, sometimes called options or response choices. The incorrect choices, called distractors, usually reflect common errors. The student's task is to choose, from the alternatives provided, the best answer to the question posed in the stem (the question). The Mathematics selected-response items will have four answer choices.

A constructed-response item asks a question and solicits the student to provide a response he or she constructs on his or her own, as opposed to selecting from options provided. The constructed-response items on the EOG assessment will be worth two points. Partial credit may be awarded.

An extended constructed-response item is a specific type of constructed-response item that elicits a longer, more detailed response from the student than a two-point constructed-response item. The extended constructed-response items on the EOG assessment will be worth four points. Partial credit may be awarded.

Mathematics Example Items

Example items, which are representative of three DOK levels across various Grade 7 Mathematics content domains, are provided on the following pages. **All example and sample items contained in this guide are the property of the Georgia Department of Education.**

Example Item 1**DOK Level:** 1**Mathematics Grade 7 Content Domain:** Statistics & Probability

Standard: MCC7SP5. Understand that the probability of a chance event is a number between 0 and 1 that expresses the likelihood of the event occurring. Larger numbers indicate greater likelihood. A probability near 0 indicates an unlikely event, a probability around $\frac{1}{2}$ indicates an event that is neither unlikely nor likely, and a probability near 1 indicates a likely event.

Which of these probability values indicates an event that is MOST LIKELY to happen?

A $\frac{1}{17}$

B $\frac{3}{17}$

C $\frac{3}{20}$

D $\frac{17}{20}$

Correct Answer: D

Explanation of Correct Answer: The correct answer is choice (D) $\frac{17}{20}$. Choice (A) is incorrect because it is the probability value that is least likely. Choices (B) and (C) are incorrect because they represent the probabilities of events that are less likely. Both fractions are less than $\frac{17}{20}$.

Example Item 2**DOK Level:** 2**Mathematics Grade 7 Content Domain:** Ratio & Proportional Relationships**Standard:** MCC7RP2. Recognize and represent proportional relationships between quantities. c. Represent proportional relationships by equations.**A package of Little Bites dog cookies costs \$9.20.****Which equation can be used to find the total cost, c , of p packages of dog cookies?**

A $c = p + 9.20$

B $c = p - 9.20$

C $c = \frac{p}{9.20}$

D $c = 9.20p$

Correct Answer: D**Explanation of Correct Answer:** The correct answer is choice (D) $c = 9.20p$. Choice (D) is correct because the total cost and the number of packages are in a proportional relationship, so the total cost is the product of the cost per package and the number of packages. Choice (A) is incorrect because it adds the number of packages and the price. Choice (B) is incorrect because it subtracts the price from the number of packages. Choice (C) is incorrect because it divides the number of packages by the cost per package, instead of multiplying.

Example Item 3**DOK Level:** 3**Mathematics Grade 7 Content Domain:** The Number System

Standard: MCC7NS2. Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division and of fractions to multiply and divide rational numbers. a. Understand that multiplication is extended from fractions to rational numbers by requiring that operations continue to satisfy the properties of operations, particularly the distributive property, leading to products such as $(-1)(-1) = 1$ and the rules for multiplying signed numbers. Interpret products of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts.

Which rational numbers when multiplied by $-\frac{1}{2}$ will result in a positive rational number as the product and why?

- A** any negative rational number because the product of two negative rational numbers is a positive rational number
- B** any even rational number because the product of a rational number and an even rational number is a positive rational number
- C** any rational number greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ because the product of two rational numbers takes the sign of the greater rational number
- D** any rational number greater than 0 because the product of a negative rational number and a positive rational number is a positive rational number

Correct Answer: A

Explanation of Correct Answer: The correct answer is choice (A) any negative rational number because the product of two negative rational numbers is a positive number. Choice (B) is incorrect because it assumes that the even/odd property of a number determines the sign of the number. Choice (C) is incorrect because it confuses the rules of addition and multiplication. Choice (D) is incorrect because it misstates the rule for multiplication of rational numbers.

Mathematics Additional Sample Items

This section has two parts. The first part is a set of 10 sample items for the Mathematics portion of the EOG assessment. The second part contains a table that shows for each item the standard assessed, the DOK level, the correct answer (key), and a rationale/explanation about the key and distractors. The sample items can be utilized as a mini-test to familiarize students with the item formats found on the assessment. **All example and sample items contained in this guide are the property of the Georgia Department of Education.**

Below are formulas you may find useful as you work the problems. However, some of the formulas may not be used. You may refer to this page as you take the test.

Circumference	Mean
$C = \pi d$ or $C = 2\pi r$ $\pi \approx 3.14$	$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n}{n}$
Area	Mean Absolute Deviation
Rectangle $A = bh$ or $A = lw$	$\frac{\text{Total Distance (of all values from the mean value)}}{\text{Number of values}}$
Triangle $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$	Interquartile Range: the difference between the first quartile and third quartile of a set of data
Circle $A = \pi r^2$	
Pythagorean Theorem	
$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$	Volume
Right Prism	$V = (\text{area of base}) \times (\text{height})$
Cylinder	$V = \pi r^2 h$
Sphere	$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$
Cone	$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$

Item 1

Alicia shoots a basketball at a hoop 100 times. She hits the backboard and misses with $\frac{2}{5}$ of her shots, hits the rim and misses with 32% of her shots, and makes a basket with the rest of her shots.

How many baskets does she make?

- A 68
- B 40
- C 32
- D 28

Item 2

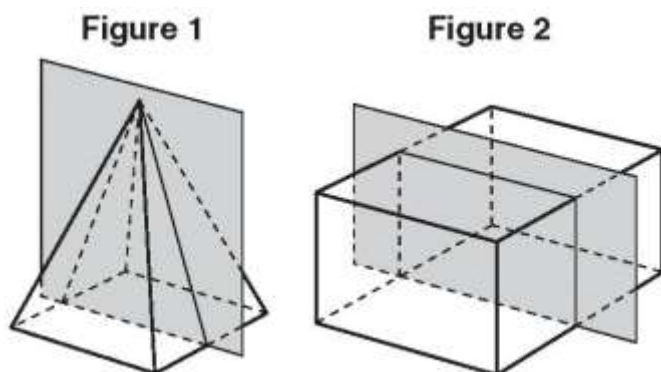
Of the 60 students who auditioned in a singing contest, 40% were asked to come back for a second audition. After the second audition, 6 students were asked to come back for a final audition.

What percentage of the students from the second audition were asked to come back for the final audition?

- A 4%
- B 10%
- C 15%
- D 25%

Item 3

Figure 1 is a right rectangular pyramid, and Figure 2 is a right rectangular prism.



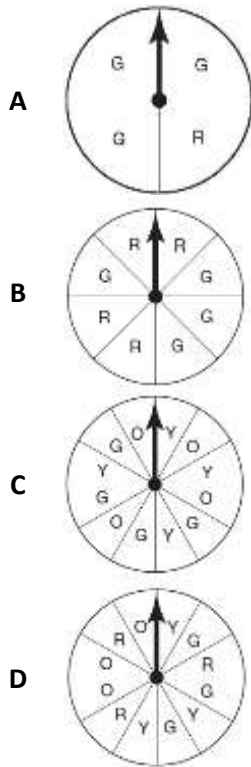
Which statement describes the cross-sections of each figure created by the shaded planes?

- A The cross-sections of both figures are rectangles.
- B The cross-sections of both figures are parallelograms that are not rectangles.
- C The cross-section of Figure 1 is a triangle, and the cross-section of Figure 2 is a rectangle.
- D The cross-section of Figure 1 is a trapezoid, and the cross-section of Figure 2 is a rectangle.

Item 4

Andrea made a spinner with a letter marked on each section. She said the probability of the arrow landing on G is $\frac{1}{4}$.

Which spinner could be the one that Andrea made?



Item 5

Tara had $1\frac{5}{8}$ pounds of dried nuts. She ate $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of dried nuts each day for 6 days.

How many pounds of dried nuts did Tara have left after 6 days?

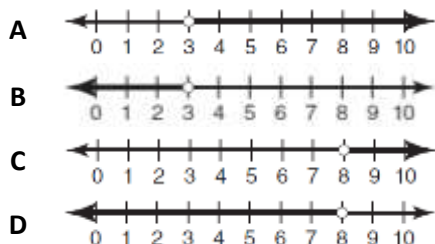
- A $\frac{1}{8}$
- B $\frac{7}{8}$
- C $1\frac{1}{2}$
- D $1\frac{3}{8}$

Item 6

Look at the inequality.

$$2x + 5 < 11$$

Which number line shows the solution to this inequality?



Item 7

A processing machine crushes $3\frac{1}{4}$ kilograms of dry fruits in $\frac{3}{4}$ minute.

What is the rate, in kilograms per minute, at which the machine crushes dry fruits?

- A $\frac{3}{13}$
- B $\frac{16}{39}$
- C $2\frac{7}{16}$
- D $4\frac{1}{3}$

Item 8

A circle has a diameter of 14.5 inches.

Using 3.14 for π , what is the circumference of the circle, rounded to the nearest hundredth of an inch?

- A 22.77 inches
- B 45.53 inches
- C 91.06 inches
- D 165.05 inches

Item 9

A volcano in the ocean rises approximately 14,000 feet above sea level. Its base is approximately 20,000 feet below sea level.

What is the total height of the volcano? Show your work and write your answer in the space provided.

_____ feet

Item 10

A zoo wanted to know which animal exhibit is liked the most by children under 12 years of age. One day, zoo officials surveyed every 20th person leaving the zoo and asked them to name their favorite animal exhibit. Of the people surveyed, 73% reported that the elephant habitat was their favorite exhibit. The zoo officials concluded that children under 12 years of age like the elephant habitat the most.

Part A: Describe the sample for this survey.

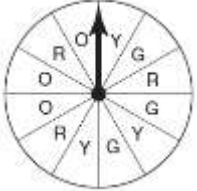
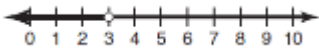
Part B: If 560 visitors were at the zoo on the day of the survey, what was the sample size for the survey?

Part C: Was the survey random? Explain your answer.

Part D: Explain why the zoo's conclusion is invalid.

Math Additional Sample Item Keys

Item	Standard/ Element	DOK Level	Correct Answer	Explanation
1	MCC7EE3	2	D	The correct answer is choice (D) 28. Alicia hits the backboard with $\frac{2}{5}(100) = 40$ shots, hits the rim with $0.32(100) = 32$ shots, and makes $100 - 40 - 32 = 28$ shots. Choice (A) is incorrect because it does not subtract the number of shots that hit the backboard. Choice (B) is incorrect because it is the number of shots that hit the backboard. Choice (C) is incorrect because it is the number of shots that hit the rim.
2	MCC7RP3	2	D	The correct answer is choice (D) 25%. 40% of 60 is 24, and 6 out of 24 is 25%. Choice (A) is incorrect because it is the result of dividing 60 by 0.4 instead of multiplying, and then dividing 6 by that quotient. Choice (B) is incorrect because it is the result of dividing 6 by 60. Choice (C) is incorrect because it is the result of dividing 6 by 40.
3	MCC7G3	2	C	The correct answer is choice (C) The cross-section of Figure 1 is a triangle, and the cross-section of Figure 2 is a rectangle. The plane intersects Figure 1 perpendicular to its base and passing through its apex, so the cross-section is a triangle, and the plane intersects Figure 2 parallel to its rectangular faces. Choice (A) is incorrect because the plane does not intersect Figure 1 parallel to its base. Choice (B) is incorrect because the planes intersect the figures perpendicular to their bases. Choice (D) is incorrect because the plane passes through the apex of Figure 1.

Item	Standard/ Element	DOK Level	Correct Answer	Explanation
4	MCC7SP7a	2	D	<p>The correct answer is choice (D)</p>  <p>The spinner is divided into 12 equal sections, three of which are marked "G." Since $\frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$, the probability of the arrow landing on G is $\frac{1}{4}$. Choice (A) is incorrect because three of the four sections are labeled "G," so the probability of landing on G is $\frac{3}{4}$. Choice (B) is incorrect because four of the eight sections are labeled "G," so the probability of landing on G is $\frac{1}{2}$. Choice (C) is incorrect because four out of the twelve sections are labeled "G," so the probability of landing on G is $\frac{1}{3}$.</p>
5	MCC7NS3	2	A	<p>The correct answer is choice (A) $\frac{1}{8}$. Tara ate $6 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6}{4}$ pounds of nuts in 6 days, which is equivalent to $\frac{12}{8}$ pounds. So, she has $\frac{13}{8} - \frac{12}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$ pound left after 6 days. Choice (B) is incorrect because $\frac{6}{4}$ was incorrectly converted to $\frac{6}{8}$ and then subtracted from $1\frac{5}{8}$. Choice (C) is incorrect because it is the number of pounds of nuts that Tara ate, not the pounds left over. Choice (D) is incorrect because it is the result of subtracting $\frac{1}{4}$ from $1\frac{5}{8}$.</p>
6	MCC7EE4b	2	B	<p>The correct answer is choice (B)</p>  <p>Choice (A) is incorrect because the arrow is pointing in the wrong direction. Choice (C) is incorrect because the inequality was incorrectly solved by adding 5 to the right side instead of subtracting, and the arrow points in the wrong direction. Choice (D) is incorrect because the inequality was incorrectly solved by adding 5 to the right side instead of subtracting.</p>

Item	Standard/ Element	DOK Level	Correct Answer	Explanation
7	MCC7RP1	2	D	The correct answer is choice (D) $4\frac{1}{3}$. Choice (A) is incorrect because it is the result of dividing the time by the weight instead of the weight by the time. Choice (B) is incorrect because it is the result of dividing the reciprocal of the time by the weight. Choice (C) is incorrect because it is the result of multiplying the weight by the time instead of dividing.
8	MCC7G4	2	B	The correct answer is choice (B) 45.53 inches. Choice (A) is incorrect because it is equal to $\frac{1}{2} \times \pi \times d$. Choice (B) is incorrect because it is equal to $2 \times \pi \times d$. Choice (C) is incorrect because it is the area of the circle.
9	MCC7NS1	2	N/A	See scoring rubric and exemplar responses on page 59.
10	MCC7SP1	3	N/A	See scoring rubric and exemplar responses beginning on page 60.

Math Example Scoring Rubrics and Exemplar Responses

Item 9

Scoring Rubric

Points	Description
2	The response achieves the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The response demonstrates a complete understanding of applying and extending previous understandings of addition and subtraction to add and subtract rational numbers. Give 2 points for a correct response and a correct process shown. Response is correct and complete. Response shows application of a reasonable and relevant strategy. Mathematical ideas are expressed coherently through clear, complete, logical, and fully developed responses using words, calculations, and/or symbols as appropriate.
1	The response achieves the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The response demonstrates a minimal understanding of applying and extending previous understandings of addition and subtraction to add and subtract rational numbers. Give 1 point for a correct response with no work shown. Response shows application of a relevant strategy, though it may be only partially applied or remain unexplained. Mathematical ideas are expressed only partially using words, calculations, and/or symbols as appropriate.
0	The response achieves the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The response demonstrates no understanding of applying and extending previous understandings of addition and subtraction to add and subtract rational numbers. The student cannot determine the distance between the bird and the fish or add the positions together. Response shows no application of a strategy or application of an irrelevant strategy. Mathematical ideas cannot be interpreted or lack sufficient evidence to support even a limited understanding.

Exemplar Response

Points Awarded	Response
2	$12,000 + -20,000 = 34,000$ or other valid process AND 34,000 feet
1	34,000 feet
0	Response is irrelevant, inappropriate, or not provided.

Item 10

Scoring Rubric

Points	Description
4	<p>The response achieves the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The response demonstrates that the student completely understands that statistics can be used to gain information about a population by examining a sample of the population; generalizations about a population from a sample are valid only if the sample is representative of that population. • Response also demonstrates that the student completely understands that valid inferences must be supported by random sampling, which produces a representative sample. • Give 4 points if the student's response to all 4 parts is correct and complete. The response is correct and complete. • Mathematical ideas are expressed coherently through clear, complete, logical, and fully developed responses using words, calculations, and/or symbols as appropriate.
3	<p>The response achieves the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The response demonstrates that the student mostly understands that statistics can be used to gain information about a population by examining a sample of the population; generalizations about a population from a sample are valid only if the sample is representative of that population. • Response may also demonstrate that the student mostly understands that valid inferences must be supported by random sampling, which produces a representative sample. • Give 3 points if the student's response to 3 of the 4 parts is correct and complete. • Correct and complete responses express mathematical ideas using words, calculations, and/or symbols as appropriate.
2	<p>The response achieves the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The response demonstrates that the student somewhat understands that statistics can be used to gain information about a population by examining a sample of the population; generalizations about a population from a sample are valid only if the sample is representative of that population. • Response may also demonstrate that the student somewhat understands that valid inferences must be supported by random sampling which produces a representative sample. • Give 2 points if the student's response to 2 of the 4 parts is correct and complete. • Correct and complete responses express mathematical ideas using words, calculations, and/or symbols as appropriate.

Item 10
Scoring Rubric – continued

Points	Description
1	The response achieves the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The response demonstrates that the student has a limited understanding that statistics can be used to gain information about a population by examining a sample of the population; generalizations about a population from a sample are valid only if the sample is representative of that population. • Response may also demonstrate that the student has a limited understanding that valid inferences must be supported by random sampling which produces a representative sample. • Give 1 point if the student's response to 1 of the 4 parts is correct and complete. • Correct and complete responses express mathematical ideas using words, calculations, and/or symbols as appropriate.
0	The response achieves the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The response demonstrates that the student has no understanding that statistics can be used to gain information about a population by examining a sample of the population; generalizations about a population from a sample are valid only if the sample is representative of that population. • Give 0 points if the student's response to all of the 4 parts is incorrect, incomplete, or missing. • Response may also demonstrate that the student has no understanding that valid inferences must be supported by random sampling which produces a representative sample.

Exemplar Response

Points Awarded	Response
4	<p><i>Student's response contains all of the four key elements:</i></p> <p><i>Part A: Every 20th person leaving the zoo.</i></p> <p><i>Part B: 28</i></p> <p><i>Part C: Yes. By choosing systematically, the zoo officials ensured that each person had the same chance of being chosen. (or other valid explanation)</i></p> <p><i>Part D: The conclusion is not valid because the sample was not representative of the target population. The sample included people of all ages. (or other valid explanation)</i></p>

Item 10

Exemplar Response – continued

Points Awarded	Response
3	<p><i>Student's response contains three of the four key elements:</i></p> <p><i>Part A: Every 20th person leaving the zoo.</i></p> <p><i>Part B: 28</i></p> <p><i>Part C: Yes. By choosing systematically, the zoo officials ensured that each person had the same chance of being chosen. (or other valid explanation)</i></p> <p><i>Part D: The conclusion is not valid because the sample was not representative of the target population. The sample included people of all ages. (or other valid explanation)</i></p>
2	<p><i>Student's response contains two of the four key elements:</i></p> <p><i>Part A: Every 20th person leaving the zoo.</i></p> <p><i>Part B: 28</i></p> <p><i>Part C: Yes. By choosing systematically, the zoo officials ensured that each person had the same chance of being chosen. (or other valid explanation)</i></p> <p><i>Part D: The conclusion is not valid because the sample was not representative of the target population. The sample included people of all ages. (or other valid explanation)</i></p>
1	<p><i>Student's response contains one of the four key elements:</i></p> <p><i>Part A: Every 20th person leaving the zoo.</i></p> <p><i>Part B: 28</i></p> <p><i>Part C: Yes. By choosing systematically, the zoo officials ensured that each person had the same chance of being chosen. (or other valid explanation)</i></p> <p><i>Part D: The conclusion is not valid because the sample was not representative of the target population. The sample included people of all ages. (or other valid explanation)</i></p>
0	<p><i>Response is irrelevant, inappropriate, or not provided.</i></p>

SCIENCE

Description of Test Format and Organization

The Georgia Milestones EOG assessment is primarily a criterion-referenced test, designed to provide information about how well a student has mastered the grade-level state-adopted content standards in Science. Each student will receive one of four proficiency levels, depending on how well the student has mastered the content standards. In addition to criterion-referenced information, the Georgia Milestones measures will also include a limited sample of nationally norm-referenced items to provide a signal of how Georgia students are achieving relative to their peers nationally. The norm-referenced information provided is supplementary to the criterion-referenced proficiency designation and will not be utilized in any manner other than to serve as a barometer of national comparison. Only the criterion-referenced scores and proficiency designations will be utilized in the accountability metrics associated with the assessment program (such as student growth measures, educator effectiveness measures, or the CCRPI).

The Grade 7 Science EOG assessment consists of a total of 75 selected-response items, 67 of which are operational items (and contribute to a student's criterion-referenced and/or norm-referenced score) and 8 of which are field test items (newly written items that are being tried out and do not contribute to the student's score). The criterion-referenced score, and proficiency designation, is comprised of 55 items, for a total of 55 points. Of the 67 operational items, 20 will be norm-referenced and will provide a national comparison in the form of a national percentile rank. Eight of the items have been verified as aligned to the course content standards by Georgia educators and will therefore contribute to the criterion-referenced proficiency designation. The other 12 items will contribute only to the national percentile rank and be provided as supplemental information. Only items that are aligned to the state-adopted content standards will be utilized to inform the criterion-referenced score.

With the inclusion of the norm-referenced items, students may encounter items for which they have not received direct instruction. These items will not contribute to the student's criterion-referenced proficiency designation; only items that align to the course content standards will contribute to the criterion-referenced score. Students should be instructed to try their best should they ask about an item that is not aligned to the content they have learned as part of the course.

Grade 7 Science EOG Assessment Design

Description	Number of Items	Points for CR ¹ Score	Points for NRT ² Feedback
CR Selected-Response Items	47	47	0
NRT Selected-Response Items	20 ³	8 ⁴	20
CR Field Test Items	8	0	0
Total Items/Points⁵	75	55	20

¹CR—Criterion-Referenced: items aligned to state-adopted content standards

²NRT—Norm-Referenced Test: items that will yield a national comparison; may or may not be aligned to state-adopted content standards

³Of these items, 8 will contribute to both the CR scores and NRT feedback. The other 12 of these items will contribute to NRT feedback only and will not impact the student's proficiency designation, scale score, or grade conversion.

⁴Alignment of national NRT items to course content standards was verified by a committee of Georgia educators. Only approved, aligned NRT items will contribute to a student's CR proficiency designation, scale score, and grade conversion score.

⁵Total number of items contributing to CR score: 55; total points: 55; total number of items contributing to NRT feedback: 20; total points: 20

The test will be given in two sections. Students may have up to 70 minutes per section to complete Sections 1 and 2. The total estimated testing time for the Grade 7 Science EOG assessment ranges from approximately 100 to 140 minutes. Total testing time describes the amount of time students have to complete the assessment. It does not take into account the time required for the test examiner to complete pre-administration and post-administration activities (such as reading the standardized directions to students). Sections 1 and 2 must be scheduled to be administered on the same day in one test session following the district's testing protocols for the EOG measures (in keeping with state guidance).

Content Measured

The Grade 7 Science assessment will measure the standards that are enumerated for Grade 7 as described on www.georgiastandards.org.

The content of the assessment is organized into three groupings, or domains, of standards for the purposes of providing feedback on student performance. A content domain is a reporting category that *broadly* describes and defines the content of the course, as measured by the EOG assessment. The standards for Grade 7 Science are grouped into three domains: Cells, Human Body, and Genetics; Evolution; and Interdependence of Life. Each domain was created by organizing standards that share similar content characteristics. The content standards describe the level of expertise that Grade 7 Science educators should strive to develop in their students. Educators should refer to the content standards for a full understanding of the knowledge, concepts, and skills subject to be assessed on the EOG assessment.

The approximate proportional number of points associated with each domain is shown in the following table. A range of cognitive levels will be represented on the Grade 7 Science EOG assessment. Educators should always use the content standards when planning instruction.

Grade 7 Science: Domain Structures and Content Weights

Domain	Standard	Approximate Weight
Cells, Human Body, and Genetics	S7L2 (2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e) S7L3 (3a, 3b, 3c)	35%
Evolution	S7L1 (1a, 1b) S7L5 (5a, 5b, 5c)	15%
Interdependence of Life	S7L4 (4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e)	50%

Item Types

The Science portion of the Grade 7 EOG assessment consists of selected-response items only.

A selected-response item, sometimes called a multiple-choice item, is defined as a question, problem, or statement that appears on a test followed by several answer choices, sometimes called options or response choices. The incorrect choices, called distractors, usually reflect common errors. The student's task is to choose, from the alternatives provided, the best answer to the question posed in the stem (the question). The Science selected-response items will have four answer choices.

Science Example Items

Example items, which are representative of three DOK levels across various Grade 7 Science content domains, are provided on the following pages. **All example and sample items contained in this guide are the property of the Georgia Department of Education.**

Example Item 1**DOK Level:** 1**Science Grade 7 Content Domain:** Cells, Human Body, and Genetics

Standard: S7L2. Students will describe the structure and function of cells, tissues, organs, and organ systems. e. Explain the purpose of the major organ systems in the human body (i.e., digestion, respiration, reproduction, circulation, excretion, movement, control, and coordination, and for protection from disease).

Which of these describes a function of the excretory system in the human body?

- A** It pumps oxygen-rich blood to all body parts.
- B** It provides support and protection to the body.
- C** It removes waste from the body in the form of urine.
- D** It breaks down food into nutrients that provide energy.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation of Correct Answer: The correct answer is choice (C) It removes waste from the body in the form of urine. This is one function of the excretory system. Choice (A) is incorrect because it describes a function of the circulatory system. Choice (B) is incorrect because it describes a function of the skeletal system. Choice (D) is incorrect because it describes a function of the digestion system.

Example Item 2**DOK Level:** 2**Science Grade 7 Content Domain:** Cells, Human Body, and Genetics

Standard: S7L2. Students will describe the structure and function of cells, tissues, organs, and organ systems. e. Explain the purpose of the major organ systems in the human body (i.e., digestion, respiration, reproduction, circulation, excretion, movement, control, and coordination, and for protection from disease).

A student exercises during gym class at school.

Which two systems work together to allow movement of the body as the student exercises?

- A** the digestive system and the skeletal system
- B** the digestive system and the immune system
- C** the skeletal system and the muscular system
- D** the muscular system and the immune system

Correct Answer: C

Explanation of Correct Answer: The correct answer is choice (C) the skeletal system and the muscular system. The muscular system allows the student to move and control body parts during exercise, and the skeletal system supports the body as the student moves. Choice (A) is incorrect because the digestive system helps to provide the body with energy, but it is not directly involved in moving the body. Choice (D) is incorrect because the immune system protects the body from illness; it is not directly involved in moving the body. Choice (B) is incorrect because neither the digestive system nor the immune system is directly involved in moving the body.

Example Item 3

DOK Level: 2

Science Grade 7 Content Domain: Interdependence of Life

Standard: S7L4. Students will examine the dependence of organisms on one another and their environments. d. Categorize relationships between organisms that are competitive or mutually beneficial.

Certain types of fungi live around the roots of some plant species. A student collected and recorded information about the relationship between a certain type of fungus and the plant on which it lives.

- The fungus forms structures that grow in the soil around the roots of a plant and absorb mineral nutrients that are then transported to the plant.
- A small amount of sugar made by the plant is absorbed by the fungus.

Which of these BEST describes the relationship between the fungus and the plant?

- A** harmful for both the plant and the fungus
- B** beneficial for both the plant and the fungus
- C** harmful for the fungus but beneficial for the plant
- D** beneficial for the fungus but harmful for the plant

Correct Answer: B

Explanation of Correct Answer: The correct answer is choice (B) beneficial for both the plant and the fungus. The fungus benefits, or helps, the plant by transporting nutrients from the soil to the plant. The plant benefits the fungus by making sugars that feed the fungus. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect because both the plant and fungus help each other obtain nutrients that are necessary to grow and stay healthy.

Example Item 4**DOK Level:** 3**Science Grade 7 Content Domain:** Evolution

Standard: S7L5. Students will examine the evolution of living organisms through inherited characteristics that promote survival of organisms and the survival of successive generations of their offspring. a. Explain that physical characteristics of organisms have changed over successive generations (e.g. Darwin’s finches and peppered moths of Manchester).

Scientists have collected fossil evidence of an organism that lived on Earth over forty million years ago. The species was a large-bodied, pig-like mammal with four small legs and smooth, hairless skin.

Which of these is MOST LIKELY true about this species?

- A** It became extinct within one generation.
- B** It evolved into another species within one generation.
- C** It evolved into another species over many generations.
- D** It has remained unchanged over many generations.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation of Correct Answer: The correct answer is choice (C) It evolved into another species over many generations. Species typically evolve slowly over many generations. As a species evolves, later generations are sometimes so different from earlier generations that scientists classify them as different species. Choice (A) is incorrect because it is unlikely that such complex organisms would disappear completely within a single generation. Choice (B) is incorrect because it is unlikely that such complex organisms would evolve so dramatically within a single generation. Choice (D) is incorrect because it is unlikely that over millions and millions of years a species would not change at all.

Example Item 5**DOK Level:** 3**Science Grade 7 Content Domain:** Evolution

Standard: S7L5. Students will examine the evolution of living organisms through inherited characteristics that promote survival of organisms and the survival of successive generations of their offspring. b. Describe ways in which species on earth have evolved due to natural selection.

An insecticide is a chemical that can rid a plant of insects that cause damage to the plant. If the same insecticide is used for many years, it is likely that it will no longer rid plants of insects.

Which statement BEST explains why insects are no longer harmed by an insecticide that has been used on the same plants for many years?

- A** Over time, plants sprayed with an insecticide develop a resistance to it, which transfers to the insects when the insects eat the plants.
- B** Some insects are born with an ability to avoid harm from an insecticide, and they pass this ability to their offspring when they mate and reproduce.
- C** Some insects are born with an ability to avoid harm from an insecticide, and they pass this ability to other insects by coming into contact with them.
- D** Over time, plants sprayed with an insecticide develop a resistance to it, which transfers to the insects when the insects lay their eggs on the plants.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation of Correct Answer: The correct answer is choice (B) Some insects are born with an ability to avoid harm from an insecticide, and they pass this ability to their offspring when they mate and reproduce. Insects with this ability have an advantage over insects without this ability; over many generations, more insects with this ability will survive to reproduce, and more insects without this ability will die before they can reproduce. Eventually, most of the insects in the population will have the ability to avoid harm from the insecticide. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect because organisms cannot pass a trait such as resistance to other organisms in these ways.

Science Additional Sample Items

This section has two parts. The first part is a set of 10 sample items for the Science portion of the EOG assessment. The second part contains a table that shows for each item the standard assessed, the DOK level, the correct answer (key), and a rationale/explanation about the key and distractors. The sample items can be utilized as a mini-test to familiarize students with the item formats found on the assessment. **All example and sample items contained in this guide are the property of the Georgia Department of Education.**

Item 1

A student observes kittens that have the same color of fur as their mother.

Which of these BEST describes why the fur color of the kittens is the same as their mother's?

- A** The kittens received some genes from their mother, which contain information for fur color.
- B** The mother cat and kittens share the same blood type, which contains information for fur color.
- C** The mother cat and kittens live in the same environment, which caused their fur color to be the same.
- D** The kittens received the same nutrients as their mother before they were born, which caused their fur color to be the same.

Item 2

A student read about the peppered moth, a species whose population changed over a period of time. Before the Industrial Revolution, dark-colored moths were rare. During the Industrial Revolution, however, the population of dark-colored moths greatly increased. The student thought that the reason for the increase in dark-colored moths was soot covering the wings of the light-colored moths. She thought this coloring was then passed on to the offspring of the light-colored moths.

Which statement should be used to explain to the student the correct reason for how this population changed over time?

- A** The dark-colored moths could fly faster than the light-colored moths.
- B** The dark-colored moths found food more easily than the light-colored moths.
- C** The dark-colored moths hid more easily from predators than the light-colored moths.
- D** The dark-colored moths were able to produce more eggs than the light-colored moths.

Item 3

Natural disasters can cause short- and long-term changes in environmental conditions. These changes can affect individual plants and animals, as well as an entire species.

Which of these would MOST LIKELY lead to the extinction of a species?

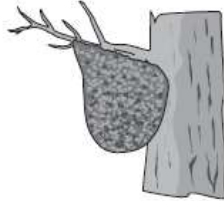
- A** A tsunami passes over a coral reef where a threatened fish species lives.
- B** A wildfire moves through the last remaining habitat of an endangered plant species.
- C** A hurricane moves through a nature preserve where a population of threatened birds is nesting.
- D** An earthquake disturbs a wilderness area where the last known population of an endangered mammal lives.

Item 4

The African honeyguide is a bird that feeds on bee larvae and wax found in a beehive. When it finds a beehive, this bird will call to a honey badger. The bird will wait for the badger to break open the hive. The bird will then eat the larvae and wax while the badger eats the honey from the beehive.



Honeyguide
bird



Honeybee
hive



Honey
badger

Which type of relationship exists between the honeyguide bird and the honey badger?

- A commensalism
- B competition
- C mutualism
- D predation

Item 5

A student studies the function of a structure in the human body and records this information in the table shown.

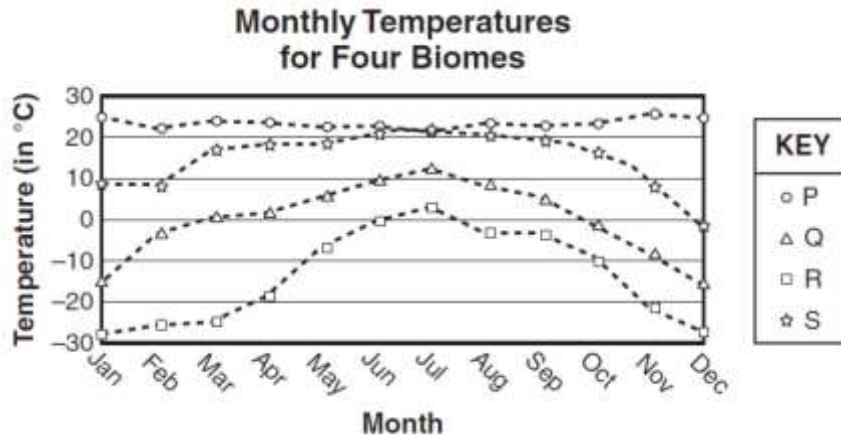
Function	Description
1	Carries carbon dioxide to the lungs
2	Transports oxygen to cells in all parts of the body

Which of these identifies the structure described by the student?

- A blood
- B bones
- C nerves
- D skin

Item 6

The graph shows the monthly temperatures for four biomes: a taiga, a temperate forest, a tropical rain forest, and a tundra.



Based on the graph, which biome is represented by the letter R?

- A taiga
- B tundra
- C temperate forest
- D tropical rain forest

Item 7

Which of these BEST describes the function of the lungs in the human body?

- A The lungs store water for later use by the body.
- B The lungs circulate blood to the rest of the body.
- C The lungs transport nutrients to all parts of the body.
- D The lungs remove carbon dioxide produced by the body.

Item 8

The table lists several organisms found in the same food web.

Organism	Food Source
Algae	Sunlight
Birds	Frogs, beetles
Fish	Tadpoles, water spiders, algae
Frogs	Water spiders, beetles, fish
Tadpoles	Algae

Which statement **BEST** describes organisms in this food web?

- A Beetles transfer matter to fish and algae.
- B Algae transfer matter to tadpoles and fish.
- C Birds transfer matter to frogs and beetles.
- D Frogs transfer matter to birds and water spiders.

Item 9

The table shows the characteristics of three aquatic communities.

Aquatic Community	Characteristics
X	Less than one percent salt concentration High oxygen levels in water
Y	High salt concentration Great diversity of species
Z	Mix of fresh water and salt water Contains many grasses

Which statement **correctly** identifies the aquatic communities?

- A Communities Y and Z are both oceans, and X is a river.
- B Communities X and Z are both estuaries, and Y is an ocean.
- C Community X is an estuary, Y is a river, and Z is an ocean.
- D Community X is a river, Y is an ocean, and Z is an estuary.

Item 10

The list describes examples of reproduction for several organisms.

- Butterflies lay eggs.
- Whales give birth to live young.
- A single-celled euglena splits into two cells.
- A single-celled amoeba produces young that are identical to the parent.

Which organisms described in the list reproduce sexually?

- A** euglena and whales
- B** butterflies and whales
- C** euglena and amoeba
- D** butterflies and amoeba

Science Additional Sample Item Keys

Item	Standard/ Element	Characteristics of Science	DOK Level	Correct Answer	Explanation
1	S7L3a	S7CS5a	2	A	The correct answer is choice (A) The kittens received some genes from their mother, which contain information for fur color. All offspring receive genes from their parents, and these genes determine the offspring's traits, including fur color. Choice (B) is incorrect because blood type does not affect an organism's fur color. Choices (C) and (D) are incorrect because kittens that live in the same environment and receive the same nutrients as their parents may have different traits, including fur color.
2	S7L5a	S7CS7b	2	C	The correct answer is choice (C) The dark-colored moths hid more easily from predators than the light-colored moths. Soot produced by factories during the Industrial Revolution darkened the trees where the moths lived. Dark-colored moths blended into the darkened trees, so predators were less likely to spot and eat them. Over time, more dark-colored moths survived to reproduce and pass on their traits, including their dark coloring, to their offspring. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect because a moth's coloring does not affect its ability to fly, find food, or produce eggs.
3	S7L4c	S7CS5a	2	B	The correct answer is choice (B) A wildfire moves through the last remaining habitat of an endangered plant species. The wildfire will likely damage the habitat, leaving it unable to support those plants that were not killed in the fire. If this happens, when the few remaining plants die without successfully reproducing, the species will become extinct. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect because these natural disasters are less likely to cause substantial, long-term changes to these habitats. Some organisms may die from the disaster, but the surviving organisms will continue to live and reproduce.

Item	Standard/ Element	Characteristics of Science	DOK Level	Correct Answer	Explanation
4	S7L4d	S7CS5a	2	C	The correct answer is choice (C) mutualism. Mutualism describes a relationship that benefits both organisms in the relationship. In this relationship, the bird helps the badger by alerting the badger to the presence of food, and the badger helps the bird by making food accessible to the bird. Choice (A) is incorrect because commensalism describes a relationship that benefits one organism but neither benefits nor harms the other organism in the relationship. Choice (B) is incorrect because competition describes a relationship in which both organisms compete to obtain a limited amount of the same resource. Choice (D) is incorrect because predation describes a relationship in which one organism hunts another organism for food.
5	S7L2d	S7CS5a	2	A	The correct answer is choice (A) blood. Blood is the bodily fluid that carries nutrients such as oxygen throughout the body and that helps to eliminate carbon dioxide, a waste product, by carrying it to the lungs. Choice (B) is incorrect because bones are structures that support the body. Choice (C) is correct because nerves are structures that help to send messages throughout the body. Choice (D) is incorrect because skin is a structure that helps to protect the body by covering it.
6	S7L4e	S7CS3d	2	B	The correct answer is choice (B) tundra. Of the four biomes, tundra is located closest to Earth's poles. Therefore, it experiences the lowest temperatures. Choice (A) is incorrect because taiga is represented by letter Q; though still cold, taiga generally experiences higher temperatures than tundra. Choice (C) is incorrect because temperate forest is represented by letter S; this biome generally experiences temperatures that are neither very low nor very high. Choice (D) is incorrect because tropical rain forest is represented by letter P; this biome is closest to Earth's equator, so it experiences consistently high temperatures.

Item	Standard/ Element	Characteristics of Science	DOK Level	Correct Answer	Explanation
7	S7L2d	S7CS5a	2	D	The correct answer is choice (D) The lungs remove carbon dioxide produced by the body. The lungs exchange inhaled oxygen for waste carbon dioxide. Choice (A) is incorrect because water levels within the body are controlled by the urinary system, specifically the kidneys. Choice (B) is an incorrect answer because blood is circulated by the heart. Choice (C) is an incorrect answer because nutrients are transported by the circulatory system.
8	S7L4a	S7CS3d	3	B	The correct answer is choice (B) Algae transfer matter to tadpoles and fish. According to the table, both tadpoles and fish eat algae; when this happens, these consumers obtain matter from the algae. Choice (A) is incorrect because beetles transfer matter to birds and frogs; they are not food for fish or algae. Choice (C) is incorrect because birds are the highest-level consumers in the food web; they obtain matter when they eat frogs and beetles. Choice (D) is incorrect because frogs obtain matter when they eat water spiders.
9	S7L4e	S7CS3d	2	D	The correct answer is choice (D) Community X is a river, Y is an ocean, and Z is an estuary. Rivers are typically sources of fresh water with high oxygen levels. Oceans are typically sources of salt water that support many different organisms. Estuaries are typically grassy regions where oceans and rivers meet; consequently, they contain both fresh water and salt water. Choices (A) and (C) are incorrect because oceans do not contain mixtures of fresh water and salt water, and rivers do not have high salt concentrations. Choice (B) is incorrect because estuaries contain both fresh water and salt water.
10	S7L3b	S7CS3d	2	B	The correct answer is choice (B) butterflies and whales. Organisms that reproduce sexually may lay eggs or give birth to live young. Choices (A) and (C) are incorrect because sexual reproduction involves two parents, whereas a single euglena reproduces by dividing in half. Choice (D) is incorrect because sexual reproduction produces offspring with a combination of traits from both parents.

SOCIAL STUDIES

Description of Test Format and Organization

The Georgia Milestones EOG assessment is primarily a criterion-referenced test, designed to provide information about how well a student has mastered the grade-level state-adopted content standards in Social Studies. Each student will receive one of four proficiency levels, depending on how well the student has mastered the content standards. In addition to criterion-referenced information, the Georgia Milestones measures will also include a limited sample of nationally norm-referenced items to provide a signal of how Georgia students are achieving relative to their peers nationally. The norm-referenced information provided is supplementary to the criterion-referenced proficiency designation and will not be utilized in any manner other than to serve as a barometer of national comparison. Only the criterion-referenced scores and proficiency designations will be utilized in the accountability metrics associated with the assessment program (such as student growth measures, educator effectiveness measures, or the CCRPI).

The Grade 7 Social Studies EOG assessment consists of a total of 75 selected-response items, 65 of which are operational items (and contribute to a student's criterion-referenced and/or norm-referenced score) and 10 of which are field test items (newly written items that are being tried out and do not contribute to the student's score). The criterion-referenced score, and proficiency designation, is comprised of 55 items, for a total of 55 points. Of the 65 operational items, 20 will be norm-referenced and will provide a national comparison in the form of a national percentile rank. Ten of the items have been verified as aligned to the course content standards by Georgia educators and will therefore contribute to the criterion-referenced proficiency designation. The other 10 items will contribute only to the national percentile rank and be provided as supplemental information. Only items that are aligned to the state-adopted content standards will be utilized to inform the criterion-referenced score.

With the inclusion of the norm-referenced items, students may encounter items for which they have not received direct instruction. These items will not contribute to the student's criterion-referenced proficiency designation; only items that align to the course content standards will contribute to the criterion-referenced score. Students should be instructed to try their best should they ask about an item that is not aligned to the content they have learned as part of the course.

Grade 7 Social Studies EOG Assessment Design

Description	Number of Items	Points for CR ¹ Score	Points for NRT ² Feedback
CR Selected-Response Items	45	45	0
NRT Selected-Response Items	20 ³	10 ⁴	20
CR Field Test Items	10	0	0
Total Items/Points⁵	75	55	20

¹CR—Criterion-Referenced: items aligned to state-adopted content standards

²NRT—Norm-Referenced Test: items that will yield a national comparison; may or may not be aligned to state-adopted content standards

³Of these items, 10 will contribute to both the CR scores and NRT feedback. The other 10 of these items will contribute to NRT feedback only and will not impact the student’s proficiency designation, scale score, or grade conversion.

⁴Alignment of national NRT items to course content standards was verified by a committee of Georgia educators. Only approved, aligned NRT items will contribute to a student’s CR proficiency designation, scale score, and grade conversion score.

⁵Total number of items contributing to CR score: 55; total points: 55; total number of items contributing to NRT feedback: 20; total points: 20

The test will be given in two sections. Students may have up to 70 minutes per section to complete Sections 1 and 2. The total estimated testing time for the Grade 7 Social Studies EOG assessment ranges from approximately 100 to 140 minutes. Total testing time describes the amount of time students have to complete the assessment. It does not take into account the time required for the test examiner to complete pre-administration and post-administration activities (such as reading the standardized directions to students). Sections 1 and 2 must be scheduled to be administered on the same day in one test session following the district’s testing protocols for the EOG measures (in keeping with state guidance).

Content Measured

The Grade 7 Social Studies assessment will measure the standards that are enumerated for Grade 7 as described on www.georgiastandards.org.

The content of the assessment is organized into four groupings, or domains, of standards for the purposes of providing feedback on student performance. A content domain is a reporting category that *broadly* describes and defines the content of the course, as measured by the EOG assessment. The standards for Grade 7 Social Studies are grouped into four domains: Geography, Government and Civics, Economics, and History. Each domain was created by organizing standards that share similar content characteristics. The content standards describe the level of expertise that Grade 7 Social Studies educators should strive to develop in their students. Educators should refer to the content standards for a full understanding of the knowledge, concepts, and skills subject to be assessed on the EOG assessment.

The approximate proportional number of points associated with each domain is shown in the following table. A range of cognitive levels will be represented on the Grade 7 Social Studies EOG assessment. Educators should always use the content standards when planning instruction.

Grade 7 Social Studies: Domain Structures and Content Weights

Domain	Standard		Approximate Weight	
Geography	SS7G1 (1a, 1b)	SS7G7 (7a, 7b)	35%	
	SS7G2 (2a, 2b, 2c)	SS7G8 (8a, 8b, 8c, 8d, 8e)		
	SS7G3 (3a)	SS7G9 (9a, 9b)		
	SS7G4 (4a, 4b, 4c)	SS7G10 (10a, 10b)		
	SS7G5 (5a, 5b)	SS7G11 (11a, 11b)		
	SS7G6 (6a)	SS7G12 (12a, 12b, 12c)		
	SS7CG1 (1a, 1b, 1c)	SS7CG5 (5a)		20%
	SS7CG2 (2a, 2b)	SS7CG6 (6a, 6b, 6c)		
	SS7CG3 (3a, 3b)	SS7CG7 (7a)		
	SS7CG4 (4a, 4b, 4c)			
Economics	SS7E1 (1a, 1b, 1c)	SS7E7 (7a, 7b, 7c, 7d)	25%	
	SS7E2 (2a, 2b)	SS7E8 (8a, 8b, 8c)		
	SS7E3 (3a, 3b, 3c, 3d)	SS7E9 (9a, 9b, 9c)		
	SS7E4 (5a, 5b, 5c)	SS7E10 (10a, 10b, 10c, 10d)		
	SS7E5 (6a, 6b, 6c, 6d)			
History	SS7H1 (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d)	SS7H3 (3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e)	20%	
	SS7H2 (2a, 2b, 2c, 2d)			

Item Types

The Social Studies portion of the Grade 7 EOG assessment consists of selected-response items only.

A selected-response item, sometimes called a multiple-choice item, is defined as a question, problem, or statement that appears on a test followed by several answer choices, sometimes called options or response choices. The incorrect choices, called distractors, usually reflect common errors. The student's task is to choose, from the alternatives provided, the best answer to the question posed in the stem (the question). The Social Studies selected-response items will have four answer choices.

Social Studies Example Items

Example items, which are representative of three DOK levels across various Grade 7 Social Studies content domains, are provided on the following pages. **All example and sample items contained in this guide are the property of the Georgia Department of Education.**

Example Item 1**DOK Level:** 1**Social Studies Grade 7 Content Domain:** Geography

Standard: SS7G9. The student will locate selected features in Southern and Eastern Asia. b. Locate on a world and regional political-physical map the countries of China, India, Indonesia, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, and Vietnam.

Look at the map.**What is the shaded country on the map?**

- A Japan
- B Vietnam
- C North Korea
- D South Korea

Correct Answer: B

Explanation of Correct Answer: The correct answer is choice (B) Vietnam. Vietnam is located in the southeastern part of Asia. Choice (A) is incorrect because Japan is an island nation located to the east of continental Asia. Choices (C) and (D) are incorrect because North and South Korea are located well north of the shaded region.

Example Item 2

DOK Level: 2

Social Studies Grade 7 Content Domain: History

Standard: SS7H2. The student will analyze continuity and change in Southwest Asia (Middle East) leading to the 21st century. d. Explain U.S. presence and interest in Southwest Asia; include the Persian Gulf conflict and invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq.

What is one reason that the United States continues to stay involved in resolving conflicts in Southwest Asia (Middle East)?

- A** The United States must protect historical sites in this region.
- B** The United States wants to preserve the cultures of this region.
- C** The United States is dependent upon the natural resources of this region.
- D** The United States wants to prevent communism from spreading to this region.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation of Correct Answer: The correct answer is choice (C) The United States is dependent upon the natural resources of this region. The Middle East region is rich in oil and other natural resources that the United States needs, so the United States wants the region to remain free of conflict. Choices (A) and (B) are incorrect because these considerations are not particularly important to the United States. Choice (D) is incorrect because the United States is not concerned about the spread of communism in this region.

Example Item 3

DOK Level: 2

Social Studies Grade 7 Content Domain: Government/Civics

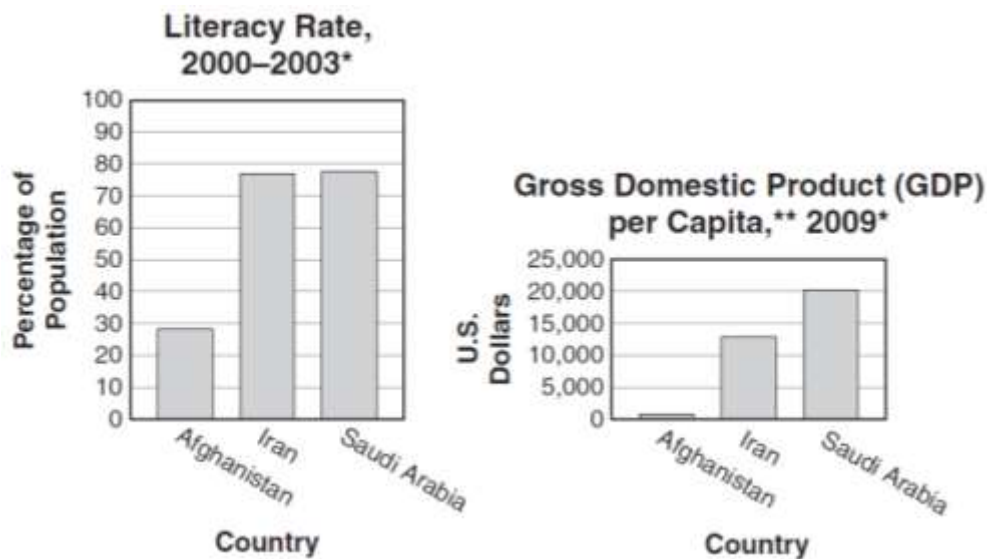
Standard: SS7CG7. The student will demonstrate an understanding of national governments in Southern and Eastern Asia. a. Compare and contrast the federal republic of The Republic of India, the communist state of The People’s Republic China, and the constitutional monarchy of Japan, distinguishing the form of leadership and the role of the citizen in terms of voting rights and personal freedoms.

How do the governments of Japan and China treat their citizens differently?

- A** Chinese citizens must attend college.
- B** Japanese citizens can practice freedom of speech.
- C** Chinese citizens must belong to a labor union.
- D** Japanese citizens are required to serve in the military.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation of Correct Answer: The correct answer is choice (B) Japanese citizens can practice freedom of speech. In China, the government does not allow freedom of speech and has tight restrictions on some types of media, such as the Internet. Choices (A) and (C) are incorrect because China does not require citizens to attend college or belong to a labor union. Choice (D) is incorrect because military service in Japan is optional.

Example Item 4**DOK Level:** 3**Social Studies Grade 7 Content Domain:** Geography**Standard:** SS7G8. The student will describe the diverse cultures of the people who live in Southwest Asia (Middle East). e. Evaluate how the literacy rate affects the standard of living.**Look at the graphs.*****These are the most recent data available.******GDP per capita is the GDP per person.****Source:** CIA, *The World Factbook***Which conclusion is supported by the information in these graphs?**

- A** The literacy rate of a country has little effect on the standard of living.
- B** The literacy rate is higher in countries with a higher standard of living.
- C** The citizens of Afghanistan are more educated than the citizens of Iran.
- D** The citizens of Iran earn more on average than the citizens of Saudi Arabia.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation of Correct Answer: The correct answer is choice (B) The literacy rate is higher in countries with a higher standard of living. The graphs show that countries with higher GDPs—Iran and Saudi Arabia—have higher literacy rates, while Afghanistan has a very low GDP and very low literacy rate. Choice (A) is incorrect because the graphs show a strong relationship between literacy rate and standard of living. Choice (C) is incorrect because the first graph shows a higher literacy rate in Iran than in Afghanistan. Choice (D) is incorrect because the second graph shows a higher GDP in Saudi Arabia than in Iran.

Example Item 5**DOK Level:** 3**Social Studies Grade 7 Content Domain:** Economics

Standard: SS7E3. The student will describe factors that influence economic growth and examine their presence or absence in Nigeria and South Africa. b. Explain the relationship between investment in capital (factories, machinery, and technology) and gross domestic product (GDP).

Look at the table.**Economic Information about Two Countries**

Country	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Percentage Contribution of Agriculture to Total GDP	Percentage Contribution of Industries to Total GDP	Percentage Contribution of Services to Total GDP
Kenya	\$31.42 billion	23.8%	16.7%	59.5%
Nigeria	\$220.3 billion	18%	50.9%	31.1%

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook***Which conclusion can be drawn from the information in the table?**

- A** Kenya has more natural resources than Nigeria.
- B** Nigeria has relied less on foreign aid than Kenya.
- C** Nigeria has invested in more capital goods than Kenya.
- D** Kenya has spent more money on education than Nigeria.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation of Correct Answer: The correct answer is choice (C) Nigeria has invested in more capital goods than Kenya. The table shows that Nigeria has invested much more heavily than Kenya in industry, where capital goods such as machinery are frequently used. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect because the table does not give any information about quantity of natural resources, foreign aid, or education.

Social Studies Additional Sample Items

This section has two parts. The first part is a set of 10 sample items for the Social Studies portion of the EOG assessment. The second part contains a table that shows for each item the standard assessed, the DOK level, the correct answer (key), and a rationale/explanation about the key and distractors. The sample items can be utilized as a mini-test to familiarize students with the item formats found on the assessment. **All example and sample items contained in this guide are the property of the Georgia Department of Education.**

Item 1

Look at the chart.

Country	Form of Government
Iran	Theocracy
Israel	Parliamentary democracy
Saudi Arabia	Monarchy

Which of these describes how Saudi Arabia's government is different from the government of Israel?

- A Saudi Arabia is led by elected officials.
- B Saudi Arabia's legislature selects the prime minister.
- C Saudi Arabia is governed by members of a royal family.
- D Saudi Arabia's government has a system of checks and balances.

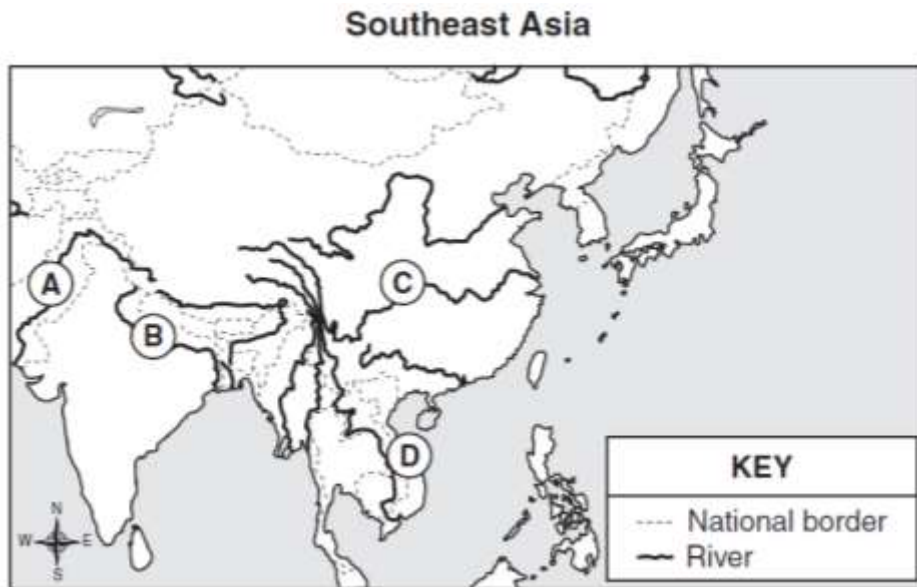
Item 2

Which statement relates to a religious group rather than an ethnic group?

- A Hakeem is Arab.
- B Kim speaks Japanese.
- C Joseph is a nomadic herder.
- D Meera believes in reincarnation.

Item 3

Look at the map.



Which letter on the map shows the location of the Indus River?

- A A
- B B
- C C
- D D

Item 4

Which of these has been a source of conflict between Israelis and Palestinians in the Middle East?

- A differing political systems
- B opposing economic systems
- C competing claims to the land
- D contrasting views about the role of women

Item 5

Look at the information in the chart.

Literacy Rates of Three Countries—2003

Country	Male Literacy Rate (population over 15 years of age)	Female Literacy Rate (population over 15 years of age)	Total Literacy Rate (population over 15 years of age)
Sudan	72%	51%	61%
Kenya	91%	80%	85%
United States	99%	99%	99%

Note: Numbers in the chart have been rounded.

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook*

Based on the information in this chart, which conclusion can be drawn about the education of women in Sudan?

- A Women are more likely to go to college than men are.
- B Women are required by law to graduate from high school.
- C Women are given limited access to educational opportunities.
- D Women are more likely to go to school in another country than men are.

Item 6

A country decides to invest more money into its factories and technologies. Which of these would **MOST LIKELY** occur due to this investment?

- A The cost of exporting goods would increase.
- B The amount of goods imported would increase.
- C The cost of raw materials within the country would increase.
- D The gross domestic product (GDP) of the country would increase.

Item 7

Read the information in the box.

Chinese officials predict the river's remaining plant and wildlife species will be killed off completely if the dumping of sewage and industrial and agricultural waste is not stopped.

According to the information, what environmental issue is China facing?

- A** pollution of the Yangtze River
- B** overfishing of the Ganges River
- C** desertification on land near the Ganges River
- D** deforestation on the banks of the Yangtze River

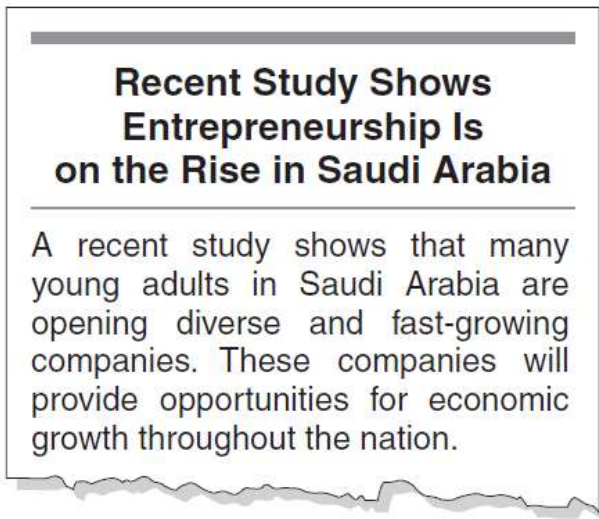
Item 8

Which of these is associated with the end of apartheid in South Africa?

- A** All nonwhites were treated unfairly.
- B** All South Africans were allowed to vote.
- C** People of different races attended different schools.
- D** Race determined where people in South Africa lived.

Item 9

Read the newspaper article.



Based on the newspaper article, how will entrepreneurship MOST LIKELY help economic growth in Saudi Arabia?

- A by protecting the environment
- B by creating goods and services
- C by increasing governmental power
- D by eliminating disease and conflict

Item 10

Because Japan has limited natural resources, it specializes in producing electronic goods. What does this MOST enable Japan to do?

- A increase the rights of citizens
- B encourage population growth
- C compete in the global economy
- D increase environmental protections

Social Studies Additional Sample Item Keys

Item	Standard/ Element	DOK Level	Correct Answer	Explanation
1	SS7CG5a	2	C	The correct answer is choice (C) Saudi Arabia is governed by members of a royal family. Saudi Arabia is led by royalty, whereas Israel is led by a parliament and a prime minister. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are incorrect because they do not accurately describe Saudi Arabia's system of government.
2	SS7G12a	2	D	The correct answer is choice (D) Meera believes in reincarnation. Reincarnation, the idea of being reborn after death, is a religious belief rather than a characteristic of an ethnic group. Choice (A) is incorrect because Arabs are an ethnic group. Choice (B) is incorrect because it describes a spoken language. Choice (C) is incorrect because it describes a lifestyle.
3	SS7G09a	1	A	The correct answer is choice (A) A. The Indus River extends from China through Pakistan. Choice (B) is incorrect because it shows the Ganges River. Choice (C) is incorrect because it shows the Yangtze River. Choice (D) is incorrect because it shows the Mekong River.
4	SS7H2c	2	C	The correct answer is choice (C) competing claims to the land. Israelis and Palestinians have had conflicts over land in the Middle East, particularly in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect because they do not describe major sources of conflict between Israelis and Palestinians in the Middle East.
5	SS7CG3a	3	C	The correct answer is choice (C) Women are given limited access to educational opportunities. The chart shows that the literacy rate for women in Sudan is 51%, far lower than the rate for men (72%), which indicates that women are given fewer educational opportunities than men are. Choices (A) and (B) are incorrect because the chart shows that women have fewer educational opportunities. Choice (D) is incorrect because the chart does not suggest that Sudanese women move elsewhere.

Item	Standard/ Element	DOK Level	Correct Answer	Explanation
6	SS7E3b	2	D	The correct answer is choice (D) The gross domestic product (GDP) of the country would increase. GDP is a calculation of the value of all goods and services produced in a country, so a country that builds more factories and invests in technologies would likely produce more goods and see its GDP rise. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are incorrect because they do not suggest likely effects of a country's investment in factories and technologies.
7	SS7G10a	2	A	The correct answer is choice (A) pollution of the Yangtze River. Dumping sewage and industrial and agricultural wastes cause river pollution, which in turn threatens plant and wildlife species. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect because dumping sewage and wastes does not result in overfishing, desertification, or deforestation.
8	SS7H1c	2	B	The correct answer is choice (B) All South Africans were allowed to vote. Under apartheid, white South Africans had many rights (such as voting) that were denied to nonwhites, but the end of apartheid brought equal rights to nonwhites. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect because they describe policies that existed during apartheid.
9	SS7E7d	3	B	The correct answer is choice (B) by creating goods and services. Entrepreneurs create businesses that provide goods and services to customers. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect because they do not describe the role of entrepreneurs.
10	SS7E9a	2	C	The correct answer is choice (C) compete in the global economy. Specialization encourages trade between countries. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect because they do not describe the main effect of specialization on Japan.