

Annotated Anchors

English Language Arts/Literacy

Grade 5 – Ready for a Nap Informational
Performance Task

October 30, 2019



Anchor Response 1

Purpose and Organization • Sample 1-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

the gersi bear hadbornats wen he kils anemals or faines food and runs away from his preters and runs a lot in the fores. the girsly bear lives in yellowstone national park and the grasliy bear eats berries small and roten.....and more they also dirnk water in novemer they sllep in a cave for the gol winter into is spring.

her heart rate would slow down its usual 40 or 50 beats a minute to 10 or 12. and thas how they get hibetrnation.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 1

This response lacks a **controlling idea** to provide the essay some focus. There is no real **introduction** present, although there is an attempt at a **conclusion** (“and thas how they get hibetrnation.”). There is one attempt at a **transition**, although it is a weak one (“and more they also...”.) The ideas are randomly ordered, with no connections between them.

Anchor Response 2

Purpose and Organization • Sample 1-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

Preparing for Hibernation

Preparing for Hibernation is a big thing for bears and other animals that Hibernates they have to eat all spring and summer so when its fall the have to find a place to sleep in. But when they Hibernates the animals take food where they will stay during there Hibernation so they will sometimews wake up have a little snack and times they go to go flush it out the go back to sleep. Sometimes mother bears take three cubs to the den and she will stay with her cubs during the Hibernation. When the hibernation is over the cubs will be big and they will not need there mother for the next Hibernation. So next winter think about how you are warm and think about how the animals prepare for the winter.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 1

This very brief response has no real organizational structure. The **controlling idea** is relatively ambiguous (“Preparing for Hibernation is a big thing for bears and other animals”). There is no **introduction** present, although there is an attempt at a **conclusion** (“So next winter think about how you are warm...”). Few **transitions** are present. The reader has to work hard to find a progression in the ideas, which do not flow smoothly from one to the next (e.g., “they have to eat all spring and summer so when its fall the have to find a place to sleep in.”).

Anchor Response 3

Purpose and Organization • Sample 2-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

So im going to be writing about hibernation in my own words. But the question is do bears trully hibernate. So hibernation is when some animals fall asleep for the whole winter. First they only consintrate on eating for the late summer and the late fall. On source1 it says that one bear on Yellow stone was looking for insects, berries, the small rodents. Food seemed to be the only thin the bear was looking for. When the fall in deep sleep its called hibernation.

So source number 2 says that. So the passage says that we think that bears hibenate. They go into ther dens for months and don't wake up until spring is here. They come out of ther dens looking skinny because they did not eat for months. So a report from one of the sientist and it says bers trully hibernate. So in november 5 bears were sent in fake dens. So sientist watched them on video cameras and moniterd ther vital signs. They say th bears always slept in a curled position. So source1 and 2 say yes but does source3 say they do hibernate

So source number 3 says. In the fall a bear fattens up on a acorn and other high-fat foods. Then it says that when winter starts fading in the bear mostly chooses to go in its den such as a dry space under a big rock. The bear usually curls up on a bed that is made out of leaves and bushes. So it also says that female bears always have thier cubs usualy 2 or 3 of them in the middle of winter. There mother curls around her sigh less, helpless young to keep them warm and to nurse them. So bears do hibernate.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 2

This response has a **controlling idea** contained in the introduction (“But the question is do bears truly hibernate.”), but there are occasional drifts in focus. Details from source 1 are included in the opening paragraph, but there is a weak connection to how this proves that bears hibernate. There is a weak **introduction** (“So im going to be writing about hibernation in my own words.”), and an equally weak **conclusion** (“So bears do hibernate.”) that is tacked on to the final body paragraph. **Transitions** are limited to the repetitious use of the word “So” and phrases like “Then it says...” A **progression of ideas** is attempted, with each paragraph addressing one of the three sources in the order they were presented, but there are unclear connections between ideas, which are confusing to the reader. This is particularly true in the first paragraph where the writer fails to show the connection between a bear’s eating habits and hibernation. This is a relatively weak score point 2 response.

Anchor Response 4

Purpose and Organization • Sample 2-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

HIBERNATION

Hibernation is not easy to study. Scientists have a hard time studying hibernation cause a bear or another animal might move its den every winter, or every other winter.

Food is scarce close to winter, so animals have to be extra fast if they want to catch it. Bears like to look for rodents, insects, and berries before hibernation. Bears go back and forth through meadows and forest to find food.

Getting ready for hibernation is not easy for bears ether. First, bears have to find a good spot for a den. For example a steep hill under the roots of a tree. Then they have to dig or they don't, but it depends on the spot. After that they build a bed made from leaves and brush.

Now it is time for hibernation. Bears know it is time for hibernation when the temperature drops, and when days get shorter. The food that they ate gives them fat which helps keep them warm. As the bear sleeps its temperature drops from the usual 100-45 or 50. Its heart rate also drops from 50 beats per minute to 10-12 beats per minute.

Just because hibernation isn't easy to study doesn't mean we don't know anything about it. Its hard but is not easy.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 2

This response has a **controlling idea** most effectively stated in the conclusion (“Just because hibernation isn’t easy to study doesn’t mean we don’t know anything about it.”). The difficulty of studying hibernation is not adequately explored (the explanation in the first paragraph is only partially accurate because of the challenges of seeing inside the dens during hibernation and the fact that the bears most available for studying are zoo bears who do not follow natural sleeping and eating cycles). The **introduction** is present, although rather weak, and the **conclusion** is redundant (“Its hard but is not easy.”). There are some **transitions** present (“First,” “For example,” “After that,” “Now it is time...”). A **progression of ideas** is attempted, although connections between ideas is not always clear (e.g., “Food is scarce close to winter, so animals have to be extra fast if they want to catch it.”).

Anchor Response 5

Purpose and Organization • Sample 3-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

All About A Bears Hibernation

Did you ever wonder about how bears hibernate? Well I am here to teach you all I know about a bears hibernation. Bears hibernate to save energy, they store fat in there bodies, and do they sleep all winter? I will let you know all about these important topics, and more. I hope you enjoy and learn a lot from my paper.

The first statement about a bears hibernation is that a bear hibernates because it helps them save energy. Food is super hard to find for them in the winter, so this is a way to decrease all the hard work. It also helps them survive and not freeze because of the cold. Source #1: "Hibernation is controlled by the part of the brain called the hypothalamus". This part of the brain helps regulate hunger, thirst, and blood pressure.

The next statement about a bears hibernation is that when they hibernate bears have to store fat in there bodies. In order to survive weeks or months with no food, most hibernating animals (including bears) go on a eating binge, meaning a time or instance of carefree fun. This happens during the time of late summer and early fall. The fat they build up stores energy and keeps them cozy while the are in slumber. Along with regular white fat, hibernating mammals have patches of special brown fur along their shoulders and back. Source #1: The brown fat works like fast food restaurant; it delivers quick energy whenever it is needed.

The last but not least statement about a bears hibernation is a question actually. Do bears sleep all winter? The answer is no. Bears do not actually sleep all winter long. But as long as it remains undisturbed, the bear will not leave its warm den for the next three to five months. Source #3: Female bears always have their cubs, usually two or three of them, in the middle of the winter. This is also another sign of proof that bears don't sleep all winter long. It is proved that a bear is a in-between hibernator, it really only takes a long winter nap.

Now you know all about a bears hibernation. That bears hibernate to help save energy and survive, they store fat in there bodies to keep warm, and that bears do not sleep all winter long. I hope you really learned a ton about a bears hibernation. If you want to learn more about a bears hibernation you can check out websites, magazines, and books at your local library. Here is my last question, If you were a bear, what would your steps be to lead to a healthy and safe hibernation?

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 3

This response is adequately focused on the **controlling idea** contained in the introduction, which indicates that the essay will be about a bear’s hibernation. There is an adequate **introduction**, which begins with a rhetorical question, although the final sentence of the intro is unnecessary and could be deleted (“I hope you enjoy and learn a lot from my paper.”) The **conclusion** provides a sense of closure, although the summarization is rather formulaic and the final question seems tacked on and adds little to the essay. **Transitions** between paragraphs are adequate but predictable (“The first statement,” “The next statement,” “The last but not least statement,” “Now you know all about...”). The **progression of ideas** is adequate with each body paragraph covering each of the three subtopics in a lockstep fashion.

Anchor Response 6

Purpose and Organization • Sample 3-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

Have you ever wondered what animal hibernation does to animals? Something happens to animals while they are hibernating. Animal hibernation effects the animals heart beat, their body temperature, and what they eat.

Animal hibernation effects the animals heart beat. For example, in source 1 it says "Her (a female bear) heart rate would slow down from its usual 40 or 50 beats a minute to 10 or 12." That detail tells me that during hibernation a animal's heart beat slows down. In source 1 it says that "Her temperature would drop a few degrees, and she would breathe slowly, just as a person in a deep sleep would do. As well as people, bears/animals would drop a few degrees and would breathe slowly in a deep sleep/ hibernation. The heart is really important to animals and humans because it is what keeps use alive. In source 1 it also says "During hibernation, the woodchuck's heart beat slows down from beating 80 times a minute to only 4 or 5 times."

On the other hand, animal hibernation also effects the animal's body temperature. For example, in source 1 it talks about how the body temperature is effected while hibernation. In source 1 it says "Skunks, raccoons, and a few others lower their body temperature a couple of degrees and breathe more slowly." That tells me that when animals are hibernating their body temperature lowers, probably because they are not moving around and aren't getting there body temperature flowing. It also says " A woodchucks normal body temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit drops to 45 or 50 degrees." Their body temperature dropped as did the heart at which their bodies burned calories.

Lastly, animal hibernation effects on what they eat. In source 1 it says "In order to survive weeks or months without food, most hibernating animals go on an eating binge in late summer and early fall." That also tells me that they binge eat before going into hibernation to survive weeks or months without food. The fat that builds up throughout there body supplies energy and keeps them warm while they are asleep. It also says "The brown fat works like a fast food restaurant; it delivers quick energy whenever it is needed."

Have you ever wondered what animal hibernation does to animals? Animal hibernation effects the animals heart beat, their body temperature, and what they eat. Animal hibernation is a really important event in a animals life cycle.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 3

This response is generally focused on the **controlling idea** contained in the introduction, that “Something happens to animals while they are hibernating,” with each of the body paragraphs of the essay addressing a separate effect of hibernation on animals (slowed heartbeat, lowered body temperature, and “what they eat”). There is an adequate **introduction** that starts with a fairly standard rhetorical question and lists the subtopics to follow, and the **conclusion** provides a sense of closure, although the verbatim repetition of two of the sentences in the introduction is ineffective. There are attempts at using a variety of **transitions** (“For example,” “It also says” “Lastly”), but they are sometimes awkward (“As well as people”), or inappropriately used (“On the other hand,” which transitions into paragraph 3, should be something like “In addition” since the new paragraph is not presenting contrasting information.) The **progression of ideas** is adequate, although formulaic, with each body paragraph covering each of the three subtopics.

Anchor Response 7

Purpose and Organization • Sample 4-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

Imagine a valley forest filled with squirrels, woodchucks, raccoons, and bears in the spring and summer. The valley is green, bright, and full of life. But then, at winter and fall the valley is empty. There is no one there, except for an occasional raccoon or squirrel. Where are they? They're in hibernation. Hibernation is a four month to five month deep sleep that starts when fall ends and ends when spring comes.

Bears and other animals find a small shelter for themselves and sleep in it. Before hibernation these animals stock up on food. Every day that comes by they eat and eat, and eat. To sleep for four to five months without food needs a lot of preparation. As they grow fatter they start looking for something else, their winter den. They search for a place that is strong and can hold for the winter. Near their time to hibernate they start slowing down, they no longer run down the hills and play. Then one day the animals go into their den, curl up in one corner and fall into a deep sleep. Scientists have taken blood samples from hibernating animals, they have found something that makes them sleepy. They do not yet know what it is but they will find out. Scientists did an experiment to see if it works on other animals. They took blood from hibernating ground squirrels and injected it into a different group of ground squirrels that do not hibernate. Not long after, the energetic squirrels curled up and started hibernating. Scientists call the substance inside the hibernating animals blood HIT.

Now you may think, "How is it possible to not eat and drink for such a long time?" Hibernating animals have normal white fat but, they also have this special type of brown fat. This fat acts as a restaurant, serving energy when it is needed. When the animals are in need of energy this fat starts making energy then pumps the energy in to the most important parts of the animal's body, the brain, heart, and lungs. Like it says in the Do Not Disturb: The Mysteries Of Animal Hibernation, "A hibernating animal must warm up before it can wake up, and its brain has to warm up first in order to send messages to the rest of the body to get moving." After that the brown fat starts making more and more energy till the mammal wakes up.

During hibernation the bears heart rate drops from 40 to 50 beats a minute to 10 or 12 its temperature would drop a few degrees and it would breath slowly. There are different levels of hibernation too. Like it says in Do Not Disturb: The Mysteries of Animal Hibernation, "Animals known as the "real" hibernators, such as woodchucks and ground squirrels, sleep so deeply that they are almost impossible to wake up.... During hibernation, the woodchucks heart slows from beating 80 times a minute to only 4 or 5. Its normal body temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit drops to 45 or 50 degrees. But even so, every few weeks the woodchuck gets up to nibble on food and use the small toilet room in its underground burrow." Having such a low heart rate and temperature would be almost impossible for humans! There are also in between hibernators, animals such as raccoons or skunks, wake up quite often in between winter storms to search for food.

These findings can help scientists how to make sleep remedies and how to make long distance space travel easier by sleeping through it. Hibernation keeps bears and animals in one place so it is a good time for scientists to study and test animals in hibernation. Now imagine a valley forest in the beginning of spring, the birds are back and the sky is blue. You see squirrels and rabbits bouncing about. And you,

now know where they were and what they were doing. As the sky becomes dark the animals all leave to sleep but this time you have to sleep too.

*ANNOTATION***SCORE POINT 4**

This essay maintains a clear and effective organizational structure. The **introduction** engages readers by asking them to “Imagine a valley forest filled with squirrels, woodchucks, raccoons, and bears...” and sets up the controlling/main idea, which is to define and explain hibernation. The **conclusion** helps unify the essay by harkening back to the introduction (“Now imagine a valley forest in the beginning of spring...”), although it ends somewhat clumsily (“As the sky becomes dark the animals all leave to sleep but this time you have to sleep too.”) There are effective **transitions** throughout, including transitions within paragraphs (“Then one day...” “Not long after,” “After that...”), as well as transitions between paragraphs (“Now you may think...,” “These findings can help scientists...”). The response shows a logical **progression of ideas**.

Anchor Response 8

Purpose and Organization • Sample 4-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

Hibernation is a tool that some lucky members of the animal kingdom use to avoid the long harsh months of winter. However, to hibernate successfully, animals need to eat vast amounts of food, and create large pockets of fat. This fat is then used and burned up, and when winter ends, the animal is thinner than at any other time of year. But, even with some lengthy requirements for a successful hibernation, hibernation is still a very useful tool for select animals.

One of the best examples of hibernation's usefulness is a grizzly bear. Food is tremendously scarce during winter, and can threaten starvation for countless animals, but a grizzly doesn't have to worry about that, for it'll be snoozing in a cozy cave. According to source 1 grizzlies are "... safe for winter, cozy and warm beneath the blanket of snow." Being under a blanket of snow, and usually in a tight, and impossible to find den, certainly rules out the danger of any predator looking to munch on the sleeping grizzly.

Now, hibernation doesn't come without a cost, animals need to load up on food, and will starve during the harsh winter if they don't. Source 3 tells us that "In the fall, a bear fattens up on acorns and other high-fat foods." So it becomes obvious a bear needs to consume nearly unfathomable amounts of foods. And, another quote from source 1 also defines how a grizzly will turn to eat at any moment, when preparing for hibernation, saying that "She" (in reference to a grizzly) "... caught a salmon with a swoop of her paw." All this eating (acorns, salmon, mice, etc.) is all done during spring, not during the cold and harsh winter. Since this seemingly unreachable amount of food, is done during fall and spring, where food is more plentiful, it is so much easier than in the winter, a time when some lucky animals, are hibernating. And this eating frenzy, isn't strictly for bears, other animals also eat to their hearts content during spring, and sleep for the winter where food is nearly unreachable.

Coming back to grizzlies, another utility of hibernation is revealed. Grizzlies, female grizzlies that is, "... Always have their cubs, usually two or three of them, in the middle of the winter," according to source 3. Being a cub is the most dangerous stage in a grizzlies life time, and a huge chunk of time taken out of the dangerous stage, certainly would help. Well, that is exactly what happens through hibernation, because many cubs are hidden away in a den with their mother, impossible to find. Hibernating also takes away the possibility of starvation during the winter months, for cubs. While their mother is tramping over the river and through the woods, looking for food, food, food, it can also kill two birds with one stone, and look for food for her young helpless cubs. Finding enough food for the cubs is far easier then for the mother herself, and the mother can do it far, far quicker. According to source 1, a grizzly "... loped through the meadows in search of insects, berries, and small rodents..." So adding a few more mice to that list, for the cubs, wouldn't be too much harder when a grizzly is searching for food, nearly all day at a time, compared to catching two or three mice everyday for a cub. In fact, source 1 shows us just how effectively a mother grizzly can catch food, saying "She stopped to catch a mouse with one swat of her paw..." One swat of a grizzlies paw, could only take a few seconds, at most. So catching food in bulk at one time, is far easier on the mother and the cubs, instead of tramping through deep, cold snow in the winter in search of mice every single day.

While cubs have it very, very dangerous for them, adult bears aren't "out of the woods". Hunters kill countless bears, legally, and poachers are also a huge threat to bears and, they are often killed for their

fur in waves by poachers. Hibernation during winter can often alleviate this danger, when bears are hidden for months in cozy dens. According to source 3 Dr. Vaughan, a man who has a great interest in bears, said a "... chance to work with these big animals was just too good to pass up..." This expresses how much interest some people have in bears, and while Vaughan has interest for bears in a safe and loving manner (he obviously loves bears), some people (like poachers) have an interest in bears that can be very dangerous for them. However, during hibernation, bears are usually safe from people, snuggled away in their dens. Source 3 also says that "Winter is the perfect time to find and study bears." This is because when bears get ready to hibernate, their body slows down, and they become less aware and alert of their surroundings. And imagine if a person with ill intentions for a bear (like poaching it) were to come across a naturally semi-sedated bear! The bear wouldn't have a chance. That's part of the reason why a well hidden den, is absolutely key for many bears and other animals.

It is now crystal clear that, while hibernation may be tedious (to say the least) to prepare for, it is certainly still a very useful instinctual ability for many animals. With the ability to hunker down, hidden away for months at a time, have a great way to protect animals and their young, stay hidden from hunters and poachers, and avoid the struggle to find food during a long, freezing winter, all at the same time, anyone could see that hibernation really helps select animals who may get in a pinch. Without a shadow of a doubt, hibernation is truly a very important aspect for some animals livelihoods.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 4

This response is clearly and effectively organized. The **introduction** engages the reader and sets up the controlling/main idea: "even with some lengthy requirements for a successful hibernation, hibernation is still a very useful tool for select animals." Paragraph 2 provides further focus, narrowing the topic to be primarily about grizzly bears. The introductory information is mirrored in the **conclusion**, which summarizes the response: "It is now crystal clear that, while hibernation may be tedious (to say the least) to prepare for, it is certainly still a very useful instinctual ability for many animals." There are effective **transitions** throughout, including transitions within paragraphs ("However...", "Hibernating also takes away the possibility...", "So it become obvious...") as well as transitions between paragraphs ("One of the best examples...", "Coming back to grizzlies, another utility of hibernation is revealed," and "It is now crystal clear that...")

Anchor Response 1

Evidence and Elaboration • Sample 1-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

the gersi bear hadbornats wen he kils anemals or faines food and runs away from his preters and runs a lot in the fores. the girsly bear lives in yellowstone national park and the grasliy bear eats berries small and roten.....and more they also dirnk water in novemer they sllep in a cave for the gol winter into is spring.

her heart rate would slow down its usual 40 or 50 beats a minute to 10 or 12. and thas how they get hibetrnation.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 1

The writer includes snippets of evidence from the **sources**, but no **attributions** are made. There is little to no evidence of attempts at **elaboration** in this essay; it is a collection of random, isolated details from the source material. As a result, there is no evidence of an appropriate **style**.

Anchor Response 2

Evidence and Elaboration • Sample 1-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

Preparing for Hibernation

Preparing for Hibernation is a big thing for bears and other animals that Hibernates they have to eat all spring and summer so when its fall the have to find a place to sleep in. But when they Hibernates the animals take food where they will stay during there Hibernation so they will sometimews wake up have a little snack and times they go to go flush it out the go back to sleep. Sometimes mother bears take three cubs to the den and she will stay with her cubs during the Hibernation. When the hibernation is over the cubs will be big and they will not need there mother for the next Hibernation. So next winter think about how you are warm and think about how the animals prepare for the winter.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 1

The writer attempts to include some evidence from at least one of the **sources**, but no **attributions** are made in this 1-point response. The student is imprecise in using source information, stating “Sometimes mother bears take three cubs to the den” when source 1 indicates that a mother bear usually gives birth to two or three cubs inside the den. There is minimal evidence of attempts at **elaboration** in this one-paragraph essay; it is mostly a rundown of somewhat random facts culled from the source material. The ideas run together, causing confusion and demonstrating a lack of awareness of the audience’s needs. The writer does not show the ability to use an appropriate **style**.

Anchor Response 3

Evidence and Elaboration • Sample 2-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

So im going to be writing about hibernation in my own words. But the question is do bears trully hibernate. So hibernation is when some animals fall asleep for the whole winter. First they only consintrate on eating for the late summer and the late fall. On source1 it says that one bear on Yellow stone was looking for insects, berries, the small rodents. Food seemed to be the only thin the bear was looking for. When the fall in deep sleep its called hibernation.

So source number 2 says that. So the passage says that we think that bears hibenate. They go into ther dens for months and don't wake up until spring is here. They come out of ther dens looking skinny because they did not eat for months. So a report from one of the sientist and it says bers trully hibernate. So in november 5 bears were sent in fake dens. So sientist watched them on video cameras and moniterd ther vital signs. They say th bears always slept in a curled position. So source1 and 2 say yes but does source3 say they do hibernate

So source number 3 says. In the fall a bear fattens up on a acorn and other high-fat foods. Then it says that when winter starts fading in the bear mostly chooses to go in its den such as a dry space under a big rock. The bear usually curls up on a bed that is made out of leaves and bushes. So it also says that female bears always have thier cubs usually 2 or 3 of them in the middle of winter. There mother curls around her sigh less, helpless young to keep them warm and to nurse them. So bears do hibernate.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 2

The writer utilizes some evidence from the **source materials** as support in each of the three body paragraphs, but the evidence is weakly integrated into the essay in this low 2-point response. There is minimal evidence of attempts at **elaboration** (“They go into ther dens for months and don’t wake up until spring is here. They come out of ther dens looking skinny because they did not eat for months.”), but the attempts don’t go much beyond restating the source information. The **language use** is uneven, repetitive, and frequently ineffective (“So source number 2 says that. So the passage says that we think that bears hibernate.”); overall, there does not appear to be much of an attempt to create an appropriate **style**.

Anchor Response 4

Evidence and Elaboration • Sample 2-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

HIBERNATION

Hibernation is not easy to study. Scientists have a hard time studying hibernation cause a bear or another animal might move its den every winter, or every other winter.

Food is scarce close to winter, so animals have to be extra fast if they want to catch it. Bears like to look for rodents, insects, and berries before hibernation. Bears go back and forth through meadows and forest to find food.

Getting ready for hibernation is not easy for bears ether. First, bears have to find a good spot for a den. For example a steep hill under the roots of a tree. Then they have to dig or they don't, but it depends on the spot. After that they build a bed made from leaves and brush.

Now it is time for hibernation. Bears know it is time for hibernation when the temperature drops, and when days get shorter. The food that they ate gives them fat which helps keep them warm. As the bear sleeps its temperature drops from the usual 100-45 or 50. Its heart rate also drops from 50 beats per minute to 10-12 beats per minute.

Just because hibernation isn't easy to study doesn't mean we don't know anything about it. Its hard but is not easy.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 2

The writer utilizes some evidence from all three **sources**, but no **attributions** are made. The student is imprecise in using source information in paragraph 4, applying the temperature drop for hibernating woodchucks to bears. There is minimal evidence of attempts at **elaboration**; the essay is primarily a partial summary of the source material. The **language use** is generally appropriate, but the response relies primarily on the wording of the sources and does not develop its own **style**. Some repetition causes confusion (“Its hard but is not easy.”) in this 2-point response.

Anchor Response 5

Evidence and Elaboration • Sample 3-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

All About A Bears Hibernation

Did you ever wonder about how bears hibernate? Well I am here to teach you all I know about a bears hibernation. Bears hibernate to save energy, they store fat in there bodies, and do they sleep all winter? I will let you know all about these important topics, and more. I hope you enjoy and learn a lot from my paper.

The first statement about a bears hibernation is that a bear hibernates because it helps them save energy. Food is super hard to find for them in the winter, so this is a way to decrease all the hard work. It also helps them survive and not freeze because of the cold. Source #1: "Hibernation is controlled by the part of the brain called the hypothalamus". This part of the brain helps regulate hunger, thirst, and blood pressure.

The next statement about a bears hibernation is that when they hibernate bears have to store fat in there bodies. In order to survive weeks or months with no food, most hibernating animals (including bears) go on a eating binge, meaning a time or instance of carefree fun. This happens during the time of late summer and early fall. The fat they build up stores energy and keeps them cozy while the are in slumber. Along with regular white fat, hibernating mammals have patches of special brown fur along their shoulders and back. Source #1: The brown fat works like fast food restaurant; it delivers quick energy whenever it is needed.

The last but not least statement about a bears hibernation is a question actually. Do bears sleep all winter? The answer is no. Bears do not actually sleep all winter long. But as long as it remains undisturbed, the bear will not leave its warm den for the next three to five months. Source #3: Female bears always have their cubs, usually two or three of them, in the middle of the winter. This is also another sign of proof that bears don't sleep all winter long. It is proved that a bear is a in-between hibernator, it really only takes a long winter nap.

Now you know all about a bears hibernation. That bears hibernate to help save energy and survive, they store fat in there bodies to keep warm, and that bears do not sleep all winter long. I hope you really learned a ton about a bears hibernation. If you want to learn more about a bears hibernation you can check out websites, magazines, and books at your local library. Here is my last question, If you were a bear, what would your steps be to lead to a healthy and safe hibernation?

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 3

The writer utilizes adequate evidence from the **source materials** to support each of the three main points set up in the introduction, but the evidence needs to be more smoothly integrated into the essay for a higher score. There is evidence of the use of some **elaboration**, but some of the source material is misstated (“hibernating mammals have patches of special brown fur along their shoulders and back.”) and the definition of an “eating binge” (“time or instance of carefree fun”) does not match the context of its use in the source. Large sections of paragraphs 3 and 4 are directly copied in the text, resulting in a low 3 score. The **language use** is sometimes too general (“I hope you...learn a lot...” “Food is super hard to find...” “I hope you really learned a ton...”), but overall the **style** is appropriate and consistent throughout the essay.

Anchor Response 6

Evidence and Elaboration • Sample 3-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

Have you ever wondered what animal hibernation does to animals? Something happens to animals while they are hibernating. Animal hibernation effects the animals heart beat, their body temperature, and what they eat.

Animal hibernation effects the animals heart beat. For example, in source 1 it says "Her (a female bear) heart rate would slow down from its usual 40 or 50 beats a minute to 10 or 12." That detail tells me that during hibernation a animal's heart beat slows down. In source 1 it says that "Her temperature would drop a few degrees, and she would breathe slowly, just as a person in a deep sleep would do. As well as people, bears/animals would drop a few degrees and would breathe slowly in a deep sleep/ hibernation. The heart is really important to animals and humans because it is what keeps use alive. In source 1 it also says "During hibernation, the woodchuck's heart beat slows down from beating 80 times a minute to only 4 or 5 times."

On the other hand, animal hibernation also effects the animal's body temperature. For example, in source 1 it talks about how the body temperature is effected while hibernation. In source 1 it says "Skunks, raccoons, and a few others lower their body temperature a couple of degrees and breathe more slowly." That tells me that when animals are hibernating their body temperature lowers, probably because they are not moving around and aren't getting there body temperature flowing. It also says " A woodchucks normal body temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit drops to 45 or 50 degrees." Their body temperature dropped as did the heart at which their bodies burned calories.

Lastly, animal hibernation effects on what they eat. In source 1 it says "In order to survive weeks or months without food, most hibernating animals go on an eating binge in late summer and early fall." That also tells me that they binge eat before going into hibernation to survive weeks or months without food. The fat that builds up throughout there body supplies energy and keeps them warm while they are asleep. It also says "The brown fat works like a fast food restaurant; it delivers quick energy whenever it is needed."

Have you ever wondered what animal hibernation does to animals? Animal hibernation effects the animals heart beat, their body temperature, and what they eat. Animal hibernation is a really important event in a animals life cycle.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 3

The writer utilizes adequate evidence from the **source materials** to support each of the three main points set up in the introduction, but the **attributions** indicate the writer focuses primarily on one of the provided sources. Most of the **elaboration** is a restating of the quoted portion of the source material (“That detail tells me that during hibernation a animal’s heart beat slows down.”). The writer also makes questionable conjectures (“That tells me that when animals are hibernating their body temperature lowers, probably because they are not moving around and aren’t getting there body temperature flowing.”) and at least one obvious inference (“The heart is really important to animals and humans because it is what keeps use alive.”). The **language use** is sometimes general or slightly repetitive, particularly in introducing or elaborating on source material (“in source 1 it says,” “That tells me,” “That also tells me...”). Overall, the **style** is appropriate and consistent but not particularly expressive or inventive.

Anchor Response 7

Evidence and Elaboration • Sample 4-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

Imagine a valley forest filled with squirrels, woodchucks, raccoons, and bears in the spring and summer. The valley is green, bright, and full of life. But then, at winter and fall the valley is empty. There is no one there, except for an occasional raccoon or squirrel. Where are they? They're in hibernation. Hibernation is a four month to five month deep sleep that starts when fall ends and ends when spring comes.

Bears and other animals find a small shelter for themselves and sleep in it. Before hibernation these animals stock up on food. Every day that comes by they eat and eat, and eat. To sleep for four to five months without food needs a lot of preparation. As they grow fatter they start looking for something else, their winter den. They search for a place that is strong and can hold for the winter. Near their time to hibernate they start slowing down, they no longer run down the hills and play. Then one day the animals go into their den, curl up in one corner and fall into a deep sleep. Scientist have taken blood samples from hibernating animals, they have found something that makes them sleepy. They do not yet know what it is but they will find out. Scientists did an experiment to see if it works on other animals. They took blood from hibernating ground squirrels and injected it into a different group of ground squirrels that do not hibernate. Not long after, the energetic squirrels curled up and started hibernating. Scientists call the substance inside the hibernating animals blood HIT.

Now you may think, "How is it possible to not eat and drink for such a long time?" Hibernating animals have normal white fat but, they also have this special type of brown fat. This fat acts as a restaurant, serving energy when it is needed. When the animals are in need of energy this fat starts making energy then pumps the energy in to the most important parts of the animal's body, the brain, heart, and lungs. Like it says in the Do Not Disturb: The Mysteries Of Animal Hibernation, "A hibernating animal must warm up before it can wake up, and its brain has to warm up first in order to send messages to the rest of the body to get moving." After that the brown fat starts making more and more energy till the mammal wakes up.

During hibernation the bears heart rate drops from 40 to 50 beats a minute to 10 or 12 its temperature would drop a few degrees and it would breath slowly. There are different levels of hibernation too. Like it says in Do Not Disturb: The Mysteries of Animal Hibernation, "Animals known as the "real" hibernators, such as woodchucks and ground squirrels, sleep so deeply that they are almost impossible to wake up.... During hibernation, the woodchucks heart slows from beating 80 times a minute to only 4 or 5. Its normal body temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit drops to 45 or 50 degrees. But even so, every few weeks the woodchuck gets up to nibble on food and use the small toilet room in its underground burrow." Having such a low heart rate and temperature would be almost impossible for humans! There are also in between hibernators, animals such as raccoons or skunks, wake up quite often in between winter storms to search for food.

These findings can help scientists how to make sleep remedies and how to make long distance space travel easier by sleeping through it. Hibernation keeps bears and animals in one place so it is a good time for scientists to study and test animals in hibernation. Now imagine a valley forest in the beginning of spring, the birds are back and the sky is blue. You see squirrels and rabbits bouncing about. And you,

now know where they were and what they were doing. As the sky becomes dark the animals all leave to sleep but this time you have to sleep too.

*ANNOTATION***SCORE POINT 4**

The writer uses information from **multiple sources**, although only information from source 1 is clearly **attributed** (“Like it says in the Do Not Disturb...”). The final paragraph pulls in information from source 2 (“These findings can help scientists [learn] how to make sleep remedies...”) as well as source 3 (“Hibernation keeps bears and animals in one place so it is a good time for scientists to study and test animals in hibernation.”); attributions here would make this a stronger “4” response for this dimension. The writer effectively **elaborates** on the source 1 material, however, commenting and extending on it (e.g., “Having such a low heart rate and temperature would be almost impossible for humans!”). The **language use** is sometimes skillful, particularly in the descriptions in the introduction and conclusion. While the **style** of the paper is generally appropriate, there are instances where awkward sentences would benefit from revision (e.g., “To sleep for four to five months without food needs a lot of preparation.” “They search for a place that is strong and can hold for the winter.”). The use of some rhetorical questions contribute to a conversational **style** and are appropriate to this task.

Anchor Response 8

Evidence and Elaboration • Sample 4-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

Hibernation is a tool that some lucky members of the animal kingdom use to avoid the long harsh months of winter. However, to hibernate successfully, animals need to eat vast amounts of food, and create large pockets of fat. This fat is then used and burned up, and when winter ends, the animal is thinner than at any other time of year. But, even with some lengthy requirements for a successful hibernation, hibernation is still a very useful tool for select animals.

One of the best examples of hibernation's usefulness is a grizzly bear. Food is tremendously scarce during winter, and can threaten starvation for countless animals, but a grizzly doesn't have to worry about that, for it'll be snoozing in a cozy cave. According to source 1 grizzlies are "... safe for winter, cozy and warm beneath the blanket of snow." Being under a blanket of snow, and usually in a tight, and impossible to find den, certainly rules out the danger of any predator looking to munch on the sleeping grizzly.

Now, hibernation doesn't come without a cost, animals need to load up on food, and will starve during the harsh winter if they don't. Source 3 tells us that "In the fall, a bear fattens up on acorns and other high-fat foods." So it becomes obvious a bear needs to consume nearly unfathomable amounts of foods. And, another quote from source 1 also defines how a grizzly will turn to eat at any moment, when preparing for hibernation, saying that "She" (in reference to a grizzly) "... caught a salmon with a swoop of her paw." All this eating (acorns, salmon, mice, etc.) is all done during spring, not during the cold and harsh winter. Since this seemingly unreachable amount of food, is done during fall and spring, where food is more plentiful, it is so much easier than in the winter, a time when some lucky animals, are hibernating. And this eating frenzy, isn't strictly for bears, other animals also eat to their hearts content during spring, and sleep for the winter where food is nearly unreachable.

Coming back to grizzlies, another utility of hibernation is revealed. Grizzlies, female grizzlies that is, "... Always have their cubs, usually two or three of them, in the middle of the winter," according to source 3. Being a cub is the most dangerous stage in a grizzlies life time, and a huge chunk of time taken out of the dangerous stage, certainly would help. Well, that is exactly what happens through hibernation, because many cubs are hidden away in a den with their mother, impossible to find. Hibernating also takes away the possibility of starvation during the winter months, for cubs. While their mother is tramping over the river and through the woods, looking for food, food, food, it can also kill two birds with one stone, and look for food for her young helpless cubs. Finding enough food for the cubs is far easier then for the mother herself, and the mother can do it far, far quicker. According to source 1, a grizzly "... loped through the meadows in search of insects, berries, and small rodents..." So adding a few more mice to that list, for the cubs, wouldn't be too much harder when a grizzly is searching for food, nearly all day at a time, compared to catching two or three mice everyday for a cub. In fact, source 1 shows us just how effectively a mother grizzly can catch food, saying "She stopped to catch a mouse with one swat of her paw..." One swat of a grizzlies paw, could only take a few seconds, at most. So catching food in bulk at one time, is far easier on the mother and the cubs, instead of tramping through deep, cold snow in the winter in search of mice every single day.

While cubs have it very, very dangerous for them, adult bears aren't "out of the woods". Hunters kill countless bears, legally, and poachers are also a huge threat to bears and, they are often killed for their

fur in waves by poachers. Hibernation during winter can often alleviate this danger, when bears are hidden for months in cozy dens. According to source 3 Dr. Vaughan, a man who has a great interest in bears, said a "... chance to work with these big animals was just too good to pass up..." This expresses how much interest some people have in bears, and while Vaughan has interest for bears in a safe and loving manner (he obviously loves bears), some people (like poachers) have an interest in bears that can be very dangerous for them. However, during hibernation, bears are usually safe from people, snuggled away in their dens. Source 3 also says that "Winter is the perfect time to find and study bears." This is because when bears get ready to hibernate, their body slows down, and they become less aware and alert of their surroundings. And imagine if a person with ill intentions for a bear (like poaching it) were to come across a naturally semi-sedated bear! The bear wouldn't have a chance. That's part of the reason why a well hidden den, is absolutely key for many bears and other animals.

It is now crystal clear that, while hibernation may be tedious (to say the least) to prepare for, it is certainly still a very useful instinctual ability for many animals. With the ability to hunker down, hidden away for months at a time, have a great way to protect animals and their young, stay hidden from hunters and poachers, and avoid the struggle to find food during a long, freezing winter, all at the same time, anyone could see that hibernation really helps select animals who may get in a pinch. Without a shadow of a doubt, hibernation is truly a very important aspect for some animals livelihoods.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 4

The writer uses information from **multiple sources**, and the information is clearly **attributed** ("According to source 1..." "Source 3 tells us that...") and generally well **integrated**. The details selected are consistently relevant to the idea being discussed. The writer effectively **elaborates** on the source material, commenting and expanding on it (e.g., "And this eating frenzy isn't strictly for bears, other animals eat to their hearts content during spring, and sleep for the winter where food is nearly unreachable."). The **language use** is often skillful, as evidenced by such phrases as "a bear needs to consume nearly unfathomable amounts of foods" and precise word choices such as "utility," "alleviate," "tedious," and "ill intentions." While the **style** of the paper is generally appropriate, there are instances in which sentences are awkwardly constructed and would benefit from revision (e.g., "Hunters kill countless bears, legally, and poachers are also a huge threat to bears and, they are often killed for their fur in waves by poachers.").

Anchor Response 1

Conventions • Sample 0-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

hibernat

Nap is a artical for hibernation this hibernation is inported to animals. Many other animals hibernat to keep warm in the winter. Two thing to get ready for hibernat is to to 1. eat to not get hungry while hibernat. 2.get in a warm place to hibernat.

After, they need to get leaves or dig to get away from predetors. Like bull frogs they need to dig for animals cant eat the bullfrogs.

Then, eating. Most bears eat berris fish and other food. Bullfrogs eat rats ,mouse and normal frogs. Squrals find there acrons that they hide in the summer for they can eat in the winter.

In Cunclosin,Some animals need to hibernat to pass those cold days and to wait for summer.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 0

The response demonstrates little or no command of conventions:

Spelling: Several common words are misspelled, including “artical” (article), “inported” (important), “berris” (berries), and “Cunclosin” (conclusion).

Capitalization: This is generally correct, except for capitalizing the words “Cunclosin” and “Some” in the final sentence.

Punctuation: Commas are missing to separate items in a series in paragraph 3 (Most bears eat berris fish and other food.) An apostrophe is missing in the contraction “cant” in paragraph 2.

Sentence Structure: The brief essay has both a run-on sentence (sentence 1, paragraph 1) and an ineffective fragment (“Then, eating.”). Awkward sentence constructions lead to grammatical flaws (e.g., “Like bull frogs they need to dig for animals cant eat the bullfrogs.”) that obscure meaning.

Anchor Response 2

Conventions • Sample 0-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

the gersi bear hadbornats wen he kils anemals or faines food and runs away from his preters and runs a lot in the fores. the girsly bear lives in yellowstone national park and the grasliy bear eats berries small and roten.....and more they also dirnk water in novemer they sllep in a cave for the gol winter into is spring.

her heart rate would slow down its usual 40 or 50 beats a minute to 10 or 12. and thas how they get hibetrnation.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 0

The response demonstrates little or no command of conventions:

Spelling: Many common words are misspelled, including “kils” (kills), “anemals” (animals), “faines” (finds), “roten” (rotten), “olso” (also), and “sllep” (sleep).

Capitalization: No capital letters are used, even for the beginnings of sentences.

Punctuation: End punctuation is sometimes used, but no other efforts to punctuate are evident with the exception of the ellipses in paragraph 1, which has no real purpose.

Sentence Structure: The first paragraph consists of two run-on sentences.

Grammar Usage: Incorrect word choices result in multiple grammatical flaws.

Anchor Response 3

Conventions • Sample 1-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

Preparing for Hibernation

Preparing for Hibernation is a big thing for bears and other animals that Hibernates they have to eat all spring and summer so when its fall the have to find a place to sleep in. But when they Hibernates the animals take food where they will stay during there Hibernation so they will sometimews wake up have a little snack and times they go to go flush it out the go back to sleep. Sometimes mother bears take three cubs to the den and she will stay with her cubs during the Hibernation. When the hibernation is over the cubs will be big and they will not need there mother for the next Hibernation. So next winter think about how you are warm and think about how the animals prepare for the winter.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 1

The response demonstrates a partial **command** of conventions, primarily due to issues with sentence structure:

Spelling: Words are spelled correctly with the exception of typos in the words “sometimews” and “the” instead of “they” in sentence 1.

Capitalization: At times, hibernation is capitalized when it does not begin a sentence.

Punctuation: There is a missing apostrophe in sentence 1 (“so when its fall...”) and several instances where commas are needed to separate an introductory element (e.g., “When the hibernation is over[,] the cubs will be big...”). Commas are also missing in compound sentences (e.g., “the cubs will be big[,] and they will not need there mother...”).

Sentence Structure: Most sentences contain structural flaws, resulting in run-on sentences (e.g., sentence 1) and awkward constructions (“But when they Hibernates the animals take food where they will stay during there Hibernation so they will sometimews wake up have a little snack and times they go to go flush it out the go back to sleep.”).

Grammar Usage: In sentence 3, the pronoun “she” does not agree with its antecedent “mother bears.” There are errors with frequently confused words (“its” instead of “it’s” and “there” instead of “their”).

Anchor Response 4

Conventions • Sample 2-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

So im going to be writing about hibernation in my own words. But the question is do bears trully hibernate. So hibernation is when some animals fall asleep for the whole winter. First they only consintrate on eating for the late summer and the late fall. On source1 it says that one bear on Yellow stone was looking for insects, berries, the small rodents. Food seemed to be the only thin the bear was looking for. When the fall in deep sleep its called hibernation.

So source number 2 says that. So the passage says that we think that bears hibenate. They go into ther dens for months and don't wake up until spring is here. They come out of ther dens looking skinny because they did not eat for months. So a report from one of the sientist and it says bers trully hibernate. So in november 5 bears were sent in fake dens. So sientist watched them on video cameras and moniterd ther vital signs. They say th bears always slept in a curled position. So source1 and 2 say yes but does source3 say they do hibernate

So source number 3 says. In the fall a bear fattens up on a acorn and other high-fat foods. Then it says that when winter starts fading in the bear mostly chooses to go in its den such as a dry space under a big rock. The bear usually curls up on a bed that is made out of leaves and bushes. So it also says that female bears always have thier cubs usually 2 or 3 of them in the middle of winter. There mother curls around her sigh less, helpless young to keep them warm and to nurse them. So bears do hibernate.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 1

The response demonstrates only a partial **control** of conventions:

Spelling: There are quite a few misspellings of words, including some that would be common for fifth graders (“asleep,” “ther,” “bers,” “trully,” “scientist”). Typos also count as spelling errors, including “the” (“they”), “thin” (“thing”), and “th” (“the”).

Capitalization: Capitalization is generally correct with the exception of “im” in the first sentence and “november” in paragraph 2.

Punctuation: In paragraph 1, apostrophes are missing in the first (“im”) and last sentences (“its called hibernation.”). Commas are sometimes missing to separate an introductory phrase (e.g., “When the fall in deep sleep[,] its called hibernation.”).

Sentence Structure: The repeated use of the word “so” to introduce sentences leads to issues with obvious fragments (e.g., “So source number 3 says.” “So a report from one of the sientist and it says bers trully hibernate.”) Most of the sentences in this response have issues

with awkward constructions (e.g., “Then it says that when winter starts fading in the bear mostly chooses to go in its den such as a dry space under a big rock.”).

Grammar Usage: Verb tense is generally correct and free of inappropriate shifts. Sentence 2 of the final paragraph should say “In the fall a bear fattens up on acorns and other high-fat foods.” The next-to-last sentence has an error with a frequently confused word (“There” instead of “Their”).

Anchor Response 5

Conventions • Sample 1-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

HIBERNATION

Hibernation is not easy to study. Scientists have a hard time studying hibernation cause a bear or another animal might move its den every winter, or every other winter.

Food is scarce close to winter, so animals have to be extra fast if they want to catch it. Bears like to look for rodents, insects, and berries before hibernation. Bears go back and forth through meadows and forest to find food.

Getting ready for hibernation is not easy for bears ether. First, bears have to find a good spot for a den. For example a steep hill under the roots of a tree. Then they have to dig or they don't, but it depends on the spot. After that they build a bed made from leaves and brush.

Now it is time for hibernation. Bears know it is time for hibernation when the temperature drops, and when days get shorter. The food that they ate gives them fat which helps keep them warm. As the bear sleeps its temperature drops from the usual 100-45 or 50. Its heart rate also drops from 50 beats per minute to 10-12 beats per minute.

Just because hibernation isn't easy to study doesn't mean we don't know anything about it. Its hard but is not easy.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 2

The response demonstrates an adequate **control** of conventions:

Spelling: Words are spelled correctly with the exception of the word “ether.”

Capitalization: No issues.

Punctuation: Commas are needed after introductory elements (e.g., “After that[,] they build a bed made from leaves and brush.” “As the bear sleeps[,] its temperature drops...”). There is also a missing apostrophe in a contraction (“Its hard but is not easy.”).

Sentence Structure: There is one fragment in paragraph 3: “For example, a steep hill under the roots of a tree.”

Grammar Usage: The response is generally grammatical, although forest should be plural in the last sentence of paragraph 2 to make sense. “Its” should be “It’s” in the final sentence.

Anchor Response 6

Conventions • Sample 2-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

All About A Bears Hibernation

Did you ever wonder about how bears hibernate? Well I am here to teach you all I know about a bears hibernation. Bears hibernate to save energy, they store fat in there bodies, and do they sleep all winter? I will let you know all about these important topics, and more. I hope you enjoy and learn a lot from my paper.

The first statement about a bears hibernation is that a bear hibernates because it helps them save energy. Food is super hard to find for them in the winter, so this is a way to decrease all the hard work. It also helps them survive and not freeze because of the cold. Source #1: "Hibernation is controlled by the part of the brain called the hypothalamus". This part of the brain helps regulate hunger, thirst, and blood pressure.

The next statement about a bears hibernation is that when they hibernate bears have to store fat in there bodies. In order to survive weeks or months with no food, most hibernating animals (including bears) go on a eating binge, meaning a time or instance of carefree fun. This happens during the time of late summer and early fall. The fat they build up stores energy and keeps them cozy while the are in slumber. Along with regular white fat, hibernating mammals have patches of special brown fur along their shoulders and back. Source #1: The brown fat works like fast food restaurant; it delivers quick energy whenever it is needed.

The last but not least statement about a bears hibernation is a question actually. Do bears sleep all winter? The answer is no. Bears do not actually sleep all winter long. But as long as it remains undisturbed, the bear will not leave its warm den for the next three to five months. Source #3: Female bears always have their cubs, usually two or three of them, in the middle of the winter. This is also another sign of proof that bears don't sleep all winter long. It is proved that a bear is a in-between hibernator, it really only takes a long winter nap.

Now you know all about a bears hibernation. That bears hibernate to help save energy and survive, they store fat in there bodies to keep warm, and that bears do not sleep all winter long. I hope you really learned a ton about a bears hibernation. If you want to learn more about a bears hibernation you can check out websites, magazines, and books at your local library. Here is my last question, If you were a bear, what would your steps be to lead to a healthy and safe hibernation?

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 2

Despite a few errors, the response demonstrates overall adequate **command** of conventions:

Sentence Structure: Sentences are generally correct, but there is one comma splice (“It is proved that a bear is a in-between hibernator, it really only takes a long winter nap.”) as well as one fragment (“That bears hibernate to help save energy and survive, they store fat in there bodies to keep warm, and that bears do not sleep all winter long.”).

Grammar Usage: There is a pronoun/antecedent issue in paragraph 2, sentence 1 (“a bear hibernates because it helps them save energy.”) and the writer has errors with frequently confused words, using “there” instead of “their” throughout the response (e.g., “bears have to store fat in there bodies.”). There is also an incorrect use of an article (“a eating binge” should be “an eating binge”).

Punctuation: The lack of an apostrophe to indicate possession in the phrase “a bear[']s hibernation” counts as one error even though it occurs several times in the essay; there is a missing comma in an introductory phrase in the conclusion (“If you want to learn more about a bears hibernation[,] you can check out websites...”).

Spelling and Capitalization: Other than a typo (“while the are in slumber”) and a capitalization issue in the final sentence, spelling and capitalization are correct.

Anchor Response 7

Conventions • Sample 2-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

Have you ever wondered what animal hibernation does to animals? Something happens to animals while they are hibernating. Animal hibernation effects the animals heart beat, their body temperature, and what they eat.

Animal hibernation effects the animals heart beat. For example, in source 1 it says "Her (a female bear) heart rate would slow down from its usual 40 or 50 beats a minute to 10 or 12." That detail tells me that during hibernation a animal's heart beat slows down. In source 1 it says that "Her temperature would drop a few degrees, and she would breathe slowly, just as a person in a deep sleep would do. As well as people, bears/animals would drop a few degrees and would breathe slowly in a deep sleep/ hibernation. The heart is really important to animals and humans because it is what keeps use alive. In source 1 it also says "During hibernation, the woodchuck's heart beat slows down from beating 80 times a minute to only 4 or 5 times."

On the other hand, animal hibernation also effects the animal's body temperature. For example, in source 1 it talks about how the body temperature is effected while hibernation. In source 1 it says "Skunks, raccoons, and a few others lower their body temperature a couple of degrees and breathe more slowly." That tells me that when animals are hibernating their body temperature lowers, probably because they are not moving around and aren't getting there body temperature flowing. It also says " A woodchucks normal body temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit drops to 45 or 50 degrees." Their body temperature dropped as did the heart at which their bodies burned calories.

Lastly, animal hibernation effects on what they eat. In source 1 it says "In order to survive weeks or months without food, most hibernating animals go on an eating binge in late summer and early fall." That also tells me that they binge eat before going into hibernation to survive weeks or months without food. The fat that builds up throughout there body supplies energy and keeps them warm while they are asleep. It also says "The brown fat works like a fast food restaurant; it delivers quick energy whenever it is needed."

Have you ever wondered what animal hibernation does to animals? Animal hibernation effects the animals heart beat, their body temperature, and what they eat. Animal hibernation is a really important event in a animals life cycle.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 2

Despite a few errors, the response demonstrates overall adequate **command** of conventions:

Sentence Structure: The response has no fragments or run-on sentences. There are a few awkward sentence constructions (e.g., “As well as people, bears/animals would drop a few degrees and would breathe slowly in a deep sleep/ hibernation.”).

Grammar Usage: The writer sometimes uses the wrong form of frequently used words (“effects” rather than “affects,” “there” instead of “their”). The writer neglects to use the article “an” preceding a word beginning with a vowel (“a animals heart beat”) and also uses the wrong word in several other instances (“while” should be “during” in sentence 2 of paragraph 3 and “heart” should be “rate” in the final sentence of that same paragraph). In paragraph 2, the word “use” should be “us.”

Punctuation: Punctuation is generally correct with some missing apostrophes to indicate possession (“animal[']s heart beat”; “woodchuck[']s normal body temperature”).

Spelling and Capitalization: No errors, although “heart beat” should be spelled as one word.

Anchor Response 8

Conventions • Sample 2-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

Imagine a valley forest filled with squirrels, woodchucks, raccoons, and bears in the spring and summer. The valley is green, bright, and full of life. But then, at winter and fall the valley is empty. There is no one there, except for an occasional raccoon or squirrel. Where are they? They're in hibernation. Hibernation is a four month to five month deep sleep that starts when fall ends and ends when spring comes.

Bears and other animals find a small shelter for themselves and sleep in it. Before hibernation these animals stock up on food. Every day that comes by they eat and eat, and eat. To sleep for four to five months without food needs a lot of preparation. As they grow fatter they start looking for something else, their winter den. They search for a place that is strong and can hold for the winter. Near their time to hibernate they start slowing down, they no longer run down the hills and play. Then one day the animals go into their den, curl up in one corner and fall into a deep sleep. Scientist have taken blood samples from hibernating animals, they have found something that makes them sleepy. They do not yet know what it is but they will find out. Scientists did an experiment to see if it works on other animals. They took blood from hibernating ground squirrels and injected it into a different group of ground squirrels that do not hibernate. Not long after, the energetic squirrels curled up and started hibernating. Scientists call the substance inside the hibernating animals blood HIT.

Now you may think, "How is it possible to not eat and drink for such a long time?" Hibernating animals have normal white fat but, they also have this special type of brown fat. This fat acts as a restaurant, serving energy when it is needed. When the animals are in need of energy this fat starts making energy then pumps the energy in to the most important parts of the animal's body, the brain, heart, and lungs. Like it says in the Do Not Disturb: The Mysteries Of Animal Hibernation, "A hibernating animal must warm up before it can wake up, and its brain has to warm up first in order to send messages to the rest of the body to get moving." After that the brown fat starts making more and more energy till the mammal wakes up.

During hibernation the bears heart rate drops from 40 to 50 beats a minute to 10 or 12 its temperature would drop a few degrees and it would breath slowly. There are different levels of hibernation too. Like it says in Do Not Disturb: The Mysteries of Animal Hibernation, "Animals known as the "real" hibernators, such as woodchucks and ground squirrels, sleep so deeply that they are almost impossible to wake up.... During hibernation, the woodchucks heart slows from beating 80 times a minute to only 4 or 5. Its normal body temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit drops to 45 or 50 degrees. But even so, every few weeks the woodchuck gets up to nibble on food and use the small toilet room in its underground burrow." Having such a low heart rate and temperature would be almost impossible for humans! There are also in between hibernators, animals such as raccoons or skunks, wake up quite often in between winter storms to search for food.

These findings can help scientists how to make sleep remedies and how to make long distance space travel easier by sleeping through it. Hibernation keeps bears and animals in one place so it is a good time for scientists to study and test animals in hibernation. Now imagine a valley forest in the beginning of spring, the birds are back and the sky is blue. You see squirrels and rabbits bouncing about. And you,

now know where they were and what they were doing. As the sky becomes dark the animals all leave to sleep but this time you have to sleep too.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 2

Overall, the response demonstrates strong **command** of grade 5 conventions, with relatively few errors:

Sentence structure: Paragraph 2 contains two comma splices (“Near their time to hibernate they start slowing down, they no longer run down the hills and play.” “Scientist have taken blood samples from hibernating animals, they have found something that makes them sleepy.”) The first sentence of paragraph 4 is a run-on (“During hibernation the bears heart rate drops from 40 to 50 beats a minute to 10 or 12 its temperature would drop a few degrees and it would breath slowly.”).

Grammar Usage: In the phrase “then pumps the energy in to the most import part...,” the word “into” should be a single word.

Punctuation: Commas are sometimes missing from introductory elements in sentences (e.g., “As they grow fatter[,] they start looking...” “As the sky becomes dark[,] the animals...”), or are inserted unnecessarily (e.g., “And you, now know where they were...”). There is a missing apostrophe to indicate possession in “the bears heart rate drops...”

Spelling: “Breathe” is spelled as “breath” in paragraph 4.

Overall, there are no grade 5-appropriate errors in **Capitalization**.

Anchor Response 9

Conventions • Sample 2-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

Hibernation is a tool that some lucky members of the animal kingdom use to avoid the long harsh months of winter. However, to hibernate successfully, animals need to eat vast amounts of food, and create large pockets of fat. This fat is then used and burned up, and when winter ends, the animal is thinner than at any other time of year. But, even with some lengthy requirements for a successful hibernation, hibernation is still a very useful tool for select animals.

One of the best examples of hibernation's usefulness is a grizzly bear. Food is tremendously scarce during winter, and can threaten starvation for countless animals, but a grizzly doesn't have to worry about that, for it'll be snoozing in a cozy cave. According to source 1 grizzlies are "... safe for winter, cozy and warm beneath the blanket of snow." Being under a blanket of snow, and usually in a tight, and impossible to find den, certainly rules out the danger of any predator looking to munch on the sleeping grizzly.

Now, hibernation doesn't come without a cost, animals need to load up on food, and will starve during the harsh winter if they don't. Source 3 tells us that "In the fall, a bear fattens up on acorns and other high-fat foods." So it becomes obvious a bear needs to consume nearly unfathomable amounts of foods. And, another quote from source 1 also defines how a grizzly will turn to eat at any moment, when preparing for hibernation, saying that "She" (in reference to a grizzly) "... caught a salmon with a swoop of her paw." All this eating (acorns, salmon, mice, etc.) is all done during spring, not during the cold and harsh winter. Since this seemingly unreachable amount of food, is done during fall and spring, where food is more plentiful, it is so much easier than in the winter, a time when some lucky animals, are hibernating. And this eating frenzy, isn't strictly for bears, other animals also eat to their hearts content during spring, and sleep for the winter where food is nearly unreachable.

Coming back to grizzlies, another utility of hibernation is revealed. Grizzlies, female grizzlies that is, "... Always have their cubs, usually two or three of them, in the middle of the winter," according to source 3. Being a cub is the most dangerous stage in a grizzlies life time, and a huge chunk of time taken out of the dangerous stage, certainly would help. Well, that is exactly what happens through hibernation, because many cubs are hidden away in a den with their mother, impossible to find. Hibernating also takes away the possibility of starvation during the winter months, for cubs. While their mother is tramping over the river and through the woods, looking for food, food, food, it can also kill two birds with one stone, and look for food for her young helpless cubs. Finding enough food for the cubs is far easier then for the mother herself, and the mother can do it far, far quicker. According to source 1, a grizzly "... loped through the meadows in search of insects, berries, and small rodents..." So adding a few more mice to that list, for the cubs, wouldn't be too much harder when a grizzly is searching for food, nearly all day at a time, compared to catching two or three mice everyday for a cub. In fact, source 1 shows us just how effectively a mother grizzly can catch food, saying "She stopped to catch a mouse with one swat of her paw..." One swat of a grizzlies paw, could only take a few seconds, at most. So catching food in bulk at one time, is far easier on the mother and the cubs, instead of tramping through deep, cold snow in the winter in search of mice every single day.

While cubs have it very, very dangerous for them, adult bears aren't "out of the woods". Hunters kill countless bears, legally, and poachers are also a huge threat to bears and, they are often killed for their

fur in waves by poachers. Hibernation during winter can often alleviate this danger, when bears are hidden for months in cozy dens. According to source 3 Dr. Vaughan, a man who has a great interest in bears, said a "... chance to work with these big animals was just too good to pass up..." This expresses how much interest some people have in bears, and while Vaughan has interest for bears in a safe and loving manner (he obviously loves bears), some people (like poachers) have an interest in bears that can be very dangerous for them. However, during hibernation, bears are usually safe from people, snuggled away in their dens. Source 3 also says that "Winter is the perfect time to find and study bears." This is because when bears get ready to hibernate, their body slows down, and they become less aware and alert of their surroundings. And imagine if a person with ill intentions for a bear (like poaching it) were to come across a naturally semi-sedated bear! The bear wouldn't have a chance. That's part of the reason why a well hidden den, is absolutely key for many bears and other animals.

It is now crystal clear that, while hibernation may be tedious (to say the least) to prepare for, it is certainly still a very useful instinctual ability for many animals. With the ability to hunker down, hidden away for months at a time, have a great way to protect animals and their young, stay hidden from hunters and poachers, and avoid the struggle to find food during a long, freezing winter, all at the same time, anyone could see that hibernation really helps select animals who may get in a pinch. Without a shadow of a doubt, hibernation is truly a very important aspect for some animals livelihoods.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 2

There are relatively few errors in conventions in this long and complex piece of writing:

Sentence structure: There are several comma splices within this essay: "Now, hibernation doesn't come without a cost, animals need to load up on food..." "And this eating frenzy, isn't strictly for bears, other animals also eat to their hearts content during spring..." Other sentences approach being run-ons, particularly the second sentence in the final paragraph.

Grammar Usage: The writer incorrectly uses the word "then" for "than" ("Finding enough food for the cubs is far easier then for the mother herself..."), and there is at least one issue with pronouns agreeing with antecedents ("While their mother is tramping over the river and through the woods...it can also kill two birds with one stone, and look for food for her young helpless cubs.").

Punctuation: The student has variable **control** over the use of commas, but some of these errors occur when setting off nonrestrictive information, which is a grade 6 skill. There are other instances in which commas are inserted unnecessarily (e.g. "That's part of the reason why a well hidden den, is absolutely key for many bears and other animals." "One swat of a grizzlies paw, could only take a few seconds, at most." "And this eating frenzy, isn't strictly for bears..." There are also a couple of missing apostrophes ("hearts content" and "in a grizzlies life time.").

Overall, there are no grade 5-appropriate errors in **Spelling** (with the exception of spelling "lifetime" as two words) or **Capitalization**.

