

**TNReady
English I
Part I - Informational**

**2016
Grizzly Bears**

Anchor Set

Anchor A-1

WRITING TASK 1

The Grizzly bear was becoming an Instant animal if no one does any thing to help them. In 1975 they were listed as threatened. The Grizzly bears were losing land to feed traps disease they were dying out. Then the U.S. Fishing & Wildlife Service made an agreement with loggers & land owners. they put less pressure on the Grizzlies

Anchor Paper 1 Score Points

D: 1

This abbreviated response makes vague references to text evidence without addressing the prompt, demonstrating inadequate understanding.

F/O: 1

There is no organizational structure, and a lack of clarity.

L: 1

Writing illustrates no precise language nor any syntactic variety, as well as the lack of any transitional words or phrases.

C: 1

Numerous errors in sentence formation, punctuation, and spelling seriously impede meaning.

WRITING TASK 1

In this passage it talks about how there used to be a lot more bear species out over the country and the population of bears have decreased over time at one point the population of bears was so low that bears were endangered. Since then the remaining bears are in the Rockies or Smoky Mountains or Alaska. The government has made advances in technology since bears went to the endangered species list like now scientists can tell the species and sex of the animal. According to passage 3 lines 18-21, researchers studied the population of bears for 2 years on two million acres in and around Glacier National Park.

In the text it also talks about how Rangers and researchers put collars on the bears that track and monitor the bear for 3 years so that we can learn the way bears live from watching the way they behave and we can tell their diet with new technology. If we keep on doing these things we can bring bears out of endangerment.

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Anchor Paper 2**Score Points****D: 1**

This response offers a general summary of text evidence without any reference to the prompt, and no development that explains the evidence.

F/O: 1

Although there is an attempt at organizational structure of two paragraphs, there is no introduction nor conclusion, and a lack of focus and inability to clarify ideas render this response unclear.

L: 1

Other than beginning paragraphs with prepositional phrases, the response contains no precise language nor syntactic variety.

C: 1

Run-on sentences and numerous errors in punctuation (the second paragraph is one sentence) demonstrate a lack of command of standard written English.

WRITING TASK 1

Do you like grizzly bears? If so, I need you to do me a favor. Help us take care of these beautiful creatures. It can be very hard but with your help it won't be near as hard.

It can be challenging to study grizzly bears. You got to have an large area of land to let them roam on. Then you need to put some kind of barrier around the land to keep them in there. There needs to be a river or a creek on the land so they will have water.

You need to be able to observe the bears. You could see what type of food they like. You could also study about their birth, such as how many cubs they usually have. It would be very smart to buy a plane; that would make it alot easier to study the bears.

Don't forget about diseases! You have to make sure that your land doesn't have any diseases. If it was me, I personally would give the bears shots to prevent diseases that way the bears would not die out.

Do us all a favor by helping us keep the bears from being on the endangered list. We actually need bears

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WRITING TASK 1

in our environment. They help with the predators.

Anchor Paper 3

Score Points 1 1 2 2

D: 1

This response presents information that is irrelevant. There is no development supported with text-based evidence.

F/O: 1

Whereas there is some organization structure, the introduction and the conclusion are repetitive (“do us all a favor”). There is no focus on the task as irrelevant information is introduced at random (“buy a plane,” “diseases,” and “shots”), creating little cohesion.

L: 2

This response offers basic vocabulary and basic syntactic variety, with interrogative and exclamatory sentences. The tone is informal.

C: 2

Minor errors in punctuation (semi-colon) and an omission of a comma after “that way”, and spelling (*near*, *alot*) do not detract significantly from meaning in this basic effort.

Anchor A-4

WRITING TASK 1

Grizzly bears have drastically decreased in population. This change has put them on the endangered species list, so we need experts to determine if we should insist they're on a recovery incline. These experts can struggle with their specification. The information describing grizzly bear population is from "An Endangered Icon" written by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "Monitoring Grizzly Bear Populations" written by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and "Challenges of Population Recovery" written by U.S. Geological Survey.

Moreover, these giant beasts that roamed across our continent have declined causing us to observe their population. This can be difficult, because "scientists must measure both breeding success rates and mortality rates." This being said we have to keep track of the deaths of grizzly bears or top of the births! Then if a population does start increasing the scientists can't stop watching them. How are they supposed to know if a disease hits them? Observing grizzly bears is also very expensive and you need private residents and local tribes to allow you to observe on their area.

Although, there are positives to observing grizzly bears. For example, the bears will slowly

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WRITING TASK 1

Down in population size. Scientists can help
and make decisions, deaths, and habitat loss. This
helps the bears stagger back up to their
population and get them off the Endangered Species
list.

All in all, Grizzly bears have started
visualizing a rise in population. The scientists
still need a lot of money to fundraise this.
Hopefully the bears succeed and get to live
life.

Anchor Paper 4
Score Point 2 2 2 2

D: 2

This response provides mostly relevant evidence in the form of a general summary on the topic. There are occasional references to text-based evidence. Elaboration is limited.

F/O: 2

The response provides a general introduction and a limited conclusion. The lack of continuity of staying on topic creates a lapse in focus.

L: 2

The response exhibits an inconsistent command of precise language. Word choice is basic, and, at times, awkward ("observe on," "stagger up"). Basic transitions are employed.

C: 2

There are numerous errors in spelling, punctuation, and the omission of commas that demonstrate an inconsistent command of grade-level standard English. Errors do not significantly interfere with meaning.

Anchor A-5

WRITING TASK 1

How can you track and study grizzly bears?

There are many different ways to study and track grizzlies. These three passages, "An Endangered Icon", "Monitoring Grizzly Bear Populations", and "Challenges of Population Recovery" are showing different ways to track and help grizzly bears. There are many different ways of finding out information on the grizzly bears and regaining the population of them keep reading to see how.

Grizzly bears was the first animal to be list threatened. In passage one it states, "Of 37 separate grizzly populations present in 1972, only six remained in 1975." Most of this was from people cutting trees because grizzly bears lost their habitat. Agencies negotiated arrangements with tree cutting places and landowners. Resident also have had trouble with sanitation and road construction.

After many years of studying experts have discovered about the bears habitat and diet. Knowing as much as they do about bears now they can try to help them get off of the threatened list. The text states, "The Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem, is one of the few places grizzly bears still roam." It has eight million acres of land. Also it is home to most of North America's bears.

Experts monitored the population by many things. Rangers put GPS collars on bears. They have programmed each collar to fall off after three years.

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Anchor Paper 5

Score Point 2 2 2 2

D: 2

This response provides mostly relevant evidence in the form of a general summary on the topic. The evidence is insufficient to development any analysis.

F/O: 2

There is a brief introduction and no conclusion. There is a basic organizational structure. There is a lack of focus on the task.

L: 2

Word choice is basic, and lacks consistency. Sentence structures lack variety.

C: 2

There are errors in verb agreement (*grizzly bears was, resident also have had*), omission of commas, and a few misspellings, all which indicate basic and inconsistent command of grade-level, standard English conventions.

Anchor A-6

WRITING TASK 1

There are many challenges for tracking and studying a grizzly bear. They're difficult to observe, because of the environment. This also makes them hard to track.

Grizzly bears live in very rocky, and forest areas. It's a challenge to get close enough to observe a grizzly bear. They're dangerous, and can hurt you if you get too close. It's dangerous to try to get to them, because of the environment they live in.

They live in rocky areas so you'd have to take a dangerous path to get to them. They can also live in the forest. Then you'd have to explore through the woods to get to them.

Furthermore, studying a bear is not an easy task. Determining the sex is a hard thing to do if there are no cubs around. People have been studying grizzly bears by testing the hair they leave on trees. With this method they can determine the sex, and abundance of grizzly bears.

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WRITING TASK 1

People also use a collar tracker to track the bears. The tracker lets them know how the bear died, how and why the population is changing, and the movements it makes.

In conclusion, studying grizzly bears and tracking them can be difficult. But scientists are learning new ways to make it less of a struggle to study the great grizzly bears.

Anchor Paper 6

Score Point 2 2 2 2

D: 2

This response demonstrates a partial understanding of the evidence provided in the passages. Relevant text-based evidence is presented in the third and fourth paragraphs with limited elaboration.

F/O: 2

There is an organizational structure, yet the introduction and the conclusion are limited and repetitive. Irrelevant information, such as "...grizzly bears can hurt you if you get too close..." contributes to a lack of focus on the topic.

L: 2

The response illustrates basic word choice. There is a lack of transitional phrases ("furthermore" and "With..."). The lack of sentence variety, and the repetitive words and phrases ("get to them," "it's," "people") contribute to an informal tone.

C: 2

Minor spelling errors (*enviroment*) and a run-on sentence in the beginning of the third paragraph do not significantly interfere with meaning in this basic effort.

Anchor A-7

WRITING TASK 1

A monstrous yet beautiful beast has been put on the endangered list. The details over grizzly bears is reported in three passages, all explaining ways citizens can help and statistics on the recent uprising in their population. In "An Endangered Icon" by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "Monitoring Grizzly Bear Populations" by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and "Challenges of Population Recovery" by the U.S. Geological Survey, they infer that grizzly bears need to be better researched and taken care of. Each article describes different information on the bears.

To begin with, passage one, "An Endangered Icon" by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, states that grizzly bears are beginning to show up in the western United States. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service says "Their recovery is complex and influenced by factors such as habitat, human proximity and genetic variation." The loss of habitats and the effects of humans has contributed to less food and the death of the grizzly bear population. The agencies and residents are agreeing to meet new standards made by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The study of grizzly bears continues, as the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) is home to most of North America's grizzly bears. Although there are still factors of the bear's life we have not figured out, the research is headed in the right direction.

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WRITING TASK 1

To add onto that, researchers and developers must be able to comprehend the population of the bears. In the second passage, "Monitoring Grizzly Bear Populations" by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, it describes unique ways to discover the population of the different sexes. Discovering the ratio between the different genders is a crucial part to determine if the reproduction rate is steady. Grizzly bears use "rub trees" as a form of communication, and scientists are able to determine the sex from advances in content testing. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service says it "allows us to extract a DNA fingerprint from the bear hair" this is to identify species and sex. They also said "In 2004 Congress funded a new population study", but this time they used GPS-enabled collars. They were able to track the reproduction potential, bear movements, and the cause of death. The collars "did not cause much of a disturbance" and would fall off after three years. These are just a few recent ideas to find research of these magnificent creatures.

In the third passage, "Challenges of Population Recovery" by the U.S. Geological Survey, it describes how the bear will be able to become not endangered. The criteria for delisting from the endangered list has five questions that must be answered. The questions include: "Is there a threatened

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WRITING TASK 1

destruction or modification of the species' habitat? Is the species subject to over-utilization for commercial or scientific purposes? Is disease or predation a factor? Are the adequate regulations in place to protect the species or habitat? Are other natural or man-made factors affecting its continued existence? The goal is to eventually unlist the grizzly bear and set it back on its feet. Although it can easily be knocked back down, for example, a sudden decline of the female population. The grizzly bear has gained much ground in the last 30 years. In conclusion, there are many efforts being made to aid the population of the grizzly bear. An excessive amount of research is being developed to determine the patterns and stability of the species. Each passage indicates ways scientist and wildlife services are handling the bears hardships. Everyone wants to see the grizzly bear off of the endangered list.



Anchor Paper 7
Score Points 2 2 3 3

D: 2

This response provides mostly relevant evidence, which is reliant upon phrasing from the passages. The result is a general summary of evidence and an analysis that is basic and insufficient. The prompt (challenges) is not directly addressed in lieu of increases and decreases in bear population.

F/O: 2

There is an organizational structure although the introduction is general, and there is no conclusion. Whereas evidence in each passage is presented, the lack of connection among these ideas contributed to a lack of focus and of cohesion.

L: 3

There is consistent command of precise language throughout the response. Syntactic variety, including proper formation of complex sentences, enhances comprehension. There are numerous transitions. A formal tone is achieved.

C: 3

The response demonstrates consistent command of grade-level conventions of standard written English. There are minor errors -- in possessives (*the grizzly bears low population*), and the omission of a commas in the last sentence -- that do not detract from meaning.

Anchor A-8

WRITING TASK 1

Throughout the three passages that are listed, there are many challenges for tracking and studying grizzly bear populations. Passage 1, "An Endangered Icon," contains information about how the grizzly bears' population has declined, and how challenging it is to study them. Passage 2, "Monitoring Grizzly Bear Populations," gives details about advances in genetic testing that allow scientists to identify the species and sex of the animal. Passage 3, "Challenges of Population Recovery," informs the reader about how challenging it is to remove an animal from the Endangered Species List. All three passages show that it is difficult to track and study grizzly bear populations.

In passage 1, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service states habitat loss and human-caused mortality have resulted in a drastic population decline for grizzly bears. The text states that of the 37 separate grizzly populations in 1922, only six have remained in the year 1975. The passage "An Endangered Icon" tells the reader that the year 1975 was when the grizzly bears were first listed as "threatened" under the Endangered Species Act. The passage states that studying the bears can be challenging in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem considering how mountainous, forested and remote the area is. Passage 1 also states that not knowing some factors of a bear's life makes it difficult to determine whether a population is healthy or in danger.

Passage 2, also written by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, states that it is critical to determine the number of bears in a given ecosystem to understand population stability and health. Likewise in Passage 1, Passage 2 lets the reader know that the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem makes counting or even finding grizzly bears

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challenging. The text states that because bears use the same cub trees for generations, they are able to get hair samples, which helps them to extract a DNA fingerprint from bear hair. The passage says this allows scientists to identify the species and sex of the animal.

Passage 3, written by the U.S. Geological Survey, states the many challenges of population recovery. The text states that it can be difficult to measure success because grizzly bear populations grow slowly. The passage "Challenges of Population Recovery" tells the reader that scientists often need multiple research methods in order to measure both breeding success rates and mortality rates. The passage states that since bears often travel and live outside of national parks, scientists need cooperation between government agencies, private citizens and tribal groups. The text says that this requires significant staff time and substantial funding, so it can be difficult.

All three passages show that it is difficult to track and study grizzly bear populations. Passage 1 tells the reader how their population has declined. It also states how challenging it is to study them. Passage 2 tells the reader about genetic testing. Passage 3 tells the reader about how challenging it is to remove an animal from the Endangered Species List. This concludes that there are many challenges for tracking and studying grizzly bear populations.

Anchor Paper 8

Score Points 3 3 3 3

D: 3

This response provides an adequate summary of evidence presented in the passages. Sufficient elaboration with text-based evidence supports the analysis of the topic. Understanding is sufficient, although not insightful.

F/O: 3

There is a clear organizational structure to create a mostly unified whole. The introduction and the conclusion, though relevant, are repetitive and detract from the cohesiveness of the evidence presented.

L: 3

The writing illustrates consistent command of precise language drawn from the passages. Prepositional phrases and transitions, and syntactic variety enhance meaning, which is not diminished by repetitive phrases.

C: 3

The response demonstrates consistent command of grade-level conventions of standard written English. A few minor errors in omission of commas and subject-verb agreement (*factors...makes*) do not detract from meaning.

Anchor A-9

WRITING TASK 1

Grizzly bears used to populate much more than just the northern Rockies and Alaska. They used to exist throughout the western half of North America. Due to habitat loss and the effects of humans the population of grizzly bears had a drastic decline. An estimate of 50,000 grizzly bears lived throughout unpopulated land back in the early 1800s. In order to understand the population's stability and health, it is important to know the number of bears in a given ecosystem.

Habitat loss and human effects are two major problems in dealing with the population of grizzly bears. With the loss of forests, there are less places for grizzly bears to live and to find food. "An Endangered Icon" says that "the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have negotiated agreements with loggers and landowners in Montana." Making agreements to help grizzlies helps to reduce human pressure on their population. The Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem gives grizzly bears eight million acres to roam. With it being forested, it can be a challenge to study them. Scientists used to struggle with identifying the sexes, but they now can gather this information with hair samples. Being able to identify the individual animal itself gives a remarkably easier way to study the grizzly populations.

A new population study was founded in 2004. 34,000 hair samples were gathered, and the results allowed managers to estimate the abundance and distribution of grizzly bears

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WRITING TASK 1

in the NCDE. The researchers found 765 living in the NCDE, and approximately 470 of those bears are females. Throughout the whole study, female bears were seen. This shows good potential for reproducing. The piece "Monitoring Grizzly Bear Populations" says, "In 1998, the U.S. Geological Survey received funding for a population estimate using the new DNA-based identification method." Scientists collected hair, and researchers studied the bear population for two years in and around Glacier National Park. Doing this had a major effect for grizzly bear studies.

NCDE managers are pushing to keep 25 bears radio collared. With this method of studying the bears, the status and trends of bear populations can be determined. It is important to have evidence that more bears will survive and reproduce than die every year. Breeding success rates and mortality rates have to be measured. According to "Challenges of Population Recovery" it says, "Since bears often travel and live outside of national parks, this requires cooperation between government agencies, private citizens and tribal groups." The loss of food sources and habitat fragmentation can rapidly change the grizzly bear's fate. In order to take a species off of the Endangered list, the population has to be efficient enough to assure long-term health and existence.

The grizzly bear's population won't stop being monitored even after recovery. Detecting decline in the population will ensure the survival of grizzly bears. Low reproduction rates could possibly cause a quick change in the population. Declines

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WRITING TASK 1

that are not detected early enough could lose the progress made in the past 30 years. This could result with grizzlies back on the Endangered List.



Anchor Paper 9
Score Points 3 3 3 3

D: 3

This response utilizes effective and relevant evidence to develop the topic. Paraphrased text-based evidence is cited for sufficient elaboration. Analysis of the topic is sufficient, although understanding is not insightful.

F/O: 3

There is a clear organizational structure to create a mostly unified whole. The introduction and the conclusion are adequate. Whereas the summary of information in each passage is effective, maintaining focus on the task.

L: 3

The use of precise language is consistent in this response with well-chosen vocabulary. Sentence structure is varied. There are numerous transitional phrases that enhance cohesion.

C: 3

The response demonstrates consistent, yet not sophisticated, command of grade-level conventions of standard written English.

WRITING TASK 1

The passages, "An Endangered Icon", "Monitoring Grizzly Bear Populations", and "Challenges of Population Recovery" all have information surrounding the theme of grizzly bear populations. Each of the three passages include information about the strategies of tracking and studying the grizzlies' population. So, what are the 'challenges one might face while on the hunt' for grizzly bear population information?

The first passage, "An Endangered Icon" by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, speaks of where and when grizzly bears are and have been spotted. The passage states, "The Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) is one of the few places grizzly bears still roam. Eight million acres in size, it is home to most of North America's grizzly bears." As the passage continues, you learn that tracking and studying these bears in the NCDE is challenging because the area is remote, mountainous, and extremely forested. However, new techniques have developed allowing us to better understand grizzlies.

In addition, the second passage, "Monitoring Grizzly Bear Populations" by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, explains how grizzlies are

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WRITING TASK 1

studied in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE). This passage - just as the passage before it - explains why studying bears in this area is so challenging. However, this passage specifies as to how the bears are studied through the hardships. The passage states, "New advances allow scientists to obtain information through hair samples. Grizzly bears seek out trees and posts on which to rub their backs." ... "Because bears use the same rub trees for generations, they can be a reliable source of hair samples." From these hair samples, scientists are able to identify the species and sex of which the sample came from. Scientists can even identify the exact animal that left the hair. Therefore, studying these bears in this harsh area has slightly become easier.

Lastly, the third article, "Challenges of Population Recovery" by the U.S. Geological Survey, is written about how grizzly bears are studied. The passage begins by elaborating as to why grizzly bear population grows slowly; making it difficult to measure the populations' progress. The passage states, "Scientists must measure both breeding success rates and mortality rates. As a result they often need

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multiple research methods to verify their findings. In order to be successful, they need access to the bears and good equipment. Since bears often travel and live outside of national parks, this requires cooperation between government agencies, private citizens and tribal groups. Although research is challenging enough, the passage then explains that the studying of these bears takes significant staff time and substantial funding, furthering the difficulty of the research.

In summary, the three passages are slightly different. However, they are alike in the manner that they inform you of the difficulties of grizzly bear research. Each of the articles contain some information as to how the information is obtained, where the research is placed, and what is obtained through the research. All in all, the research process for grizzly bear information is difficult, but it is worth furthering our knowledge and understanding of this wonderful creature.

Anchor Paper 10
Score Point 3 3 4 4

D: 3

This response provides an adequate summary of evidence presented in the passages. Sufficient elaboration with text-based evidence supports the analysis of the topic. The circular discussion of 'information' in the conclusion does not enhance insightful understanding.

F/O: 3

There is a clear organizational structure to create a mostly unified whole. The introduction and the conclusion are relevant, yet detract from the cohesiveness of the evidence presented.

L: 4

The response demonstrates consistent and sophisticated command of precise language and domain-specific vocabulary. There is varied use of transitional phrases and words. Sentence variety contributes to a formal style throughout the response.

C: 4

The response demonstrates consistent and sophisticated command of grade-level conventions of standard written English. A few minor errors -- omission of commas -- do not detract from meaning.

WRITING TASK 1

Grizzly bears are very difficult animals to track or monitor. They are big, scary, and threatened animals. "An Endangered Icon" by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services wrote, "In the U.S., it's hard to believe grizzly bears ever lived anywhere but the wild lands of Alaska and the Northern Rockies. But it was not so long ago when they existed through the western half of the continent." The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service also wrote "Monitoring Grizzly Bear Populations". This passage mainly illustrates how difficult it is to track bears and the strange methods they use to do so. "New advances allow scientists to obtain this information through hair samples," they write. "They use these "rub trees" primarily as a means to communicate with each other." Finally, the last passage, "Challenges of Population Recovery" by the U.S. Geological Survey tells just how slow this process of grizzly bear population can be. "Grizzly bear populations grow slowly so it can be difficult to measure their progress." All of these passages are seemingly different, but they both help me understand how difficult it can be to track these grizzly bears.

Firstly, just about anything could be a struggle to find when it's endangered or threatened. In passage 1 they state, "When Lewis and Clark explored the west in the early 1800's, an estimated 50,000 grizzly bears roamed vast stretches of unpopulated land." The author is illustrating how much the grizzly bear population has diminished with one sentence. They say, "Fighting habitat loss

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WRITING TASK 1

and the effects of humans are two ongoing major issues. The loss of forests means less food and fewer places to live. It also means humans may encounter bears as they search for food and shelter." Although agencies have arranged for better treatment of the bears, there is still much to be done. This passage talks about little we know about bears also. Because we know so little and there are so few of them, grizzly bears are very difficult to track and/or study.

Moreover, in "Monitoring the Grizzly Bear Populations" They convey, "It is critical to determine the number of bears in a given ecosystem to understand population stability and health." The bears can be difficult to find in their ecosystem, "the mountainous and forested terrain of the Northern Continental Divide", as well. Once they find them, they must create new ways to test and study them. Of course, they wouldn't want to be invasive so they found a new way, seeking "rub trees" and testing the hair left behind. These hair samples give them so much information about the bear: the sex, the species, and which animal left the hair. Using this new method, they found something interesting. "Researchers found 765 grizzly bears living in the Northern Continental Divide. Of those 765, they estimate 470 bears are females. Female bears were seen throughout the entire study area, indicating good reproductive potential for the species." They also found how well or unwell the population is. This passage alludes to the fact that even after you locate the bears, a

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WRITING TASK 1

very difficult task itself, it is very troublesome finding a method to study these delicate bears.

Adding onto that, they want to make the bears' population grow and stay that way. The more bears there are, the easier it is to find and study their behaviors, traits, etc. In "Challenges of Population Recovery", the U.S. Geological Survey states, "Wildlife managers must have evidence that more bears will survive and reproduce than die each year. Grizzly bear populations grow slowly so it can be difficult to measure their progress. Scientists must measure both breeding success rates and mortality rates. As a result they often need multiple research methods to verify their findings." The bears' health and population has grown, so they are considering taking them off of the endangered list with the correct criteria met first. "There are five questions that must be asked before any species is taken off the Endangered list: Is there a threatened destruction or modification of the species' habitat? Is the species subject to over-utilization for commercial or scientific purposes? Is disease or predation a factor? Are there adequate regulations in place to protect the species or habitat? Are other natural or man-made factors affecting its continued existence?" These scientists want to make sure that the animal being taken off the Endangered List will last. If they continue to grow, grizzly bears could be off the endangered list and it will make them easier to find and study.

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WRITING TASK 1

To summarize, Grizzly bears are hard to monitor and study. These three passages tell of how their population has diminished, how difficult they are to find, and how difficult they are to study. There are many new and more efficient ways to study the bears now, and they still don't know enough. Scientists want to keep their population growing so they can easily be found, and we can know more about them. Grizzly bears are truly hard to monitor, but these scientists manage to do it anyway.

Anchor Paper 11
Score Points 4 4 4 4

D: 4

This response demonstrates a consistent and expansive elaboration of the topic. Development of the analysis with well-chosen evidence provides a thorough understanding of the task.

F/O: 4

An effective organizational structure, bolstered by a relevant introduction and conclusion, provides for a unified whole. Focus on the task is maintained throughout the response with a clear relationship among ideas that creates cohesion.

L: 4

The response offers a consistent command of precise vocabulary, along with sophisticated use of transitions. Syntactic variety is evident throughout. The sophisticated command contributes to a formal style.

C: 4

The response demonstrates consistent and sophisticated command of grade-level conventions of standard written English. A few minor errors in omission of commas do not detract from meaning.

WRITING TASK 1

It's a known struggle that scientists are faced with the job of trying to maintain ecosystems and keep animals from going extinct, but it isn't usually taken into account what goes on to prevent such things. How can it be known a certain species is at risk?

Well, they have to have their numbers tracked, their population documented. One animal that is being monitored is the grizzly bear. Scientists have been tracking grizzly bear numbers, but the job is not one that is without outside inconveniences. Factors like the people in an area, or the location itself can interfere with the work. The tracking of the grizzly bear population is a task that can be understood as difficult.

Struggle for scientists can be influenced by people alone. It is very challenging to do a job if there are people refusing or tampering with the work being done. One of the methods that is used to track grizzly bear numbers is GPS collaring. As noted in the article Monitoring Grizzly Bear Populations, this collaring is harmless and allows for the bears that are chosen to be monitored safely. In exact words, "Radio collars give us information about a bear's movements and cause of death." The tracking is obviously harmless, however, animal rights activists can probably find a flaw in the system and stir up trouble for the scientists. It's always difficult to do a job when someone else is continuous in bashing it. That's the problem that can be met. People in general are known to cause trouble. It's a struggle to get exact numbers of grizzly bears in an area and make sure it's maintained, if people don't necessarily want

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WRITING TASK 1

to be helpful. The population can be influenced by something as simple as a person who scares a bear from its normal path. This is why, as referenced in An Endangered Icon, some groups like the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have "negotiated agreements with loggers and landowners in Montana." Of course, other people aren't the only things that challenge those working to track grizzly bear population.

Another factor in play to recording the number of grizzly bears is location, and the changes in location over time. When Lewis and Clark explored the West in the early 1800s, an estimated 50,000 grizzly bears roamed vast stretches of unpopulated land," An Endangered Icon. This evidence shows that the change in numbers is quite extreme. How are scientists supposed to be expected to keep things accurately monitored, if obvious change is apparent? Thankfully, they can be relied on to figure out the reasons for the population drops and try to compensate with what they hypothesize. That is the point though. It's challenging to track grizzly bears if the locations vary so greatly. When collars can't be used to pinpoint a direct bear, other, less structured methods must be used. Not only this, but some environments aren't as comfortable for scientists to work in. It would be difficult for anyone to remain focused on data whilst tramping through a forest trying to document the grizzly bears there.

Scientists face many different, varying challenges while trying to study the grizzly bear population. People can be difficult and less understanding than needed.

WRITING TASK 1

The environments themselves can be difficult to work in or understand. They don't necessarily have an easy job, but those studying the grizzly bear numbers continue to toil away to properly document and track them.

Anchor Paper 12
Score Points 4 4 4 4

D: 4

This response consistently synthesizes evidence from the passages into an insightful analysis of the task. The clear elaboration throughout the response provides a keen understanding of topic.

F/O: 4

An original introduction and a concise conclusion bracket an effective organization and a superbly cohesive response. Consistent connection of evidence with ideas provides for a unified wholeness.

L: 4

Precise and original vocabulary - *influenced, variation, stable, harsh, calculation, epic* – along with frequent use of transitions and a consistent objective tone demonstrate sophistication.

C: 4

Response demonstrates consistent and sophisticated command of grade-level conventions of standard written English. There are some minor errors in the omission of commas after transitions that do not interfere with meaning.