

California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress



California Science Test Practice Test Scoring Guide



Grade Eight Braille

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About the Practice Test Scoring Guide

Introduction to Practice Test Scoring Guide

This California Science Test (CAST) Practice Test Scoring Guide offers details about the items, student response types, correct responses, and related scoring considerations for the practice test items. These items have been selected to show some of the new approaches to measuring the California Next Generation Science Standards (CA NGSS) that can be found in the assessment. The practice test items are fully representative of all possible item types included in CAST. The practice test covers a selection of items from performance expectations (PEs) assessed in grade eight.

This scoring guide should be used alongside the online practice tests, which can be accessed on the <u>Practice and Training Tests web page</u>. Annotated responses are also available to help explain the rationale for each score point on selected constructed response items from the practice test on the <u>Practice and Training Test Resources web page</u>.

The following information is presented in a metadata table. Metadata contains specific information about each item, including the alignment of the item with the CA NGSS.

Item: This is the question number that corresponds to the question as it appears in the practice test.

Key: This represents the correct answer(s) to the item or question and includes the score point value for the item and its parts. Items are worth either one or two points. For some technology-enhanced items, a screen capture of the correct answers is included. Exemplars and rubrics are provided for constructed-response items.

PE Code: This references the standards that describe what students should know and be able to do.

Science and Engineering Practices (SEPs): These are descriptions of behaviors that students engage in as they investigate the natural world and design solutions.

Disciplinary Core Ideas (DCIs): These are essential ideas in the science disciplines that all students should understand.

Crosscutting Concepts (CCCs): These are interdisciplinary skills students should exhibit that unify the study of science and engineering through common application across fields.

Item-Level Claim Statement (ILCS): This is a brief statement that illustrates how an item aligns with the PE.

Grade Eight Braille Practice Test Items

Items 1–6

Item	Key	PE	SEP	DCI	ССС	ILCS
1	First drop- down list: 2 Second drop- down list: oxygen (1 point)	MS- PS1-1	2. Developing and Using Models	PS1.A Structure and Properties of Matter	3. Scale, Proportion, and Quantity	Identify and explain which molecular model represents formic acid given the chemical formula of formic acid and formaldehyde.
2	First drop- down list: dark-colored fish Second drop- down list: cannot see them as well as fish of the other color (1 point)	MS- LS4-4	6. Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions	LS4.B Natural Selection	2. Cause and Effect	Explain why one variation of the trait is more advantageous given the introduction of a predator to the environment.
3	C (1 point)	MS- ETS1-2	7. Engaging in Argument from Evidence	ETS1.B Developing Possible Solutions	N/A	Select the option that meets the two criteria and provides a supporting statement.
4	Two-point item: Part A: D (1 point) Part B: First drop- down list: increased Second drop- down list: decreased (1 point)	MS- PS2-4	7. Engaging in Argument from Evidence	PS2.B Types of Interactions	4. Systems and System Models	Construct a sound argument using evidence from the data, that an increase in an object's mass, increases the magnitude of gravitational force acting on the object.



Key	PE	SEP	DCI	CCC	ILCS
First drop- down list: support Second drop- down list: increase, which will increase the use of freshwater	MS- ESS3-4	7. Engaging in Argument from Evidence	ESS3.C Human Impacts on Earth Systems	2. Cause and Effect	Evaluate (with reasoning) whether the provided evidence/ data are sufficient to defend the claim based on almond production and the effect it has on water supplies in California.
Exemplars and rubric provided on the next	MS- LS2-1	4. Analyzing and Interpreting	LS2.A Interdependent Relationships in	2. Cause and Effect	Explain how resource availability affects population growth and carrying capacities.
	First drop- down list: support Second drop- down list: increase, which will increase the use of freshwater (1 point) Exemplars and rubric provided	First drop- down list: support Second drop- down list: increase, which will increase the use of freshwater (1 point) Exemplars and rubric provided on the next MS- LS2-1	First drop- down list: support Second drop- down list: increase, which will increase the use of freshwater (1 point) Exemplars and rubric provided on the next MS- LS2-1 7. Engaging in Argument from Evidence 4. Analyzing and Interpreting	First drop- down list: support Second drop- down list: increase, which will increase the use of freshwater (1 point) Exemplars and rubric provided on the next MS- ESS3-4 7. Engaging in Argument from Evidence Earth Systems Earth Systems LS2.A Interdependent Relationships in	First drop- down list: support Second drop- down list: increase, which will increase the use of freshwater (1 point) Exemplars and rubric provided on the next MS- ESS3-4 7. Engaging in Argument from Evidence Evidence Ess3.C Human Impacts on Earth Systems Can be and Effect ESS3.C Human Impacts on Earth Systems ESS3.C Human Impacts on Earth Systems A. Analyzing and Interdependent Relationships in

Item 6 Exemplars and Rubric

Score	Exemplar(s)	Rubric
2	At point A, the paramecium population is growing rapidly because there's plenty of food. At point B, the growth rate slows down because now there are more paramecium and the food supply is limited. OR At Point A the paramecium are growing quickly because there is plenty of food but at Point B the food supply has decreased so the growth rate has slowed down.	The response includes that at point A resources are plentiful (unlimited), and the population can grow rapidly. AND The response includes that at point B, carrying capacity resources are limited, and so the growth rate slows down.
1	At Point A there is a lot resources for the paramecium so the population can grow rapidly. OR At point B there is not enough resources to support any more growth. OR Because after the paramecium has reached its carrying capacity and there is not enough resources, growth has slowed down.	The response includes that at point A resources are plentiful (unlimited), and the population can grow rapidly. OR The response includes that at point B, carrying capacity resources are limited, and so the growth rate slows down.

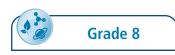
Score	Exemplar(s)	Rubric
0	The population didn't change size, just that the resources were gone. OR The paramecium will find a new food source and continue to grow. OR *&YTT%\$#\$D OR I don't know; I was never taught this.	 0-point should be awarded if a student attempts to answer the prompt but the response is incorrect or too vague (insufficient information provided) to receive credit. A score of 0 should also be given to responses that consist only of: No relevant content provided no response is provided (e.g., blank) random keystrokes or nonsense verbiage punctuation mark(s) (e.g., ".") Student's opinion of the test Direct copy of the stimulus without any attempt to answer Opinions or comments about random topics I don't know, IDK (without further elaboration) Responses that go on to provide an answer to the prompt should be scored based on the relevant part of the response. Additional annotated samples for this prompt can be found on the Practice and Training Test Resources web page.

Items 7-13

Item	Key	PE	SEP	DCI	CCC	ILCS
7	B (1 point)	MS- ESS3-2	4. Analyzing and Interpreting Data	ESS3.B Natural Hazards	1. Patterns	Evaluate the information provided on earthquakes and identify a pattern between the location and severity of a natural disaster.
8	Row 1: Does not show a field exists Row 2: Does show a field exists Row 3: Does not show a field exists Row 4: Does show a field exists (1 point)	MS- PS2-5	3. Planning and Carrying Out Investigations	PS2.B Types of Interactions	2. Cause and Effect	Evaluate data to determine if there is evidence that fields exert forces on nearby objects without direct contact.
9	First drop- down list: seafloor spreading Second drop- down list: presence of identical fossils (1 point)	MS- ESS2-3	4. Analyzing and Interpreting Data	ESS1.C The History of Planet Earth	1. Patterns	Identify patterns or relationships in the data that can act as evidence of the past plate motions described in the background information.
10	D (1 point)	MS- PS3-4	3. Planning and Carrying Out Investigations	PS3.B Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer	3. Scale, Proportion, and Quantity	Select the suitable equipment necessary to investigate heat transfer.



Item	Key	PE	SEP	DCI	CCC	ILCS
11	C (1 point)	MS- LS3-1	2. Developing and Using Models	LS3.B Variation of Traits	6. Structure and Function	Develop and use a model to describe why structural changes to genes (mutations) located on chromosomes may affect proteins and may result in harmful, beneficial, or neutral effects to the structure and function of the organism.
12	C (1 point)	MS- ESS3-5	1. Asking Questions and Defining Problems	ESS3.D Global Climate Change	7. Stability and Change	Ask a testable question that could be used to evaluate global impacts from a volcano that has erupted.
13	Exemplars and rubric provided on the next page.	MS- LS2-4	7. Engaging in Argument from Evidence	LS2.C Ecosystem Dynamics, Functioning, and Resilience	7. Stability and Change	Link the evidence/ data to a claim about how the impact of La Niña caused a change in the rate of photosynthesis within a tropical forest ecosystem.



Item 13 Exemplars and Rubric

Score	Exemplar(s)	Rubric
2	The rate of photosynthesis will decrease. The graph shows that as light intensity decreases then CO_2 intake decreases too.	The response includes that the rate of photosynthesis will decrease. AND
2		The response includes that the graph shows as light intensity decreases, the CO ₂ uptake decreases.
	The rate of photosynthesis will decrease. OR	The response includes that the rate of photosynthesis will decrease.
1	With less sunlight, the plants take up less carbon	OR
	dioxide.	The response includes that the graph shows as light intensity decreases, the CO ₂ uptake decreases.
	The rate of photosynthesis will increase. OR The rate of photosynthesis will increase because of the warmer climate.	0-point should be awarded if a student attempts to answer the prompt but the response is incorrect or too vague (insufficient information provided) to receive credit.
	OR	A score of 0 should also be given to responses that consist only of:
	Carbon dioxide uptake will increase.	No relevant content provided
	OR *&YTT%\$#\$D	no response is provided (e.g., blank)random keystrokes or nonsense verbiage
	OR	• punctuation mark(s) (e.g., ".")
0	I don't know; I was never taught this.	Student's opinion of the testDirect copy of the stimulus without any attempt to answer
		Opinions or comments about random topicsI don't know, IDK (without further elaboration)
		Responses that go on to provide an answer to the prompt should be scored based on the relevant part of the response. Additional annotated samples for this prompt can be found on the Practice and Training Test Resources web page.



Items 14-19

Item	Key	PE	SEP	DCI	ССС	ILCS
14	A (1 point)	MS- LS1-4	7. Engaging in Argument from Evidence	LS1.B Growth and Development of Organisms	2. Cause and Effect	Identify evidence that is irrelevant/ invalid and would not support the argument that certain flower colors attract more pollinators.
15	A (1 point)	MS- PS4-1	5. Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking	PS4.A Wave Properties	1. Patterns	Use the model to identify how the energy of the wave changes based on a change in amplitude.
16	Row 1: Remains the same Row 2: Decreases Row 3: Increases (1 point)	MS- PS3-2	2. Developing and Using Models	PS3.A Definitions of Energy	4. Systems and System Models	Use a mathematical representation to explain the mechanisms and behaviors of the gravitational potential energy of two objects that are gravitationally attracted.
17	First, second, and third options (1 point)	MS- ESS1-4	6. Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions	ESS1.C The History of Planet Earth	3. Scale, Proportion, and Quantity	Use scientific concepts, principles, and theories to explain how the evidence supports a conclusion about Earth's history based on sedimentary rock layers.



Item	Key	PE	SEP	DCI	CCC	ILCS
18	D (1 point)	MS- LS4-3	4. Analyzing and Interpreting Data	LS4.A Evidence of Common Ancestry and Diversity	1. Patterns	Analyze pictorial data to compare patterns of similarities in the embryological development across multiple species to identify relationships not evident in the fully formed anatomy.
19	Exemplars and rubric provided on the next page.	MS- PS1-3	8. Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information	PS1.B Chemical Reactions	6. Structure and Function	Evaluate the information given on the energy used to make plastic bottles and the impact manufacturing has on natural resources.



Item 19 Exemplars and Rubric

Score	Exemplar(s)	Rubric
2	Plastic B comes from corn, which is a renewable resource. Plastic A comes from oil, which is a nonrenewable resource. It takes less energy to make Plastic B than to make Plastic A, so making bottles out of Plastic B will conserve energy. OR Plastic A is a nonrenewable resource so it wouldn't make sense to use it when you can you use Plastic B, which is a renewable resource. It takes less energy to make something out of a renewable resource.	The response includes that the raw material for Plastic B comes from a renewable resource (corn), but the raw material for Plastic A comes from a nonrenewable resource (oil). AND The response includes that it takes less energy to make Plastic B than it does to make Plastic A.
1	Plastic B comes from corn, which you plant more of every year and Plastic A comes from oil, which takes millions of years to make. OR It takes less energy to make plastic B than plastic A, so it will save more natural resources. OR It takes more energy to make plastic A, so I wouldn't use that one.	The response includes that the raw material for Plastic B comes from a renewable resource (corn), but the raw material for Plastic A comes from a nonrenewable resource. OR The response includes that it takes less energy to make Plastic B than it does to make Plastic A.
0	It takes the same amount of energy when you are making stuff. OR Plastic is recyclable. OR Plastic A will be easier to use because it is made from oil. OR *&YTT%\$#\$D OR I don't know; I was never taught this.	 0-point should be awarded if a student attempts to answer the prompt but the response is incorrect or too vague (insufficient information provided) to receive credit. A score of 0 should also be given to responses that consist only of: No relevant content provided no response is provided (e.g., blank) random keystrokes or nonsense verbiage punctuation mark(s) (e.g., ".") Student's opinion of the test Direct copy of the stimulus without any attempt to answer Opinions or comments about random topics I don't know, IDK (without further elaboration) Responses that go on to provide an answer to the prompt should be scored based on the relevant part of the response.

Items 20-34

Item	Key	PE	SEP	DCI	CCC	ILCS
20	Second and third options (1 point)	MS- LS4-5	8. Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information	LS4.B Natural Selection	2. Cause and Effect	Identify reliable resource material to research genetically modified golden rice.
21	C (1 point)	MS- PS1-5	2. Developing and Using Models	PS1.B Chemical Reactions	5. Energy and Matter	Select the appropriate components to complete the model to illustrate the conservation of atoms/mass.
22	A (1 point)	MS- ESS2-4	2. Developing and Using Models	ESS2.C The Roles of Water in Earth's Surface Processes	5. Energy and Matter	Identify the processes operating within the water cycle and the role living organisms have on the water cycle.
23	Row 1: Sexual reproduction Row 2: Sexual reproduction Row 3: Asexual reproduction Row 4: Both	MS- LS3-2	2. Developing and Using Models	LS3.B Variation of Traits	2. Cause and Effect	Develop a model that identifies some effects or requirements of sexual and asexual reproduction.
	(1 point)					



Item	Key	PE	SEP	DCI	ССС	ILCS
24	Two-point item: Part A: Row 1: Does not require carrying an external source of energy Row 2: Does not require carrying an external source of energy Row 3: Requires carrying an external source of energy Row 4: Requires carrying an external source of energy Row 4: Requires carrying an external source of energy (1 point) Part B: A (1 point)	MS- ETS1-3	4. Analyzing and Interpreting Data	ETS1.B Developing Possible Solutions	N/A	Identify relationships in the data sets, including relationships between design solutions and given criteria and constraints.
25	First drop- down list: pink Second drop- down list: basic (1 point) Row 1: Reuses	MS- LS1-5	6. Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions 6. Constructing	LS1.B Growth and Development of Organisms	2. Cause and Effect	Select the terms that complete the sentence, based on the student's investigation and collected data on plant color and soil pH. Propose several
20	water Row 2: Reduces water use Row 3: Provides other source of water (1 point)	ESS3-3	Explanations and Designing Solutions	Human Impacts on Earth Systems	and Effect	different processes to monitor and/or minimize the impact of human activity on water supplies.



Item	Key	PE	SEP	DCI	CCC	ILCS
27	C (1 point)	MS- ESS1-1	2. Developing and Using Models	ESS1.A The Universe and Its Stars	1. Patterns	Improve a model of the Earth and Moon to show how solar eclipses occur.
28	C (1 point)	MS- ESS1-2	2. Developing and Using Models	ESS1.B Earth and the Solar System	4. Systems and System Models	Identify the locations of several celestial objects within the solar system, including the Earth, to complete the model.
29	First drop- down list: protein Second drop- down list: different from (1 point)	MS- LS3-1	2. Developing and Using Models	LS3.A Inheritance of Traits	6. Structure and Function	Complete an explanation on the effect a gene mutation has on the resulting protein.
30	produces more (1 point)	MS- LS3-1	2. Developing and Using Models	LS3.A Inheritance of Traits	6. Structure and Function	Complete an explanation on the effect a gene mutation has on the resulting protein and the trait of the organism.
31	D (1 point)	MS- LS3-2	2. Developing and Using Models	LS3.A Inheritance of Traits	2. Cause and Effect	Explain how the genetic differences could arise from the subset of alleles inherited.
32	First drop- down list: most Second drop- down list: over 50% (1 point)	MS- LS4-4	6. Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions	LS4.B Natural Selection	2. Cause and Effect	Complete an explanation to describe why one variation of a trait is more advantageous in a given environment.



Item	Key	PE	SEP	DCI	CCC	ILCS
33	Third and fourth options (1 point)	MS- LS4-4	6. Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions	LS4.B Natural Selection	2. Cause and Effect	Select the additional data that would be most relevant to helping to interpret the graph.
34	Exemplars and rubric provided on the next page.	MS- LS4-4	6. Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions	LS4.B Natural Selection	2. Cause and Effect	Relate the patterns on the graph to the adaptive status of the black allele.



Item 34 Exemplars and Rubric

Score	Exemplar(s)	Rubric
	The black squirrel population goes up at the start, showing it's helpful, but goes down at the end, showing it's harmful. OR	The response includes an explanation of how the mutation was helpful—that the percentage of the black squirrels increased from 2010 to 2012.
2	From 2010 to 2012, the increase in black squirrels show it was a helpful mutation. From 2013 to 2015, the decrease in black squirrels shows that it was a harmful mutation.	AND The response includes an explanation of how the mutation was harmful—that the percentage of the black squirrels decreased from 2013 to 2015.
	The number of black squirrels increased for part of the time and decreased for part of the time. OR	The response includes only one explanation for how the mutation was helpful or harmful. OR
1	We know being black was helpful at the beginning because there were more black ones in 2012 than in 2010.	The response only describes a valid pattern but does not explicitly connect the data on the graph to the harm or benefit of the mutation.
	OR After 2013, the decrease in black squirrels showed that the mutation was harmful.	NOTE: Repeating the pattern from the prompt, that the genetic mutation was helpful and harmful is not sufficient.
	It's helpful because it helps them survive. OR It's harmful because it means they will get more	0-point should be awarded if a student attempts to answer the prompt but the response is incorrect or too vague (insufficient information provided) to receive credit.
0	eaten. OR The numbers change when the mutation changes from helpful to harmful. OR The mutation is sometimes helpful and sometimes harmful because it depends on the color to help them survive. OR *&YTT%\$#\$D OR I don't know; I was never taught this.	A score of 0 should also be given to responses that consist only of: No relevant content provided no response is provided (e.g., blank) random keystrokes or nonsense verbiage punctuation mark(s) (e.g., ".") Student's opinion of the test Direct copy of the stimulus without any attempt to answer Opinions or comments about random topics I don't know, IDK (without further elaboration) Responses that go on to provide an answer to the prompt should be scored based on the relevant part of the response.



Items 35-40

Item	Key	PE	SEP	DCI	CCC	ILCS
35	B (1 point)	MS- PS2-3	1. Asking Questions and Defining Problems	PS2.B Types of Interactions	2. Cause and Effect	Identify questions that will help determine why Car 1 follows the engine.
36	B (1 point)	MS- PS2-3	1. Asking Questions and Defining Problems	PS2.B Types of Interactions	2. Cause and Effect	Identify which question can best be answered by the investigation of why Car 2 is disconnected from Car 1.
37	First drop- down list: 1 Second drop- down list: moving (1 point)	MS- PS3-2	2. Developing and Using Models	PS3.C Relationship Between Energy and Forces	4. Systems and System Models	Explain that Car 1 had more kinetic energy when it was closer to the engine because it was moving at that distance.
38	D (1 point)	MS- PS2-5	3. Planning and Carrying Out Investigations	PS2.B Types of Interactions	2. Cause and Effect	Identify the plan that will provide the best evidence for the investigation of why the engine attracts Car 1.
39	First drop- down list: attracted to Second drop- down list: weaker (1 point)	MS- PS3-2	2. Developing and Using Models	PS3.A Definitions of Energy	4. Systems and System Models	Explain that switching the position of Car 2 and Car 3 will cause Car 3 to be attracted to Car 1 and the force will be weaker if they are moved farther apart.
40	Exemplars and rubric provided on the next page.	MS- PS2-5	3. Planning and Carrying Out Investigations	PS2.B Types of Interactions	2. Cause and Effect	Explain that cars need opposite poles facing each other for there to be an attractive force between the cars.



Item 40 Exemplars and Rubric

Score	Exemplar(s)	Rubric
2	Car 2 needs a south pole facing Car 1 and Car 2 and 3 need a north and south pole facing each other so they will attract and stay together. OR Car 2 needs a south end of a magnet and Car 2 and Car 3 should have opposite poles facing each other. OR Car 2 needs a north pole facing Car 3 so that they attract, and Car 2 needs a south pole facing Car 1 so they attract also.	The response includes that a south pole on Car 2 should be facing Car 1. AND The response includes that Car 2 and Car 3 must have opposite poles facing each other.
1	Car 2 needs a south pole facing Car 1. OR Car 2 and Car 3 need opposite poles that attract each other.	The response includes that a south pole on Car 2 should be facing Car 1. OR The response includes that Car 2 and Car 3 must have opposite poles facing each other.
0	Car 2 needs a north end of a magnet on its left side. OR Car 2 needs to be moved behind Car 3. OR *&YTT%\$#\$D OR I don't know; I was never taught this.	 0-point should be awarded if a student attempts to answer the prompt but the response is incorrect or too vague (insufficient information provided) to receive credit. A score of 0 should also be given to responses that consist only of: No relevant content provided no response is provided (e.g., blank) random keystrokes or nonsense verbiage punctuation mark(s) (e.g., ".") Student's opinion of the test Direct copy of the stimulus without any attempt to answer Opinions or comments about random topics I don't know, IDK (without further elaboration) Responses that go on to provide an answer to the prompt should be scored based on the relevant part of the response.



Items 41-46

Item	Key	PE	SEP	DCI	CCC	ILCS
41	A (1 point)	MS- ESS2-5	3. Planning and Carrying Out Investigations	ESS2.D Weather and Climate	2. Cause and Effect	Use the data to explain that as air rises, the humidity increases and temperature decreases.
42	A (1 point)	MS- ESS2-5	3. Planning and Carrying Out Investigations	ESS2.D Weather and Climate	2. Cause and Effect	Use data from the table to predict the weather.
43	First drop- down list: warmer Second drop- down list: block cool ocean air (1 point)	MS- ESS2-5	3. Planning and Carrying Out Investigations	ESS2.D Weather and Climate	2. Cause and Effect	Use the information to explain that mountains can affect weather by blocking cool ocean air.
44	First drop- down list: humidity Second drop- down list: condensation (1 point)	MS- ESS2-4	2. Developing and Using Models	ESS2.C The Roles of Water in Earth's Surface Processes	5. Energy and Matter	Explain that areas of higher humidity and lower temperature will cause condensation to form.
45	First drop- down list: farther apart Second drop- down list: remains a gas (1 point)	MS- PS1-4	2. Developing and Using Models	PS1.A Structure and Properties of Matter	2. Cause and Effect	Use the model to explain that gas particles in a balloon move farther apart and remain a gas as the balloon expands.
46	Exemplars and rubric provided on the next page.	MS- PS1-4	2. Developing and Using Models	PS1.A Structure and Properties of Matter	2. Cause and Effect	Explain how temperature affects the kinetic energy and speed of the gas particles inside of the balloon.



Item 46 Exemplars and Rubric

Score	Exemplar(s)	Rubric
2	When its hotter the gas moves faster and has more kinetic energy. OR The particles have more energy so they move faster. OR Higher temperature will make it so there is more energy for them to move more.	The response includes that the warmer temperature corresponds to higher kinetic energy. AND The response includes that the warmer temperature corresponds to a higher speed of the gas particles.
1	The warmer temperature increases the kinetic energy of the gas particles in the balloon. OR Higher kinetic energy means the speed of gas particles in the balloon are lower. OR The particles have more speed. OR There is more energy.	The response includes that the warmer temperature corresponds to higher kinetic energy. OR The response includes that the warmer temperature corresponds to a higher speed of the gas particles.
0	The kinetic energy decreases. OR The speed of gas particles slows down. OR The speed changes with the energy. OR *&YTT%\$#\$D OR I don't know; I was never taught this.	 0-point should be awarded if a student attempts to answer the prompt but the response is incorrect or too vague (insufficient information provided) to receive credit. A score of 0 should also be given to responses that consist only of: No relevant content provided no response is provided (e.g., blank) random keystrokes or nonsense verbiage punctuation mark(s) (e.g., ".") Student's opinion of the test Direct copy of the stimulus without any attempt to answer Opinions or comments about random topics I don't know, IDK (without further elaboration) Responses that go on to provide an answer to the prompt should be scored based on the relevant part of the response.