# MODULE D – LITERATURE, ספרות שאלון באנגלית, שאלון באנגלית, שאלון ד' $\underline{}$ ספרות לשאלון באנגלית, שמ' 016115, קיץ תשע"ג מועד ב

# GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR MARKING MODULE D – LITERATURE

#### **General Comments**

- Grades are allotted according to the rubrics 90% for content and 10% for language.
   In-between percentages can be given.
- Multiple-choice questions are worth either 100% or 0%.
- Deduct first for <u>content</u> of answers. (<u>Wrong</u> answer = 0 points, regardless of language.)
- Pupils who have despensation for spelling mistakes should automatically be given 5% for spelling and punctuation.
- The Answer Key gives possible answers to the questions. Alternate answers to open questions may be accepted if appropriate. Use your judgment, bearing in mind that there are different ways to interpret literary texts.
- If students answer more than one set of questions in Parts I and II mark the set with the most answers or if they have answered all or an equal number of questions in both sets, mark the first set.
- Accept HOTS answers to LOTS questions.
- If students give more answers than asked for, only mark the first answer(s). Do not deduct for additional answers.

## • For HOTS questions requiring choice and explanation of HOTS:

- 1) If question (a) is correct and (b) incorrect or refers to a different skill, give credit for (a) but give (b) 0 points.
- 2) If question (a) is incorrect and (b) correct, give no credit for either (a) or (b).
- 3) Students are allowed to use any HOTS that appears in the Literature Handbook.

#### • For justification of the choice of HOTS (b questions):

No reference to text = 0 points (e.g., I chose the HOTS of inferring because I had to read between the lines in order to write my answer.)

#### • Bridging questions:

If answers are only a summary / analysis of the text and do not relate to the new information given, deduct 60% of content. (See Rubric 4: "Answer does not show connection between the new information and the text.")

# **Rubrics for Marking Module D**

Please note: In-between percentages can be given.

## **Rubric 1: LOTS questions**

Accept HOTS answers to LOTS questions.

Criteria			Descriptors			
Content	<ul> <li>Answer is relevant to the question.</li> <li>There is sufficient and fully accurate reference to the text.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Answer is partially relevant to the question.</li> <li>There is some reference to the text and / or the reference is partially accurate.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Answer is not relevant to the question.</li> <li>There is no reference to the text or the reference is inaccurate.</li> </ul>	
	90%	80%	70%	50%	40-0%	
Language	Mostly correct use of grammar and vocabulary.				Incorrect use of grammar and vocabulary.	
	10%				0	

## **Rubric 2: HOTS questions**

## For HOTS questions requiring choice and explanation of HOTS:

- If question (a) is correct and (b) incorrect or refers to a different skill, give credit for (a) but give (b) 0 points.
- If question (a) is incorrect and (b) correct, give no credit for either (a) or (b).
- Students are allowed to use any HOTS that appears in the Literature Handbook.

Criteria		Descriptors	
Content	<ul> <li>Answer is relevant to the question.</li> <li>There is sufficient and fully accurate reference to the text.</li> <li>The answer includes supporting information when necessary.</li> <li>Message is clear.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Answer is partially relevant to the question.</li> <li>There is some reference to the text and/or the reference is partially accurate.</li> <li>Message is partially clear.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Answer is not relevant to the question.</li> <li>There is no reference to the text or the reference is inaccurate.</li> <li>The answer is general and does not relate to the text.</li> <li>Message is not clear.</li> </ul>
	90%	60%	40-0%
Language	Mostly correct use of grammar and vocabulary.	Partially correct use of grammar and vocabulary.	Incorrect use of grammar and vocabulary.
	10%	5%	0

## **Rubric 3: Justification question**

For justification of the choice of HOTS (b questions):

No reference to text = 0 points (e.g. I chose the HOTS of inferring because I had to read between the lines in order to write my answer.)

Criteria		Descriptors	
Content	<ul> <li>Correlation between choice of thinking skill and explanation.</li> <li>Relevant and specific reference to text.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Partial correlation between choice of thinking skill and explanation.</li> <li>Partially relevant reference to text.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>No correlation between choice of thinking skill and explanation.</li> <li>No relevant reference to text.</li> </ul>
	90%	60%	0
Language	Mostly correct use of grammar and vocabulary.	Partially correct use of grammar and vocabulary.	Incorrect use of grammar and vocabulary.
	10%	5%	0

In these items there is more than one possible answer. Different thinking skills may be as relevant, long as they are supported by the text.

## **Rubric 4: Bridging Text and Context question**

If answers are only a summary/analysis of the text and do not relate to the new information given, deduct 60% of content. ("Answer does not show connection between the new information and the text.")

Criteria	Descriptors			
Content	<ul> <li>All information is relevant and accurate.</li> <li>Information from the text is given to support the answer.</li> <li>Answer clearly shows connection between the new information and the text.</li> <li>Answer is well organized.</li> <li>Message is clear.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Most information is relevant and accurate.</li> <li>Information from the text given to support the answer is insufficient and / or not entirely appropriate.</li> <li>Answer partially shows connection between the new information and the text.</li> <li>Answer is fairly well organized</li> <li>Message is partially clear.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Most information is irrelevant and inaccurate.</li> <li>No information from the text is given to support the answer.</li> <li>Answer does not show connection between the new information and the text.</li> <li>Answer is poorly organized.</li> <li>Message is unclear.</li> </ul>	
	90%	60%	40-0%	
Language	<ul> <li>Correct use of basic language structures.</li> <li>Mostly correct use of advanced language structures.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Mostly correct use of basic language structures.</li> <li>Incorrect or no use of advanced language structures.</li> </ul>	Incorrect use of basic language structures.	
	10%	5%	0	

There is no deduction for answers shorter/longer than recommended length (60-80 words).

#### **ANSWER KEY**

Alternate answers to open questions may be accepted if suitable.

Answers given below provide the minimal information that should be included.

## PART I (76 points)

Students are required to answer questions for (A) Thank you, M'am.

## A. THANK YOU, M'AM / Langston Hughes

1.	(Use	e Rubric 1)	6 points	
	(ii)	She wants to tell him she also did bad things.		
2.	(Use	e Rubric 1)	6 points	
	(ii)	gives him supper		
3.	(Use	e Rubric I)	6 points	
	Rog	er is afraid that Mrs. Jones will take him to jail.		
4.	(Use	e Rubric 2)	10 points	
	Rog	er knows the other people can help Mrs. Jones if she calls them. / He knows she		
	can't do anything bad to him.			
5.	a.	(Use Rubric 2)	10 points	
		Possible thinking skill: Explaining cause and effect		
		Any other thinking skills are acceptable as long as they are supported by the text		
		and can be explained in question <b>5b</b> .		
		Possible information that would be adapted according to the thinking skill chosen:		
		Roger grabbed Mrs. Jones' purse and so she isn't going to just let him go free. She		
		wants to teach him a lesson that he will not forget, so he will change his ways.		
	b.	(Use Rubric 3)	5 points	
		Possible explanations for thinking skills:		
		Explaining cause and effect: I chose this HOTS to show how Roger's bad behavior		
		had a different effect on Mrs. Jones than what he thought.		
6.	a.	(Use Rubric 2)	8 points	
		At the beginning, Roger just wanted to run away. He was afraid of Mrs. Jones and		
		didn't want trouble. At the end, he wanted her to see that he changed and to trust		
		him.		
	b.	She was kind to him. She also showed him that she trusted him when she left the	7 points	
		purse by him and the open door.		

## PART II (33 points)

Students are required to answer questions for (B) The Treasure Of Lemon Brown

## B. THE TREASURE OF LEMON BROWN / Walter Dean Myers

		EASURE OF LEMON BROWN water Dean Myers	
7.	(Use	Rubric 1)	6 points
	(i)	is going to steal his treasure	
8.	(Use	e Rubric 1)	6 points
	(1)	He is living in an empty building.	
	(2)	His clothes are torn and ragged.	
9.	(Use	Rubric 1)	6 points
	(1)	(An old) harmonica	
	(2)	a (yellowed / old) newspaper	
10.	a.	(Use Rubric 2)	10 points
		Possible thinking skills: Distinguishing different perspectives	
		Any other thinking skills are acceptable as long as they are supported by the text	
		and can be explained in question 10b.	
		At the beginning of the story, Greg was angry with his father and felt that he was unfair to him. Now Greg sees his father's point of view. He understands that his father wants him to be successful and wants to be proud of him.	
	<b>b.</b>	(Use Rubric 3)	5 points
		Possible explanations for thinking skills:	- F
		Distinguishing different perspectives: I used this skill to show that my perspective	
		of Greg has changed after his conversation with Lemon Brown.	
11.	(Use	e Rubric 2)	8 points
	a.	It shows that Lemon Brown loved his son because he gave him the most valuable	
		things he had. The son also loved his father and for him the small things he got	
		from his father were very valuable to him as well.	
	b.	Lemon Brown told this to Greg to help him understand that the relationship	7 points
		between a father and son is very important. He wanted Greg to go back home and listen to his father.	

#### PART III (24 points)

(*Use Rubric 4*)

Students are required to answer the question for either (12) *Mr. Know All OR* (13) *A Summer's Reading*. Suggested length: 60-80 words.

Note: When giving examples from the texts students may either quote directly or paraphrase.

#### 12. MR. KNOW ALL / W. Somerset Maugham

According to the quote, to understand a person's character you need to watch him for a long time. We can connect this idea to Mr. Kelada and to Mrs. Ramsay in the story. At first Kelada seems a showoff who doesn't know how to behave in public. Mrs. Ramsay, on the other hand, seems charming and modest. But the narrator understands who both of them really are after the discussion about the pearls. He sees from the look on Mrs. Ramsay's face that she lied to her husband about the pearls. He understands that Mr. Kelada is really a moral man after he says the pearls are not real even though he knows they are.

Can relate to <u>either Mr. Kelada or Mrs. Ramsay.</u>

#### 13. A SUMMER'S READING / Bernard Malamud

Malamud creates a character in his story, George, who lives in a home that doesn't have a lot of books in a neighborhood of immigrants. His sister and father are not highly educated. George's life is similar to the way Malamud grew up. George also wants to be educated but at the end of the story it is not clear if he will succeed or not.

## APPENDIX TO PARTS I AND II

(נספח לפרק ראשון ושני)

# **Thinking Skills**

(כישורי חשיבה)

- Comparing and contrasting
- Distinguishing different perspectives
- Explaining cause and effect
- Problem solving
- Inferring
- Explaining patterns