

Kentucky Summative Assessments



Grade 11 Social Studies Released Items 2023



1

SS1120048_1

Which goal does a political party want to achieve through its platform?

- A** Influencing the creation of governmental policies
- B** Restricting the ability of citizens to amend the U.S. Constitution
- C** Influencing the creation of policies by opponents
- D** Restricting the ability of courts to interpret the U.S. Constitution



Released Item Performance

Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2023
Grade 11
Social Studies

Item: SS1120048

Book Question Number: 1

Standard: HS.C.PR.2

Item Type: MC

Key: A

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Answer Choice Options			
				A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)
<i>All Students</i>	43,954	68%	0.68	68%	12%	14%	6%
<i>Gender</i>							
Female	21,555	67%	0.67	67%	12%	15%	6%
Male	22,396	68%	0.68	68%	13%	13%	6%
<i>Ethnicity</i>							
African American	4,279	55%	0.55	55%	20%	16%	8%
American Indian or Alaska Native	64	61%	0.61	61%	13%	13%	14%
Asian	963	80%	0.80	80%	8%	8%	5%
Hispanic or Latino	3,578	61%	0.61	61%	17%	14%	7%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	56	59%	0.59	59%	21%	16%	4%
White (non-Hispanic)	33,252	70%	0.70	70%	11%	14%	5%
Two or more races	1,756	66%	0.66	66%	12%	15%	6%
<i>Migrant</i>							
Migrant	143	48%	0.48	48%	23%	15%	13%
<i>English Learner</i>							
English Learner	1,409	38%	0.38	38%	34%	16%	12%
<i>Economically Disadvantaged</i>							
Economically Disadvantaged	22,998	61%	0.61	61%	16%	16%	7%
<i>Students with Disabilities</i>							
Students with Disabilities	3,927	42%	0.42	42%	28%	18%	12%



2

SS1120075

Select **one** shaded sentence that **best** identifies the potential conflict over water availability.

The Southwest relies on the slow melt of mountain snowpack throughout the spring and summer, when water demands are highest. Snowpack helps keep the ground and soil moist by covering it longer into the spring and summer, which delays the onset of the fire season and influences the prevalence and severity of wildfires. Over the last 50 years, there has been less precipitation falling as snow late in the winter and snow melt has occurred earlier. . . .

. . . In April 2015, California snowpack held only 5% of the water it typically holds at this time of year, with some areas having no snowpack. This was the smallest April snowpack in the last 65 years, and projections indicate continued declines in snowpack in the Southwest in the future. In addition to less snow accumulation, warmer temperatures are expected to speed snow melting, and rain falling on snow could result in more rapid runoff and flooding conditions in spring.

Increasing temperatures will also increase evaporation, causing river-flow reductions and dwindling reservoirs. Rapid population growth will increase the competition for water resources across sectors, states, tribes, and even between the United States and Mexico. Climate change will likely stress groundwater-based systems and result in decreased groundwater recharge.

—“Climate Impacts in the Southwest,” Environmental Protection Agency, 2017



Released Item Performance

Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2023
Grade 11
Social Studies

Item: SS1120075
Book Question Number: 2

Standard: HS.G.HI.1

Item Type: TE
Key: see below

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Score Percentages	
				Score 0 (%)	Score 1 (%)
<i>All Students</i>	20,762	59.2%	0.59	41%	59%
<i>Gender</i>					
Female	10,357	62.9%	0.63	37%	63%
Male	10,404	55.6%	0.56	44%	56%
<i>Ethnicity</i>					
African American	1,974	49.1%	0.49	51%	49%
American Indian or Alaska Native	30	60.0%	0.60	40%	60%
Asian	460	71.5%	0.72	28%	72%
Hispanic or Latino	1,640	57.2%	0.57	43%	57%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	30	43.3%	0.43	57%	43%
White (non-Hispanic)	15,838	60.4%	0.60	40%	60%
Two or more races	787	57.8%	0.58	42%	58%
<i>Migrant</i>					
Migrant	68	42.6%	0.43	57%	43%
<i>English Learner</i>					
English Learner	547	36.4%	0.36	64%	36%
<i>Economically Disadvantaged</i>					
Economically Disadvantaged	10,627	53.8%	0.54	46%	54%
<i>Students with Disabilities</i>					
Students with Disabilities	1,028	41.7%	0.42	58%	42%

Key: Hot text with the identifier(s) of Mexico should be selected.



3

SS1120022_3

This source is about a recovery project started during the Great Depression.

As part of the effort to lift the United States out of the Great Depression, President Franklin Roosevelt signed the law creating the TVA in 1933. An important piece of the TVA's work was building and then maintaining the Kentucky Dam. The dam's reservoir is the largest in the eastern United States. It is home to a variety of fish and is a popular recreational area. The Kentucky Dam helps reduce flooding from the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and is a major producer of hydroelectric power. It has allowed for year-round navigation of the Tennessee River, and the Kentucky Lock is the busiest in the eastern United States.

—based on “The 1930s” and “Kentucky,” Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA),
c. 2019

How did TVA investment in the dam **most likely** benefit residents of Kentucky?

- A By allowing for government funding of utilities
- B By helping to create new water sports
- C By facilitating economic development
- D By making travel by waterway faster



Released Item Performance

Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2023

Grade 11

Social Studies

Item: SS1120022

Book Question Number: 3

Standard: HS.UH.KH.1

Item Type: MC

Key: C

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Answer Choice Options			
				A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)
<i>All Students</i>	43,931	54%	0.54	21%	10%	54%	15%
<i>Gender</i>							
Female	21,545	56%	0.56	20%	9%	56%	15%
Male	22,383	53%	0.53	23%	11%	53%	14%
<i>Ethnicity</i>							
African American	4,271	47%	0.47	22%	15%	47%	17%
American Indian or Alaska Native	63	65%	0.65	17%	11%	65%	6%
Asian	963	62%	0.62	19%	7%	62%	12%
Hispanic or Latino	3,572	51%	0.51	22%	11%	51%	16%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	56	55%	0.55	18%	9%	55%	18%
White (non-Hispanic)	33,245	56%	0.56	21%	9%	56%	14%
Two or more races	1,755	53%	0.53	22%	9%	53%	16%
<i>Migrant</i>							
Migrant	143	38%	0.38	34%	15%	38%	13%
<i>English Learner</i>							
English Learner	1,405	41%	0.41	25%	18%	41%	16%
<i>Economically Disadvantaged</i>							
Economically Disadvantaged	22,981	51%	0.51	22%	12%	51%	15%
<i>Students with Disabilities</i>							
Students with Disabilities	3,926	41%	0.41	25%	16%	41%	17%



SS1120002_IN

Analyze each source and then answer the questions that follow.

While you are analyzing the sources, think about the compelling question “How has globalization affected societies?”

Introduction

Globalization is a process of integrating all economies into a global system. It affects countries across the economic spectrum. Economists use a variety of terms to classify countries based on this economic spectrum. The United Nations (UN) uses the terms “developed” and “developing” as classifications. Some of the factors that determine where a country is on the spectrum include:

- the size of its agricultural, industrial, and service sectors;
- its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita;
- its use of energy resources, such as oil and electricity; and
- human development indicators, such as access to health care and education.

In 2019, examples of developed economies included Canada, Germany, and South Korea. Examples of developing economies included Brazil, Nigeria, and Malaysia.

Analyze these sources about the impacts of globalization in order to investigate the compelling question “How has globalization affected societies?”



SS1120002_S1

Source 1

This source is from a 2015 report from President Barack Obama about the impacts of globalization on the U.S. economy.

Expanding trade allows . . . labor and capital to be used more efficiently. . . . U.S. businesses that grow in response to increased market access abroad create new jobs. These firms are more productive and rely more on capital and skilled workers, on average, than similar non-exporting firms. . . . [T]he wages paid by exporting firms tend to be higher than wages paid by non-exporters in the same industry. . . . [E]vidence for the United States suggests that, in manufacturing, average wages in exporting firms and industries are up to 18 percent higher than average wages in non-exporting firms and industries.

In addition, international trade helps U.S. households' budgets go further. Because our trading partners also specialize in the goods and services for which they are relatively more productive, the prices for those goods and services in the United States are lower than if we could only consume what we produce. Trade also offers a much greater diversity of consumption opportunities, from year-round fresh fruit to affordable clothing.

—*Economic Report of the President*, “Ch. 7: The United States in a Global Economy,”
February 2015

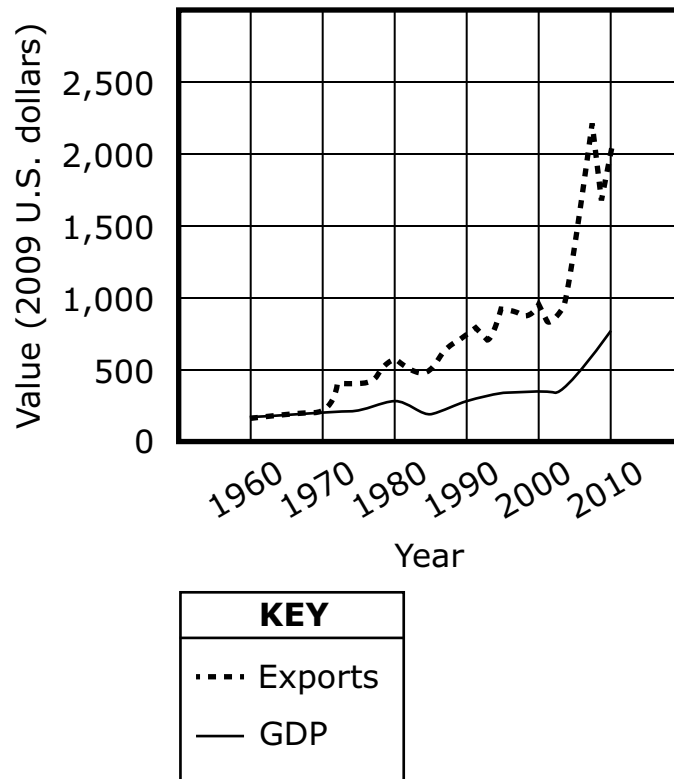


SS1120002_S2

Source 2

This graph compares worldwide gross domestic product (GDP) and exports from 1960 to 2010 using an index. An index shows the change in value from one point in time to another, starting with a value of 100. Factors that contribute to the trends shown in the graph include decreased transportation costs, the transfer of jobs to different countries, and the reduction of trade barriers.

Worldwide GDP and Exports, 1960–2010



Source: White House/President Barack Obama



Source 3

This source about some positive and negative effects of globalization quotes the president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Consumers can benefit from lower prices, higher real incomes, and greater variety and quality of goods and services. . . .

Openness to trade has certainly played a large role in the economic ascent of Asia. Following the rise of Japan, Korea, Taiwan and others, fast growth in China and India has lifted hundreds of millions of people out of extreme poverty.

—William C. Dudley, “Benefits and Challenges from Globalization,” May 11, 2017

Some workers—particularly those in industries that are less able to compete and whose skills have become less relevant—can be hurt and find it difficult to adjust. This often requires individuals to change industries and to relocate to different regions.

—William C. Dudley, “Benefits and Challenges from Globalization,” May 11, 2017



SS1120002_S4

Source 4

This source is about three trends of globalization.

Shift in production and labour markets

Global shifts in production have spurred deep changes in labour markets in both developing and developed countries. . . . These changes were driven by both the outsourcing¹ of manufacturing to lower-wage countries and advances in labour-replacing robotics and mechanization. . . .

These trends in labour markets are associated with higher rates of income inequality. . . .

Rapid advances in technology

. . . The digital divide² persists . . . between and within countries. As a result, further innovations may risk leaving countries and populations that have no or limited access to new technologies behind. . . .

Climate change

. . . There is an increasing body of evidence that points to globalization as a contributing factor to climate change and environmental degradation³.

—“Fulfilling the Promise of Globalization: Advanced Sustainable Development in an Interconnected World,” United Nations, 2017

¹outsourcing – contracting for work, jobs, etc. to be done by outside or foreign workers

²digital divide – the economic, educational, and social inequalities between those who have computers and online access and those who do not

³degradation – the process in which the quality of something is destroyed

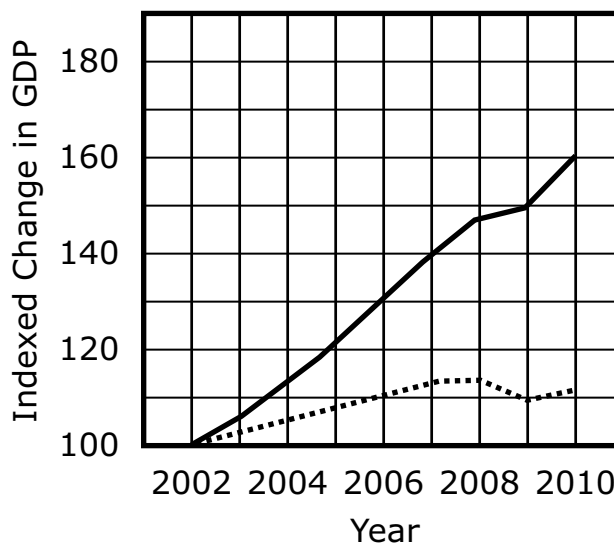


SS1120002_S5

Source 5

This graph uses an index starting value of 100 to compare trends in the gross domestic product (GDP) of different types of economies from 2002 to 2010. “Transition economies” refers to former communist countries in Eastern Europe that are transitioning from developing to developed economies. Poland and Hungary are examples of transition economies.

GDPs of Developed Economies vs. Developing and Transition Economies, 2002–2010



KEY	
.....	Developed economies
—	Developing and transition economies

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development



4

SS1120002_02_2

How has competition influenced the global economy?

- A** Government spending on health care in developed economies has increased.
- B** Industrial production in developing economies has increased.
- C** The global demand for agricultural products has decreased.
- D** The global demand for energy resources has decreased.



Released Item Performance

Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2023
Grade 11
Social Studies

Item: SS1120002_02
Book Question Number: 4

Standard: HS.E.MA.2

Item Type: MC
Key: B

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Answer Choice Options			
				A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)
<i>All Students</i>	43,921	65%	0.65	13%	65%	17%	6%
<i>Gender</i>							
Female	21,545	66%	0.66	13%	66%	16%	6%
Male	22,373	64%	0.64	13%	64%	17%	7%
<i>Ethnicity</i>							
African American	4,262	52%	0.52	16%	52%	23%	9%
American Indian or Alaska Native	64	61%	0.61	11%	61%	17%	11%
Asian	962	76%	0.76	10%	76%	10%	4%
Hispanic or Latino	3,577	61%	0.61	15%	61%	18%	6%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	56	64%	0.64	14%	64%	13%	9%
White (non-Hispanic)	33,241	67%	0.67	12%	67%	16%	6%
Two or more races	1,753	63%	0.63	11%	63%	19%	6%
<i>Migrant</i>							
Migrant	142	47%	0.47	26%	47%	22%	5%
<i>English Learner</i>							
English Learner	1,407	42%	0.42	25%	42%	25%	8%
<i>Economically Disadvantaged</i>							
Economically Disadvantaged	22,974	58%	0.58	15%	58%	20%	7%
<i>Students with Disabilities</i>							
Students with Disabilities	3,918	43%	0.43	21%	43%	26%	11%



5

SS1120002_03_1

How does globalization **most likely** contribute to an efficient market for the factors of production?

- A** Businesses in developing countries provide labor at low costs.
- B** Businesses in developed countries offer low wages to workers.
- C** Businesses in developing countries invest in education.
- D** Businesses in developed countries supply goods at low costs.



Released Item Performance

Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2023

Grade 11

Social Studies

Item: SS1120002_03
Book Question Number: 5

Standard: HS.E.MI.3

Item Type: MC
Key: A

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Answer Choice Options			
				A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)
<i>All Students</i>	43,927	31%	0.31	31%	21%	15%	33%
<i>Gender</i>							
Female	21,544	29%	0.29	29%	22%	14%	35%
Male	22,380	33%	0.33	33%	20%	16%	31%
<i>Ethnicity</i>							
African American	4,268	25%	0.25	25%	27%	19%	28%
American Indian or Alaska Native	64	30%	0.30	30%	22%	22%	27%
Asian	962	40%	0.40	40%	16%	11%	33%
Hispanic or Latino	3,575	28%	0.28	28%	24%	17%	31%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	56	20%	0.20	20%	30%	27%	23%
White (non-Hispanic)	33,242	32%	0.32	32%	20%	14%	34%
Two or more races	1,754	31%	0.31	31%	20%	15%	34%
<i>Migrant</i>							
Migrant	143	29%	0.29	29%	27%	17%	26%
<i>English Learner</i>							
English Learner	1,405	21%	0.21	21%	33%	24%	22%
<i>Economically Disadvantaged</i>							
Economically Disadvantaged	22,981	27%	0.27	27%	24%	17%	32%
<i>Students with Disabilities</i>							
Students with Disabilities	3,925	24%	0.24	24%	29%	23%	24%



6

SS1120002_06_1,3

How would economic decisions that promote globalization **most likely** influence countries? Select **two** answers.

- A** Access to consumer goods and services would increase in developing economies.
- B** Population growth and competition for resources would increase in developed economies.
- C** Job stability for industrial workers would decrease in developed economies.
- D** Job gains in the agricultural sector would decrease social tensions in developed economies.
- E** Barriers to education and health care would increase in developing economies.



Released Item Performance

Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2023
Grade 11
Social Studies

Item: SS1120002_06
Book Question Number: 6

Standard: HS.G.HI.2

Item Type: MS
Key: A,C

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Score Percentages		
				Score 0 (%)	Score 1 (%)	Score 2 (%)
<i>All Students</i>	43,518	47.6%	0.95	21%	62%	16%
<i>Gender</i>						
Female	21,408	46.7%	0.93	22%	63%	15%
Male	22,108	48.5%	0.97	20%	62%	17%
<i>Ethnicity</i>						
African American	4,192	43.2%	0.86	27%	59%	14%
American Indian or Alaska Native	64	42.2%	0.84	30%	56%	14%
Asian	954	51.5%	1.03	15%	68%	18%
Hispanic or Latino	3,517	46.6%	0.93	23%	61%	16%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	53	41.5%	0.83	23%	72%	6%
White (non-Hispanic)	32,996	48.2%	0.96	20%	63%	17%
Two or more races	1,737	47.2%	0.94	22%	62%	16%
<i>Migrant</i>						
Migrant	136	38.6%	0.77	33%	57%	10%
<i>English Learner</i>						
English Learner	1,341	41.4%	0.83	31%	56%	14%
<i>Economically Disadvantaged</i>						
Economically Disadvantaged	22,718	45.5%	0.91	24%	61%	15%
<i>Students with Disabilities</i>						
Students with Disabilities	3,832	43.6%	0.87	28%	57%	15%



7

SS1120002_05_4

Why did the participation of developing economies in international trade increase during the late 1900s and early 2000s?

- A** The expansion of internet access prevented workers from developing new skills.
- B** Technology that replaced workers with machines produced goods at lower labor costs.
- C** Improvements in transportation increased access to domestic goods.
- D** The adoption of technologies in certain industries created new competitive advantages.



Released Item Performance

Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2023

Grade 11

Social Studies

Item: SS1120002_05
Book Question Number: 7

Standard: HS.WH.CO.5

Item Type: MC
Key: D

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Answer Choice Options			
				A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)
<i>All Students</i>	43,919	33%	0.33	9%	31%	26%	33%
<i>Gender</i>							
Female	21,540	34%	0.34	8%	32%	26%	34%
Male	22,376	32%	0.32	10%	30%	27%	32%
<i>Ethnicity</i>							
African American	4,262	29%	0.29	13%	33%	25%	29%
American Indian or Alaska Native	64	36%	0.36	16%	28%	20%	36%
Asian	961	40%	0.40	6%	26%	29%	40%
Hispanic or Latino	3,575	33%	0.33	10%	31%	25%	33%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	56	45%	0.45	13%	27%	16%	45%
White (non-Hispanic)	33,241	34%	0.34	9%	31%	27%	34%
Two or more races	1,754	33%	0.33	9%	30%	27%	33%
<i>Migrant</i>							
Migrant	143	35%	0.35	10%	33%	22%	35%
<i>English Learner</i>							
English Learner	1,406	29%	0.29	16%	33%	22%	29%
<i>Economically Disadvantaged</i>							
Economically Disadvantaged	22,971	31%	0.31	11%	32%	26%	31%
<i>Students with Disabilities</i>							
Students with Disabilities	3,917	26%	0.26	15%	35%	24%	26%



8

SS1120002_09

Read the question carefully. Then enter your answer in the space provided.

Construct an argument to answer the supporting question “How has globalization **both** positively and negatively affected economic conditions in developed countries?” Use **multiple sources or outside knowledge** to develop a claim in your argument. Sources used may include the introduction. Write **at least** two paragraphs.



Released Item Performance

Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2023
Grade 11
Social Studies

Item: SS1120002_09
Book Question Number: 8

Standard: HS.E.ST.3

Item Type: ER
Key: Rubric

Student Group	Number of Students	Percent Correct	Average Item Score	Item Breakout Statistics - Score Percentages				
				Score 0 (%)	Score 1(%)	Score 2 (%)	Score 3 (%)	Score 4 (%)
<i>All Students</i>	36,479	39.5%	1.58	20%	28%	31%	17%	5%
<i>Gender</i>								
Female	18,852	44.5%	1.78	15%	25%	34%	21%	6%
Male	17,626	34.1%	1.36	26%	31%	27%	12%	3%
<i>Ethnicity</i>								
African American	2,981	31.3%	1.25	30%	29%	28%	11%	2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	54	35.2%	1.41	30%	22%	30%	15%	4%
Asian	881	52.7%	2.11	10%	20%	32%	27%	11%
Hispanic or Latino	2,920	35.6%	1.42	23%	31%	29%	14%	3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	47	36.2%	1.45	23%	26%	34%	17%	0%
White (non-Hispanic)	28,214	40.4%	1.62	19%	28%	31%	17%	5%
Two or more races	1,379	37.1%	1.49	22%	28%	31%	14%	4%
<i>Migrant</i>								
Migrant	115	28.9%	1.16	32%	33%	23%	11%	1%
<i>English Learner</i>								
English Learner	1,074	21.1%	0.84	43%	35%	18%	4%	0%
<i>Economically Disadvantaged</i>								
Economically Disadvantaged	18,370	34.8%	1.39	25%	30%	28%	13%	3%
<i>Students with Disabilities</i>								
Students with Disabilities	3,073	20.9%	0.84	47%	30%	18%	5%	1%

Rubric

Score Point	
4	<p>The student response demonstrates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• completion of all important components of the item• clear communication of ideas• in-depth understanding of the relevant concepts and/or practices• appropriate use of more efficient and/or sophisticated processes• appropriate use of insightful interpretations or extensions (generalizations, application, analogies)
3	<p>The student response demonstrates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• completion of most of the important components of the item• clear communication of ideas for the completed components• an understanding of major concepts and/or practices, although the response may overlook or show misunderstanding of some less important ideas or details
2	<p>The student response demonstrates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• completion of some of the important components of the item• clear communication of ideas for the completed components• gaps in conceptual understanding
1	<p>The student response demonstrates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• completion of only a limited portion of the important components of the item• minimal understanding of the item
0	<p>The student response is incorrect, irrelevant, or missing.</p>

Exemplar / Answer Cues

Exemplar – Score Point 4 Response

Globalization has had both positive and negative economic effects on developed countries. On the positive side, expansion of global trade "offers a much greater diversity of consumption opportunities, from year-round fresh fruit to affordable clothing." In addition, firms exporting manufactured goods are seeing wage increases for their workers, which has extended benefits to the economy as a whole as it helps increase consumer buying power. Increased consumer spending means the economy as a whole improves.

However, globalization has also led to job losses in certain sectors of developed countries' economies. Manufacturing losses have been heavy in the United States. Labor is negatively affected due to automation or the outsourcing of jobs to "low-wage countries." That said, the benefits to consumers and higher wages in some job sectors make globalization an overall net positive for developed countries. Source 3 outlines that the expansion of the global marketplace means economies of scale lead to "lower prices for goods and services," which translates to lower prices for consumers.

Though globalization has negatively affected workers in manufacturing, it has been a boon for consumers and workers in other industries, and so it has had an overall positive impact for developed countries.

Answer Cues

Valid answers may include but are not limited to:

Positive:

- More efficient use of resources (Source 1)
- Job growth in some economic sectors (Source 1)
- Higher wages for laborers of exporting manufacturing firms (Source 1)
- Availability of certain goods year-round (Source 1)
- Household budgets go further (Source 1)
- Lower prices for goods and services (Sources 1 and 3)
- Growth in GDP and exports (Sources 2 and 5)
- Access to a greater variety of goods and services (Source 3)

Negative:

- Destruction of some vital industries and jobs in regional economies (Source 3)
- Negative effects of outsourcing on bargaining power for workers and income equality (Source 4)

Anchor Set

A1

Globalization has many effects on economic conditions.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 1 Score Point 0

The student response is irrelevant.

A2

people use things to effect others and when they do that they use things to help us to be better for the earth and they can use there money more better then what they are really doing .

Anchor Annotation, Paper 2 Score Point 0

The student response is incorrect.

A3

Globalization can both negatively and positively affect a developing countries. For instance, it opens new gate ways for these countries, like better healthcare, more industrialization, and a stronger economy. According to the article United Nation Conference on Trade and Development, countries experiencing transitions have seen increases of their GDPs. This shows that these changes in these types of countries are having positves effects on the economies.

Globalization isn't perfect though. Some workers in these areas are being forced to move due to competition, and can hurt families in need of jobs and may find it hard to adjust and benefit from it. Accoring to William Dudley, " requires individuals to change industries and relocate to different regions". This shows that these changes can negativley affect families wh have been established in these areas, to move and seek different types of incomes.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 3 Score Point 0

The student response is incorrect. The student writes about developing countries instead of developed countries.

Some positive outcomes have been we get stuff faster and we get stuff done faster but a negative outcome is that jobs do not really need people anymore because we have machines to do it for us.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 4
Score Point 1

The student response demonstrates a completion of only a limited portion of the item (Some positive outcomes have been we get stuff faster...).

the reason why globalization is positivley and negatiley affected is because their are a decreased transportation cost. and its good because costemers benefit from lower prices

Anchor Annotation, Paper 5
Score Point 1

The student response demonstrates a completion of only a limited portion of the item (...because costemers benefit from lower prices).

it has done many things in our economy. for instance it gave people good jobs but sometimes the jobs did not always work out. Sometimes the farmers would have really good farming season but other times they did not always have the best.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 6
Score Point 1

The student response demonstrates a completion of only a limited portion of the item (...it gave people good jobs...).

Globalization has both positively and negatively affected economic conditions in developed countries being as it has allowed for more variety of products in those nations while also taking away jobs in those countries, being as the economy is worldwide, so therefore there is more places where products can come from.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 7
Score Point 2

The student response demonstrates completion of some of the important components of the item (...has allowed for more variety of products...so therefore there is more places where products can come from.).

Globalization has both positively and negatively affected economic conditions in developed countries. Some developed countries just weren't ready for the idea of globalization. One big positive thing that came out of globalization was the fact that exports and products started to increase by the late 1900s and early 2000. The increase of good was one of the best things for the economy.

However, globalization didn't only have positive affects. One big negative affect was the fact that some workers couldn't do their jobs and ended up losing them. They basically found it extremely hard to adjust to their new jobs, as shown in source 3, which caused them to become stressed and think of themselves as becoming less relevant.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 8
Score Point 2

The student response demonstrates completion of some of the important components of the item (One big positive thing...exports and products started to increase...One big negative thing...workers couldn't do their jobs and ended up losing them.) but shows gaps in conceptual understanding.

Developed countries can undergo globalization, but that can be good or bad. For example it can be positive by making new jobs and having people work for you for cheap. But that same thing can be negative by opportunities of job loss because someone can work for cheaper.

Examples of this are all over the world. For example at a local value market people work there for 7.25 which is minimum wage and its not only value market its big jobs too.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 9
Score Point 2

The student response demonstrates completion of some of the important components of the item (...it can be positive by...having people work for you cheap. But the same thing can be negative by ...job loss because someone can work for cheaper.).

Globalization in a developed economy can be positive by providing consumers with products at a lower cost due to the manufacturing cost being lower. Second hand manufacturing in a less developed economy allows these costs to be lower because of decreased wages. Globalization affects developed economies negatively as well. People in developed economies will lose jobs as they are replaced with the workers from developing countries due to their lower wages.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 10
Score Point 3

The student response demonstrates a completion of most of the important components of the item and a clear communication of ideas for the completed components (Globalization...can be positive by providing consumers with products at a lower cost...Second hand manufacturing in a less developed country allows these costs to be lower...Globalization affects developed economies negatively...People in developed economies will lose jobs as they are replaced with the workers from developing countries due to their lower wages.). The student response is given credit here for use of their own outside information which strengthens this response.

Globalization has positively effected the economies of developed countries by allowing for a greater consumer base. This is reflected in source 3 as this diversification of the market allows for greater stability and access to goods. This allows for a stimulation of markets.

Globalization how ever also has negative impacts on developed nations as the work force for example is brought to other countries in the developing world that have laxed safety regulations and cheaper labor. This takes away jobs that once belonged to workers in the developed world. This in turn decreases the gdp of developed nations as seen in source 5.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 11

Score Point 3

The student response demonstrates a clear communication of ideas for the completed components using source 3 (Globalization has positively effected the economies of developed countries by allowing...diversification of the market) and negatively in source 5 (...as the workforce...is brought to other countries in the developing world...This takes away jobs that once belonged to workers in the developed world.).

First off it positively affected economic conditions in developed countries because consumers can benefit from lower prices. Also they can make their income real high meaning more money for the people. It can also have greater variety of goods and services allowing different cultures and worlds to come together. It up the quality of the goods meaning you dont have to spend as much money buying more of the same things. That is why globalization should spread.

Secondly, globalization negatively affected economic conditions in developed countries because it can hurt people who work in industries. They are less able to compete and their skills become less relevant. Also it is difficult thing to adjust to for just anybody. It requires individuals to change industries and to relocate to different regions. Meaning your are losing people and losing money. Thats why globalization is bad for developed countries.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 12

Score Point 3

The student response demonstrates a completion of most of the important components of the item and a clear communication of ideas for the completed components (...positively affected economic conditions in developed countries because consumers can benefit from lower prices...can also have a greater variety of goods...negatively affected economic conditions in developed countries because it can hurt people who work in industries. They are less able to compete and their skills become less relevant.).

Globalization is the process of including all economies from every country into a global system according to the Introduction. Economies from developed countries such as South Korea, the United Kingdom, and Canada can influence the growth of developing countries economies such as Malaysia, Brazil, Nigeria, and India. By expanding trade internationally, labor and capital can be used more efficiently according to Source 1. In retaliation to this, U.S. businesses can grow to increase market access abroad and create even more jobs. Though globalization proposes benefits to companies as stated above, it also has some negatives given to other companies.

There are companies that are involved in different types of industries. Those companies can find it harder to compete with other companies on an international scale, because their skill can become less relevant according to Source 3. This would often result for companies finding it difficult to adjust and result to other decisions. Other decisions include changing their industry or relocating to different regions where they can find competition and thrive. Globalization is provides both negative and positive effects for companies but it all depends on the industry that they're involved in.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 13
Score Point 4

The student response demonstrates a completion of all important components of the item and a clear communication of ideas using the Introduction and Source 1 (By expanding trade international, labor and capital can be used more efficiently according to Source 1...US businesses can grow to increase market access abroad and create even more jobs.). The response also has an in-depth understanding of the relevant concepts with the negatives of globalization to companies in developed countries (...companies can find it harder to compete with other companies on an international scale because their skill can become less relevant...decisions include changing industry or relocation to different regions where they can...thrive.).

I think that Globalization has more negatively affected economic conditions in already developed countries. on the otherhand i think it has positively affected economic conditions in Currently developing countries. The first reason i think Globalization has negatively affected economic conditions in already developed countries is it takes away jobs from the people in that country causing the unemployment rate to go up therefore causing the economy to decline. Another reason i think Globalization has negatively affected economic conditions in developed countries is according to source 3 some workers particularly those in industries that are less able to complete and whose skills have become less relevant can be hurt and find it difficult to adjust. this often requires individuals to change industries and relocate to different regions.

On the otherhand some might argue that Globalization has positively affected already developed countries. One reason might be because expanding trade allows labor and capital to be used more efficiently, US buisnesses that grow in response to incresed market access abroad create new jobs. but these jobs rely more on skilled workers than the average person. Also the wages paid by exporting jobs tend to be higher then wages in exporting industries. our trading partners also specialize in the goods and services for which they are reletively more productive.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 14
Score Point 4

The student response demonstrates a completion of all important components of the item, clear communication of ideas, and an in-depth understanding of the relevant concepts (...Globalization has more negatively affected economic conditions in already developed countries.....it takes away jobs from the people in that country causing the unemployment rate to go up...some workers particularly those in industries that are less able to compete and whose skills have become less relevant can be hurt and find it difficult to adjust. This often requires individuals ...to relocate... {Source 3}). On the positive side, an appropriate use of insightful interpretations is presented (...expanding trade allows labor and capital to be used more efficiently, US businesses that grow in response to increased market access abroad create new jobs...wages paid by exporting jobs tend to be higher then wages in exporting industries.).

Globalization can have both really good benefits yet really bad downturns. While some people believe globalization brings better benefits because you get more products at a cheaper price, I believe globalization is bad due to the loss of jobs in developed countries and financial struggles it puts families in.

Globalization causes many job losses in well-developed countries. Many corporations are now moving their factories out of American and into developing countries. This is happening because the corporations can pay workers less in the developing countries rather than developed countries such as American. Since so many corporations are leaving, it's causing many people to lose their jobs. Thousands of families are without incomes because they don't have a job.

Since these corporations have laid off many workers many families are without a stable financial situation. They are now without a good source of income they once had which in result makes them change their way of living. They have to put back on things. I don't believe hurting this many people by putting them in financial struggles is okay just because they don't want to pay workers for the long hours of hard labor they go through.

While some people might agree with globalization due to cheaper prices of products, at what cost do you evaluate. Families of people laid off probably still can not afford things. It does more harm than good.

Anchor Annotation, Paper 15

Score Point 4

The student response demonstrates in-depth understanding of the relevant concepts and/or practices (While some people believe globalization brings better benefits because you get more products at a cheaper price, I believe globalization is bad due to the loss of jobs in developed countries and financial struggles it puts families in). The student goes on with completion of all important components of the item and a clear communication of ideas on the negative aspects of globalization (Many corporations are now moving their factories out of American and into developing countries...corporations can pay workers less...since so many corporations are leaving it's causing many people to lose their jobs.). The student makes use of more sophisticated processes in their conclusion (While some people might agree with globalization due to cheaper prices of products, at what cost do you evaluate. Families of people laid off probably still can not afford things. It does more harm than good.).



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