

# Kentucky Summative Assessments



## Grade 11 On Demand Writing Released Prompt 2025

Directions: Read the passages and answer the following question.

## ***from* “Motor Vehicle Safety: Distracted Driving”**

*by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*

1 There are three main types of distraction:

- Visual: taking your eyes off the road;
- Manual: taking your hands off the wheel; and
- Cognitive: taking your mind off of driving.

### **Distracted driving activities**

- 2 Anything that takes your attention away from driving can be a distraction. Sending a text message, talking on a cell phone, using a navigation system, and eating while driving are a few examples of distracted driving. Any of these distractions can endanger the driver and others.
- 3 Texting while driving is especially dangerous because it combines all three types of distraction. When you send or read a text message, you take your eyes off the road for about 5 seconds, long enough to cover the length a football field while driving at 55 mph.

### **How big is the problem?**

- 4 **US injuries:** In 2015, 391,000 people were injured in motor vehicle crashes involving a distracted driver.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Distracted Driving Injuries</b>	387,000	421,000	424,000	431,000	391,000
<b>All Motor Vehicle Injuries</b>	2,217,000	2,362,000	2,313,000	2,338,000	2,443,000

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Motor vehicle safety: Distracted driving. Last updated June 9, 2017. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov>

From “Motor Vehicle Safety: Distracted Driving”—Public Domain/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

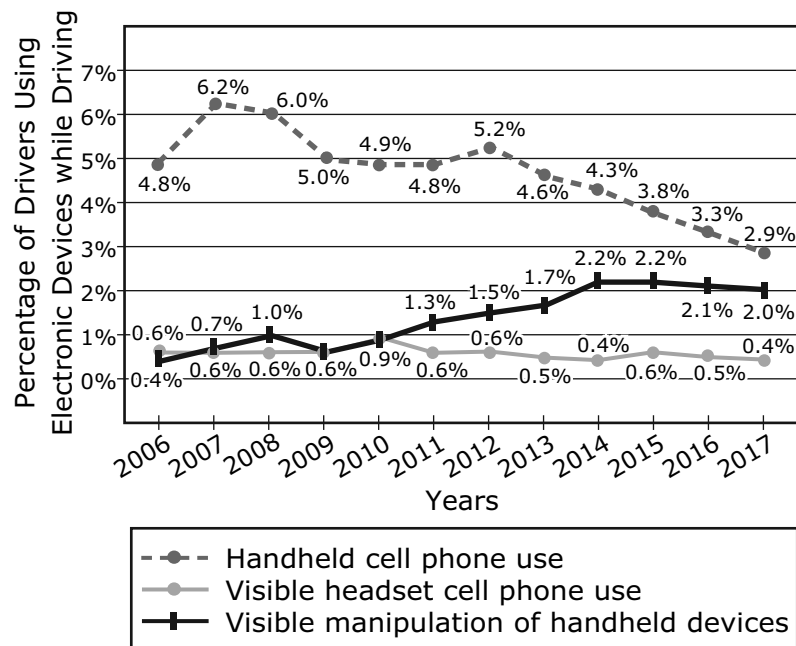
WR915545789

Directions: Read the passages and answer the following question.

## from “Driver Electronic Device Use in 2017”

*by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration*

### Driver Use of Electronic Devices, 2006–2017



The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. (2017). Driver electronic device use in 2017. Retrieved from <https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/812665>

From “Driver Electronic Device Use in 2017”—Public Domain/National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

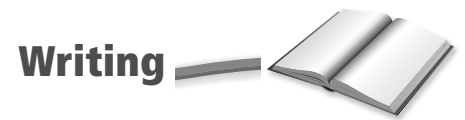


Directions: Read the passages and answer the following question.

## **from “Nation’s Strictest Distracted Driver Law Bans Motorists From Even Holding Phones”**

*by Harriet Sinclair*

- 1 Drivers in Washington state caught holding their phones, having a quick snack or applying makeup could face fines of up to \$234 under a new law that came into effect on Sunday.
- 2 The distracted driver law that bans the nonemergency use of handheld devices behind the wheel means no texting while stuck in traffic, no watching videos at a red light, no answering the phone, and no trying to cheat the ban by resting your phone on your shoulder, *The Seattle Times* reported.
- 3 Unlike in other states, the law bans drivers from holding their phones at all while driving—including at stop signs or in traffic jams. Currently, 44 states and Washington, D.C., ban texting behind the wheel, while 14 states and D.C. ban the use of handheld phones while driving.
- 4 Residents in some areas will be given a grace period to get used to the ban, with authorities in some areas opting to issue drivers a warning and guidelines on the new law.
- 5 However, other areas, including Redmond, Washington, will not be so lenient, with fines of \$136 issued for a first offense and \$234 for other violations after that within a five-year period.
- 6 The distracted driving law was welcomed by the Governors Highway Safety Association, which told *USA Today* it hoped to see a rollout in other states.
- 7 “Washington State was the first state to pass a texting ban a decade ago, and they are leading the way again with this strengthened law, which has the potential to be a game changer and serve as a model for other states,” spokeswoman for the governors association Kara Macek told the news outlet.
- 8 The law does make allowances for the “minimal use of a finger to activate, deactivate or initiate a function of the device.” However, it aims to limit the number of accidents caused by distracted drivers.



Sinclair, H. (2017, July 24). Nation's strictest distracted driver law bans motorists from even holding phones. *Newsweek*. Retrieved from <https://www.newsweek.com/distracted-driver-law-washington-state-no-holding-phones-641308>

From "Nation's Strictest Distracted Driver Law Bans Motorists From Even Holding Phones" by Harriet Sinclair, *Newsweek*, July 24, 2017.  
© 2017 Newsweek.



Directions: Read the passages and answer the following question.

## **from “Why We Can’t Stop Texting and Driving”**

*by Steve Casner*

- 1 Drivers ignore the warnings and continue to use their phones for a simple reason: they’re just not convinced that it’s all that dangerous. To understand why, we need to reflect on how humans evaluate risk. When going about our everyday affairs, we use our common sense and our experience to guide us. The first time we have what feels like an urgent text or email to answer while driving, we give it a shot and see how it goes. After a few tries, it seems to work out just fine. After all, when we’re using our phone, we think that if something unusual happens right before our very eyes, we’re going to notice it. Even when we go head-down to text or use an app, we know that we can switch our attention between road and phone, and that we can look up more frequently when we notice that traffic is getting worse. When we’re stopped at a red light, we can pick up our phone and then put it back down again when the light turns green. These are the powerful common sense notions that guide us through everyday life on the road.
- 2 The problem with these common sense notions is that for the most part they’re wrong. Despite our intuitions to the contrary, our attention will not be instantly grabbed by that disaster unfolding in front of us even when we’re looking in that direction. A famous experiment involving a gorilla illustrated how we’re really not good at noticing things that we’re not specifically looking for, and that having our eyes pointed at something is only the first step toward “seeing” it. But what about looking up from our phone more frequently when traffic gets thick? Unfortunately, our common sense notions don’t reflect how deeply entrenched we get when we’re engaged in something interesting. When the latest news pops up on our phone, sometimes we’re a little distracted and sometimes we’re *gone*. Driving studies demonstrate that us noticing when traffic gets worse is far from a guarantee and that sometimes when we pick up our phones we’re not even consciously aware that we’re doing it. But how about texting at the light? What could *possibly* be wrong with that? Well, when we put down our phones and return our attention to the driving task, it can actually take almost a half a minute for our brains to reorient and resume processing what our eyes are looking at once again.
- 3 The time has come to address this problem at its source. We need to realign our common sense notions with the truth about our powerful, creative but sometimes fallible minds. We need to understand that our attention-paying abilities amount to something less than a swivel-mounted, multidirectional surveillance apparatus. That we err and miss things a bit more often than we care to admit. And that the hazards presented by our newest of innovations can be subtle, hidden, or even invisible—far outstripping our abilities to reason about them in simple ways.



Casner, S. (2017, December 18). Why we can't stop texting and driving. *TIME*. Retrieved from <http://time.com/5059457/stop-texting-and-driving/>

From "Why We Can't Stop Texting and Driving" by Steve Casner, *TIME*, Dec. 18, 2017. © 2017 TIME USA, LLC.



Directions: Read the passages and answer the following question.

## **from “Distracted Driving: Should Talking, Texting Be Banned?”**

*by Gilbert Cruz*

- 1 In late July, the Center for Auto Safety (CAS) released hundreds of pages of a previously buried 2003 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) study that identified the cell phone as a serious safety hazard when used on the road. A bill introduced last month in the Senate would require all states to impose a ban on texting while driving; 17 states (including, most recently, Illinois, on Aug. 6) and the District of Columbia have passed such a ban, and seven states have outlawed driver use of handheld communication devices altogether. Transportation Secretary Ray LaHood considers cell phones such a problem that he is planning a summit next month to discuss the dangers of driving while distracted. And though it's impossible to accurately gauge how many car accidents nationwide are cell phone related, David Strayer, a psychology professor at the University of Utah, estimates that only 2% of people are able to safely multitask while driving.
- 2 Strayer, who for more than a decade has been studying the effects driving and cell-phone use have on the brain, says those 2% are probably the same people who would be really good fighter pilots. Rarities. Some of Strayer's other findings show that most drivers tend to stare straight ahead while using a cell phone and are less influenced by peripheral vision. In other words, “cell phones,” he says, “make you blind to your own bad driving.”
- 3 And even though the common assumption is that hands-free technology has mitigated the more dangerous side effects of cell-phone use—it's just like talking to someone sitting next to you, isn't it?—a series of 2007 simulator tests conducted by Strayer seems to indicate the opposite. A passenger acted as another set of eyes for the driver in the test and even stopped or started talking depending on the difficulty of conditions outside the car. Meanwhile, half the drivers talking on a hands-free phone failed, bypassing the rest area the test had called for them to stop at.

Cruz, G. (2009, August 24). Distracted driving: Should talking, texting be banned? *Time*. Retrieved from <http://content.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1916291,00.html>

From “Distracted Driving: Should Talking, Texting Be Banned?” by Gilbert Cruz, *TIME*, Aug. 24, 2009. © 2009 TIME USA, LLC.





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WR915549113

**On-Demand Writing Directions:** Carefully read the prompt below. Then read the provided texts. Enter your essay in the space provided.

### **Mobile Phones and Driving**

Write a well-organized essay arguing whether laws against cell phone use while driving will reduce the number of distracted driving cases. Why or why not? Support your argument with evidence from the texts.



# Released Item Performance

## Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2025  
Grade 11  
On-Demand Writing

Item: WR915549113#SCORE\_TRAIT\_CC  
Book Question Number: 1

Standard: C.11-12, C.11-12.1  
Passage Type: Argumentative

Item Type: ER  
Trait: Clarity and Coherence

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 (%)	Score 5 (%)	Score 6 (%)	Score 7 (%)	Score 8 (%)
All Students	10,794	57.8%	4.63	3%	0%	12%	6%	27%	13%	26%	7%	5%
Gender												
Female	5,477	63.1%	5.05	2%	0%	7%	5%	23%	14%	32%	10%	6%
Male	5,316	52.5%	4.20	5%	0%	17%	7%	31%	12%	20%	5%	3%
Ethnicity												
African American	1,102	48.4%	3.87	4%	0%	22%	8%	35%	10%	15%	3%	2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	12	54.2%	4.33	0%	0%	25%	0%	33%	8%	25%	8%	0%
Asian	209	65.3%	5.22	1%	0%	6%	5%	22%	15%	33%	7%	10%
Hispanic or Latino	986	53.2%	4.26	6%	0%	15%	8%	28%	13%	21%	5%	4%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	18	61.1%	4.89	0%	0%	6%	6%	39%	17%	22%	0%	11%
White (non-Hispanic)	7,962	59.7%	4.77	3%	0%	10%	6%	26%	14%	28%	8%	5%
Two or more races	501	55.6%	4.45	4%	0%	14%	7%	30%	12%	22%	5%	6%
Migrant												
Migrant	23	46.2%	3.70	9%	0%	26%	4%	26%	9%	26%	0%	0%
English Learner												
English Learner	413	36.8%	2.94	11%	0%	35%	12%	29%	7%	6%	1%	0%
Economically Disadvantaged												
Economically Disadvantaged	5,702	53.7%	4.30	4%	0%	16%	8%	30%	13%	22%	5%	3%
Students with Disabilities												
Students with Disabilities	560	39.6%	3.17	7%	0%	37%	12%	26%	8%	8%	2%	1%



# Released Item Performance

## Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2025  
Grade 11  
On-Demand Writing

Item: WR915549113#SCORE\_TRAIT\_CounterclaimsStandard: C.11-12, C.11-12.1

Book Question Number: 1

Passage Type: Argumentative

Item Type: ER

Trait: Counterclaims

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 (%)	Score 5 (%)	Score 6 (%)	Score 7 (%)	Score 8 (%)
All Students	10,794	47.5%	3.80	3%	0%	27%	17%	20%	13%	13%	5%	3%
Gender												
Female	5,477	52.2%	4.18	2%	0%	20%	16%	21%	15%	16%	6%	3%
Male	5,316	42.6%	3.41	5%	0%	34%	18%	18%	11%	9%	3%	2%
Ethnicity												
African American	1,102	39.1%	3.13	4%	0%	40%	20%	19%	7%	6%	2%	1%
American Indian or Alaska Native	12	43.8%	3.50	0%	0%	33%	17%	25%	17%	8%	0%	0%
Asian	209	54.6%	4.37	1%	0%	20%	15%	16%	17%	20%	8%	4%
Hispanic or Latino	986	43.0%	3.44	6%	0%	32%	18%	18%	11%	11%	3%	2%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	18	56.9%	4.56	0%	0%	11%	11%	33%	17%	17%	6%	6%
White (non-Hispanic)	7,962	49.1%	3.93	3%	0%	24%	16%	20%	14%	14%	5%	3%
Two or more races	501	46.1%	3.69	4%	0%	32%	16%	18%	11%	15%	3%	3%
Migrant												
Migrant	23	38.6%	3.09	9%	0%	30%	22%	22%	9%	9%	0%	0%
English Learner												
English Learner	413	29.4%	2.35	11%	0%	54%	18%	10%	5%	1%	0%	0%
Economically Disadvantaged												
Economically Disadvantaged	5,702	43.4%	3.47	4%	0%	33%	18%	19%	11%	10%	3%	1%
Students with Disabilities												
Students with Disabilities	560	32.1%	2.57	7%	0%	57%	16%	11%	6%	3%	1%	0%



# Released Item Performance

## Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2025  
Grade 11  
On-Demand Writing

Item: WR915549113#SCORE\_TRAIT\_LC  
Book Question Number: 1

Standard: C.11-12, C.11-12.1  
Passage Type: Argumentative

Item Type: ER  
Trait: Language Conventions

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 (%)	Score 5 (%)	Score 6 (%)	Score 7 (%)	Score 8 (%)
All Students	10,794	59.4%	4.75	3%	0%	9%	5%	28%	13%	29%	7%	5%
Gender												
Female	5,477	64.6%	5.16	2%	0%	5%	4%	24%	13%	35%	10%	7%
Male	5,316	54.1%	4.33	5%	0%	14%	7%	32%	13%	22%	5%	3%
Ethnicity												
African American	1,102	49.6%	3.97	4%	0%	18%	9%	36%	12%	15%	4%	2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	12	55.2%	4.42	0%	0%	25%	0%	25%	17%	25%	8%	0%
Asian	209	66.9%	5.35	1%	0%	4%	4%	23%	13%	35%	8%	11%
Hispanic or Latino	986	54.1%	4.33	6%	0%	12%	8%	31%	13%	22%	5%	4%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	18	66.7%	5.33	0%	0%	0%	17%	17%	17%	28%	11%	11%
White (non-Hispanic)	7,962	61.4%	4.91	3%	0%	8%	5%	26%	13%	31%	8%	6%
Two or more races	501	57.5%	4.60	4%	0%	10%	6%	32%	11%	26%	7%	4%
Migrant												
Migrant	23	49.5%	3.96	9%	0%	17%	0%	30%	22%	22%	0%	0%
English Learner												
English Learner	413	38.0%	3.04	11%	0%	28%	14%	33%	7%	6%	0%	0%
Economically Disadvantaged												
Economically Disadvantaged	5,702	55.3%	4.43	4%	0%	12%	7%	31%	13%	24%	5%	3%
Students with Disabilities												
Students with Disabilities	560	41.8%	3.35	7%	0%	31%	11%	30%	9%	10%	2%	1%



# Released Item Performance

## Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2025  
Grade 11  
On-Demand Writing

Item: WR915549113#SCORE\_TRAIT\_Organization  
Book Question Number: 1

Standard: C.11-12, C.11-12.1  
Passage Type: Argumentative

Item Type: ER  
Trait: Organization

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 (%)	Score 5 (%)	Score 6 (%)	Score 7 (%)	Score 8 (%)
All Students	10,794	56.5%	4.52	3%	0%	16%	6%	25%	12%	26%	7%	4%
Gender												
Female	5,477	61.8%	4.94	2%	0%	11%	5%	22%	13%	32%	9%	6%
Male	5,316	51.1%	4.09	5%	0%	21%	7%	28%	11%	21%	5%	3%
Ethnicity												
African American	1,102	46.5%	3.72	4%	0%	28%	9%	30%	10%	15%	3%	2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	12	51.0%	4.08	0%	0%	25%	17%	25%	0%	25%	8%	0%
Asian	209	64.2%	5.13	1%	0%	8%	6%	21%	13%	36%	7%	8%
Hispanic or Latino	986	51.5%	4.12	6%	0%	20%	7%	27%	11%	21%	5%	3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	18	63.2%	5.06	0%	0%	6%	11%	22%	17%	33%	0%	11%
White (non-Hispanic)	7,962	58.5%	4.68	3%	0%	14%	5%	24%	13%	29%	8%	5%
Two or more races	501	54.4%	4.35	4%	0%	17%	9%	25%	12%	24%	5%	4%
Migrant												
Migrant	23	45.1%	3.61	9%	0%	26%	9%	22%	13%	22%	0%	0%
English Learner												
English Learner	413	35.0%	2.80	11%	0%	41%	11%	24%	5%	6%	0%	0%
Economically Disadvantaged												
Economically Disadvantaged	5,702	52.3%	4.19	4%	0%	20%	7%	27%	11%	23%	5%	2%
Students with Disabilities												
Students with Disabilities	560	38.2%	3.06	7%	0%	43%	10%	22%	8%	9%	1%	0%



# Released Item Performance

## Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2025  
Grade 11  
On-Demand Writing

Item: WR915549113#SCORE\_TRAIT\_Sourcing  
Book Question Number: 1

Standard: C.11-12, C.11-12.1  
Passage Type: Argumentative

Item Type: ER  
Trait: Sourcing

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 (%)	Score 5 (%)	Score 6 (%)	Score 7 (%)	Score 8 (%)
All Students	10,794	51.1%	4.09	3%	0%	29%	10%	14%	11%	21%	7%	4%
Gender												
Female	5,477	56.8%	4.55	2%	0%	22%	9%	14%	13%	26%	9%	5%
Male	5,316	45.2%	3.61	5%	0%	37%	11%	15%	10%	16%	5%	3%
Ethnicity												
African American	1,102	41.4%	3.31	4%	0%	43%	13%	15%	9%	12%	3%	2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	12	43.8%	3.50	0%	0%	50%	8%	17%	0%	17%	8%	0%
Asian	209	61.1%	4.89	1%	0%	16%	9%	14%	13%	29%	10%	9%
Hispanic or Latino	986	47.5%	3.80	6%	0%	31%	10%	16%	11%	18%	4%	3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	18	52.8%	4.22	0%	0%	17%	22%	28%	0%	28%	0%	6%
White (non-Hispanic)	7,962	52.7%	4.22	3%	0%	27%	9%	14%	12%	23%	8%	4%
Two or more races	501	49.2%	3.94	4%	0%	31%	12%	14%	11%	18%	7%	4%
Migrant												
Migrant	23	39.7%	3.17	9%	0%	35%	22%	9%	13%	9%	4%	0%
English Learner												
English Learner	413	30.8%	2.46	11%	0%	56%	11%	12%	5%	5%	0%	0%
Economically Disadvantaged												
Economically Disadvantaged	5,702	46.6%	3.73	4%	0%	36%	10%	15%	11%	18%	5%	2%
Students with Disabilities												
Students with Disabilities	560	33.6%	2.69	7%	0%	58%	11%	9%	6%	7%	1%	1%



# Released Item Performance

## Kentucky Summative Assessments

Spring 2025  
Grade 11  
On-Demand Writing

Item: WR915549113#SCORE\_TRAIT\_Support  
Book Question Number: 1

Standard: C.11-12, C.11-12.1  
Passage Type: Argumentative

Item Type: ER  
Trait: Support

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 (%)	Score 5 (%)	Score 6 (%)	Score 7 (%)	Score 8 (%)
All Students	10,794	56.3%	4.51	3%	0%	15%	6%	27%	12%	25%	7%	4%
Gender												
Female	5,477	61.5%	4.92	2%	0%	10%	5%	25%	13%	31%	9%	6%
Male	5,316	51.1%	4.08	5%	0%	20%	8%	29%	11%	19%	5%	3%
Ethnicity												
African American	1,102	47.2%	3.77	4%	0%	25%	10%	31%	10%	14%	3%	2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	12	54.2%	4.33	0%	0%	25%	8%	25%	0%	33%	8%	0%
Asian	209	64.2%	5.14	1%	0%	9%	4%	26%	10%	33%	8%	10%
Hispanic or Latino	986	52.0%	4.16	6%	0%	18%	8%	29%	10%	21%	5%	4%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	18	61.1%	4.89	0%	0%	11%	0%	28%	28%	22%	6%	6%
White (non-Hispanic)	7,962	58.1%	4.64	3%	0%	13%	6%	26%	13%	27%	8%	5%
Two or more races	501	54.2%	4.34	4%	0%	18%	8%	27%	11%	23%	6%	5%
Migrant												
Migrant	23	45.1%	3.61	9%	0%	26%	9%	26%	9%	17%	4%	0%
English Learner												
English Learner	413	36.0%	2.88	11%	0%	39%	12%	25%	6%	7%	0%	0%
Economically Disadvantaged												
Economically Disadvantaged	5,702	52.3%	4.18	4%	0%	19%	8%	29%	11%	21%	5%	2%
Students with Disabilities												
Students with Disabilities	560	38.2%	3.06	7%	0%	42%	10%	22%	10%	7%	2%	0%

# Rubric

## KAS Argumentation Rubric--11th Grade On-Demand Writing

**Guiding Principle C1:** Students will compose arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

Scoring Elements	Score Point 1	Score Point 2	Score Point 3	Score Point 4
<b>Clarity and Coherence</b>	Makes claim(s) that may <b>lack</b> focus or be <b>unclear</b> . <b>Misses many or all</b> demands of the prompt.	Makes <b>general</b> claim(s) that address the prompt, but may have <b>lapses</b> in focus. <b>Attempts</b> to address <b>some</b> demands of the prompt.	Introduces and maintains <b>precise and knowledgeable claim(s)</b> and establishes the significance of those claim(s). Addresses <b>all</b> demands of the prompt.	<b>Thoroughly</b> introduces and maintains precise, knowledgeable claim(s) and <b>clearly</b> establishes the significance of the claim(s). <b>Thoroughly</b> addresses all demands of the prompt.
<b>Counterclaims</b>	Makes an <b>ineffective attempt</b> or makes <b>no attempt</b> to acknowledge opposing claims. Makes an <b>ineffective attempt</b> or makes <b>no attempt</b> to counter and/or refute opposing claims.	<b>Attempts</b> to acknowledge opposing claims, but <b>lacks</b> insight, interpretation or clarification. <b>Attempts</b> to counter and/or refute opposing claims.	<b>Acknowledges and distinguishes</b> claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims with insight, interpretation or clarification. <b>Counters and refutes</b> opposing claims.	<b>Skillfully</b> acknowledges and distinguishes claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims with insight, interpretation or clarification. <b>Thoroughly</b> counters and refutes opposing claims with <b>carefully selected evidence</b> .
<b>Support</b>	Includes <b>minimal or no purposeful</b> support of claim(s) and/or opposing claims with evidence. Provides <b>incomplete, inaccurate and/or irrelevant</b> explanations of evidence and ideas. Provides <b>minimal or unrelated</b> reasoning to support claim(s).	<b>Attempts</b> to support claim(s) and/or opposing claims with evidence. Provides <b>vague and/or general</b> explanations of evidence and ideas. Provides <b>vague and/or general</b> reasoning to support claim(s).	Develops claim(s) and/or opposing claims fairly and thoroughly with <b>logical reasoning and relevant evidence</b> . Provides <b>the most relevant</b> evidence to support claim(s) and opposing claims. Provides reasoning that <b>points out the strengths and limitations of claim(s)</b> and opposing claims.	<b>Fairly and thoroughly develops and supports</b> claim(s) and/or opposing claims with <b>insightful reasoning and carefully selected, relevant evidence that strengthens the argument</b> . Provides <b>thorough and effective explanations</b> of the most relevant evidence and ideas. Provides <b>complex</b> reasoning to <b>clarify</b> the strengths, limitations and/or <b>nuances</b> of claim(s) and opposing claims.
<b>Sourcing</b>	Uses <b>one or none</b> of the provided sources or <b>ineffectively</b> uses a minimum of two provided sources to support the claim(s) and/or opposing claims. Cites <b>little or no</b> evidence. <b>Little or no</b> use of quotes and/or paraphrasing of details, examples and ideas.	Uses a minimum of two provided sources to <b>attempt</b> to support the claim(s) and/or opposing claims. <b>Inconsistently</b> cites evidence. <b>Attempts</b> to quote and/or paraphrase details, examples and ideas.	<b>Accurately and effectively</b> uses a minimum of two provided sources to support the claim(s) and/or opposing claims. <b>Effectively</b> cites evidence by quoting and/or paraphrasing details, examples and ideas.	Accurately and <b>skillfully</b> uses a minimum of two provided sources to support the claim(s) and/or opposing claims. <b>Consistently and thoroughly</b> cites evidence by quoting and/or paraphrasing details, examples and ideas.



<b>Organization</b>	<p>Builds <b>minimal or no overall</b> structure for the argument.</p> <p><b>Ineffectively</b> organizes claim(s), counterclaims, reasons and evidence, creating a lack of cohesion.</p> <p>Makes a <b>minimal attempt or makes no attempt</b> to use words, phrases and clauses to link sections of the text, claim(s), opposing claims, reasons and evidence.</p> <p>Provides a <b>weak conclusion or lacks a conclusion</b> to support the argument presented.</p>	<p><b>Attempts</b> to build a structure for the argument.</p> <p><b>Attempts to organize</b> claim(s), counterclaims, reasons and evidence, but contains <b>some lapses that disrupt the cohesion or are inappropriate for the context.</b></p> <p><b>Attempts</b> to use words, phrases and clauses to link sections of the text, claim(s), opposing claims, reasons and evidence, but they are <b>simple and infrequent.</b></p> <p>Provides a <b>basic conclusion or concluding statement in an attempt</b> to support the argument presented.</p>	<p>Builds and <b>maintains a clear</b> structure to develop the argument.</p> <p><b>Logically sequences</b> claim(s), counterclaims, reasons and evidence.</p> <p>Uses <b>effective</b> words, phrases and clauses as well as <b>varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion and clarify the relationships</b> between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and opposing claims.</p> <p>Provides a <b>logical</b> concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p>	<p>Builds and maintains a <b>sophisticated</b> structure to develop the argument.</p> <p><b>Skillfully</b> sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons and evidence to <b>strengthen the argument.</b></p> <p><b>Consistently</b> uses a <b>variety</b> of effective words, phrases and clauses as well as varied syntax to create a <b>strong</b> cohesion and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and opposing claims.</p> <p>Provides a logical, <b>thorough</b> concluding statement or section that follows from and <b>clearly solidifies</b> the argument presented.</p>
<b>Language / Conventions</b>	<p><b>Lacks or uses an inappropriate</b> formal tone or voice.</p> <p><b>Lacks</b> a task appropriate writing style.</p> <p>Uses <b>simple or inappropriate</b> word choice.</p> <p><b>Makes significant</b> errors in the conventions of Standard English grammar, usage, spelling, capitalization and punctuation which <b>interfere</b> with understanding the writing.</p>	<p><b>Uses a weak formal tone or voice and/or has lapses</b> in appropriate formal tone or voice.</p> <p><b>Attempts</b> to establish a task appropriate writing style.</p> <p><b>Attempts</b> to use appropriate word choice.</p> <p>Makes <b>frequent</b> errors in using the conventions of Standard English grammar, usage, spelling, capitalization and punctuation which <b>may interfere</b> with understanding the writing.</p>	<p><b>Establishes and maintains</b> a formal tone or voice.</p> <p><b>Establishes and maintains</b> a task appropriate writing style.</p> <p><b>Effectively</b> uses appropriate word choice.</p> <p><b>Effectively</b> uses the conventions of Standard English grammar, usage, spelling, capitalization and punctuation with <b>minor</b> errors that <b>do not interfere</b> with understanding the writing.</p>	<p><b>Consistently</b> establishes and maintains a <b>sophisticated</b> formal tone or voice.</p> <p><b>Consistently</b> establishes and maintains a <b>sophisticated</b>, task appropriate writing style.</p> <p><b>Consistently</b> uses <b>effective</b> and <b>varied</b> word choice.</p> <p><b>Skillfully</b> uses the conventions of Standard English grammar, usage, spelling, capitalization and punctuation with <b>few</b>, minor errors that do not interfere with understanding the writing.</p>

# Anchor Set

A1

laws aganist cell phone use while driving will reduce the number of distracted drivers. If a person picks up their phone to anwer a text they are already doing three diffrent types of distraction. Laws aganist cell phone use in a vehicle will deacreate in how many distracted driving injuries we have in the us people will stop getting on their phone that way they dont breake the law. washington state has a great law anyone that is caught on their cellphone in the car will get a fine a small fine of 136\$ for the first offince 234\$ for anyother time they are caught on their phone. people need to learn that it is dangerous at 55 mph you could cover the length of a football feild in 5 seconds so your eyes mind and hands are off the road that long thats long enough to get you killed or some one eles

## Anchor Annotation, Paper 1

**Score Points: 1,1,1,1,1,1**

**Clarity/Coherence:** The writer makes a claim (*laws aganist cell phone use while driving will reduce the number of distracted drivers*) but misses many demands of the prompt by failing to provide an argumentative essay. **Score Point 1.**

**Counterclaims:** No attempt is made to acknowledge opposing claims. **Score Point 1.**

**Support:** The response includes only minimal purposeful support (*If a person picks up their phone to anwer a text they are already doing three diffrent types of distraction. Laws aganist cell phone use in a vehicle will deacreate in how many distracted driving injuries we have in the us people will stop getting on their phone that way they dont breake the law*). **Score Point 1.**

**Sourcing:** No evidence is cited in this response. There is no indication made by the writer that the information from the sources is not their own, which is not acceptable (*washington state has a great law anyone that is caught on their cellphone in the car will get a fine a small fine of 136\$ for the first offince 234\$ for anyother time they are caught on their phone. people need to learn that it is dangerous at 55 mph you could cover the length of a football feild in 5 seconds so your eyes mind and hands are off the road that long thats long enough to get you killed or some one eles*). Therefore, the response is limited to a **Score Point 1.**

**Organization:** There is no overall structure for the argument and there is little attempt to connect ideas and create cohesion. The response lacks a concluding statement. **Score Point 1.**

**Language/Conventions:** The response lacks a formal tone. Significant errors in grammar, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation interfere with understanding of the writing. **Score Point 1.**

I think that cells phones are a big deal in are lifes, although they do need to get put down while driving. The reason why is because they distract you while driving an can hurt you or someone else. The rate from 2011 and 2015 has went up an down but it says that it was from bing distracted (dont say by what though). The number has dropped though an they are seeing improvments in the number or accidents caused by a phone. If you think you can multitask you are wrong because it say," University of Utah, estimates that only 2% of people are able to safely multitask while driving." Peoples lifes are in you hands when you are driving and cell phones are a big way to cause an accident or kill them. In the artical it say that cell phones are less influenced by peripheral vision. So if you think that you perphial vision is good enough to text an drive your wrong.

### **Anchor Annotation, Paper 2**

**Score Points: 1,1,1,1,1**

**Clarity/Coherence:** The response makes a general claim about the dangers of distracted driving (*I think that cells phones are a big deal in are lifes, although they do need to get put down while driving. The reason why is because they distract you while driving an can hurt you or someone else*) but misses many demands of the prompt by failing to provide an argumentative essay. **Score Point 1.**

**Counterclaims:** There is no attempt to explore opposing points of view. **Score Point 1.**

**Support:** The response includes little original support, reasoning, or explanation. Most of the information is from the source materials. There is little attempt to explain it or provide original reasoning that the evidence supports the claim. **Score Point 1.**

**Sourcing:** Evidence is used and cited from only one source (*If you think you can multitask you are wrong because it say," University of Utah, estimates that only 2% of people are able to safely multitask while driving."*). Therefore, the response is limited to a **Score Point 1.**

**Organization:** The writer makes little to no attempt to use phrases and clauses to link sections of text, claims, and evidence. **Score Point 1.**

**Language/Conventions:** The response lacks an appropriate tone and contains informal language (*big deal, dont say by what though*). Additionally, errors in spelling, punctuation, grammar, and sentence formation overwhelm the response. **Score Point 1.**

Well it's bad for people to have their phone on while driving because if there's a red light on the highway that doesn't mean you can have your phone out. But it does mean you need to be more careful on the road when your driving because someone could be walking a cross the street with their kids and they could get really hurt and they'll end up in the hospital with really bad scares. Just like in the text only 2% of the people can "multitask" while driving and some states banned cell phones while driving so please be more careful for now on and think about it before you get your phone out because some people could get hurt and they might not be able to see their families again and please think about getting your phones out please and thank you.

### **Anchor Annotation, Paper 3**

**Score Points: 1,1,1,1,1,2**

**Clarity/Coherence:** The response makes a general claim about the dangers of distracted driving (*Well it's bad for people to have their phone on while driving*) but misses many demands of the prompt by failing to provide an argumentative essay. **Score Point 1.**

**Counterclaims:** There is no attempt to explore opposing points of view. **Score Point 1.**

**Support:** The response includes minimal support and examples for the argument (*someone could be walking a cross the street with their kids and they could get really hurt and they'll end up in the hospital with really bad scares; please be more careful for now on and think about it before you get your phone out because some people could get hurt and they might not be able to see their families again*). **Score Point 1.**

**Sourcing:** Evidence is used and cited from only one source (*Just like in the text only 2% of the people can "multitask" while driving and some states banned cell phones while driving*). Therefore, the response is limited to a **Score Point 1.**

**Organization:** The response only makes a minimal attempt to link reasons and evidence. **Score Point 1.**

**Language/Conventions:** The response falls short of establishing a task appropriate formal style, and word choice is general and repetitive (*so please be more careful for now on and think about it before you get your phone out because some people could get hurt and they might not be able to see their families again and please think about getting your phones out please and thank you*). While there are errors in punctuation, usage, and spelling, most sentences are formed correctly. **Score Point 2.**

Cell phone use has generally increased as the number of car crashes has risen each *year*. Using a cell phone while driving, even for a few seconds, puts other drivers around you in danger. Only a small percentage of the population can actually multitask and use their phone without it affecting their driving. However, there is a solution. Laws can be put in place to prevent people from getting on their phones while driving.

First of all, drivers ignore the warnings that getting on your phone is unsafe. They continue to use their phones, despite the high number of crashes due to distracted driving every year. People may feel that it is urgent to text back, but all it does is put other people in danger. Putting a law against this will not stop people from using their phones, but some people may heed the fear of being pulled over and getting fined and stay off their phones.

Secondly, holding your phone is even unsafe. Many states have placed bans on the use of handheld devices when operating a motor vehicle. This research does not indicate whether this decreased the number of wrecks in these states, but it did aim to lower the number of accidents caused by holding a device. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration the driver use of visible manipulation of handheld devices has generally increased since 2006, but decreased in 2016 and 2017. These laws prevent people from engaging their devices and in turn prevent crashes. Even if only a few people are saved it should be worth it to save these lives.

Overall, I think that it is a good idea to make a law against distracted driving because if a few lives are saved I think it is worth it.

**Anchor Annotation, Paper 4**

**Score Point 2,2,2,1,2,3**

**Clarity/Coherence:** The writer makes a claim (*Laws can be put in place to prevent people from getting on their phones while driving*) and attempts to address some demands of the prompt. **Score Point 2.**

**Counterclaims:** The writer attempts to explore both sides of the argument (*People may feel that it is urgent to text back, but all it does it put other people in danger. Putting a law against this will not stop people from using their phones, but some people may heed the fear being pulled over and getting fined and stay off their phones*). **Score Point 2.**

**Support:** The writer attempts to provide support for the claim (*Secondly, holding your phone is even unsafe. Many states have placed bans the use of handheld devices when operating a motor vehicle. This research does not indicate whether this decreased the number of wrecks in these states, but it did aim to lower the number of accidents caused by holding a device*), but the effort is vague and general. **Score Point 2.**

**Sourcing:** The writer uses evidence from one of the provided sources and fails to cite it appropriately (*According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration the driver use of visible manipulation of handheld devices has generally increased since 2006, but decreased in 2016 and 2017*). **Score Point 1.**

**Organization:** There is an attempt at an organizational strategy as there is an introduction followed by two body paragraphs and a concluding statement. Basic transitions are used to connect ideas (*First of all, Secondly, Overall*). **Score Point 2.**

**Language/Conventions:** The response establishes and maintains a formal tone and task appropriate writing style, despite some informal language (*I think that it is a good idea . . . I think it is worth it*). Errors in conventions do not interfere with meaning. **Score Point 3.**

Cell phone use while driving is one of the main causes of distracted driving cases. In the article, "Motor Vehicle Safety: Distracted Driving", it states that there are three types of distraction and that "Texting while driving is especially dangerous because it combines all three types of distraction." It also says that "These distractions can endanger the driver and others." The use of a cell phone while driving puts many peoples lives at risk. Establishing laws against the use of cell phones while driving would help to reduce the amount of these distracted driving cases and make the roads a safer place. Some may say, as stated in the article "Why We Can't Stop texting and Driving", that "Drivers ignore the warnings and continue to use their phones for a simple reason: they're just not convinced that its all that dangerous." but if they see that there is a consequence for even holding thier phone, they may think differently. If people see that they are fine being on thier phone and they are not being puy in any immediate danger, they may not be worried about it. However, if they continuously get fined for being on their phones, they may change their habits. In the article "Nation's Strictest Distracted Driver Law Bans Motorists From Even Holding Phones" it says that "Drivers in Wasington state caught holding their phones, having a quick snack or applying makeup could face fines of up to \$234..." being fined under these new laws would get the attention of drivers and cause them to stop using their phones on the roads. This would help to lower the amount of distracted driving cases.

#### Anchor Annotation, Paper 5

Score Point 2,2,2,2,2,3

**Clarity/Coherence:** The writer makes a claim (*Establishing laws against the use of cell phones while driving would help to reduce the amount of these distracted driving cases and make the roads a safer place*) and attempts to address the demands of the prompt. **Score Point 2.**

**Counterclaims:** The writer attempts to explore both sides of the argument (*Some may say. . . that "Drivers ignore the warnings and continue to use their phones for a simple reason: they're just not convinced that its all that dangerous." but if they see that there is a consequence for even holding thier phone, they may think differently*). **Score Point 2.**

**Support:** The writer attempts to provide support for the claims, but it is mostly vague and general. **Score Point 2.**

**Sourcing:** The response uses and appropriately cites evidence from at least two sources (*as stated in the article "Why We Can't Stop texting and Driving"; In the article "Nation's Strictest Distracted Driver Law Bans Motorists From Even Holding Phones" it says that "Drivers in Wasington state caught holding their phones, having a quick snack or applying makeup could face fines of up to \$234..."*). **Score Point 2.**

**Organization:** Although the response is presented as a single paragraph, there is an attempt to organize claims and to use words and phrases that link ideas and create some sense of cohesion (*also, but, However*). **Score Point 2.**

**Language/Conventions:** While there are spelling errors (*thier, puy, Wasington*), missing punctuation, and capitalization errors (*but, being*), there is also evidence of control of conventions. A task appropriate writing style and argumentative tone is established. **Score Point 3.**

There are a lot of factors that cause a person to be distracted while driving, its not just cell phones. Like the passage said "Anything can take your attention away from driving can be a distraction." the centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Motor Vehicle Safety: Distracted Driving" I think that if there are laws against cell phone use while driving wont change a lot of people from using thier phones becuase they might have family issues going on or they are ina new place and are using their to help the get around so they don't get lost. Even if we have laws to not use cell phones people will still get distracted becuase they might have kids in the car, they might have a headache, there are so so many factors to someone being distracted that just having a law for one thing is not going to do much in my opion.

Yes cell phones ae a major safety hazard when being used while driving, said Cruz, Gilbert. "Distracted Drivng: Should Talking, Texting Be Banned?" In paragraph 2 of "Nation's Strictest Driver Laws Bans Motorists From EvenHolding Phones" they said "The distracted driver law that bans the nonemergency use of handheld devices behind the wheel means no texting while stuck in traffic, no watching videos at a red light, no answering the pone, and no trying to cheat the ban by resting your phone on your shoulder, The Seattle Times reported. " And my response to this is if you dont answer the phone how will you know if its an emergency or not? And if your in traffic I think its okay to be on your phone but once the traffic starts to move you need to put the phone away and pay attion to the road again. In the graph by " the National Highway Traffic Saftey Administration" it shows that the useage of handled cell phone have gone down.

#### **Anchor Annotation, Paper 6**

**Score Point 2,2,2,2,2,2**

**Clarity/Coherence:** The writer makes a general claim (*I think that if there are laws against cell phone use while driving wont change a lot of people from using thier phones. . .*) and attempts to address the demands of the prompt. **Score Point 2.**

**Counterclaims:** The writer attempts to counter and refute opposing claims (*Yes cell phones ae a major safety hazard when being used while driving. . .*). **Score Point 2.**

**Support:** The writer attempts to provide support for the claims, but support is mostly vague and general (*Even if we have laws to not use cell phones people will still get distracted becuase they might have kids in the car, they might have a headache, there are so so many factors to someone being distracted that just having a law for one thing is not going to do much in my opion*). **Score Point 2.**

**Sourcing:** Information from at least two sources is used to provide support for the writer's argument and to explore counterclaims. The writer identifies/cites the source material appropriately. **Score Point 2.**

**Organization:** The writer attempts to group ideas by paragraph. Attempts to use transitional words and phrases are simple and infrequent. The response lacks a concluding statement. **Score Point 2.**

**Language/Conventions:** There are instances of absent punctuation, misspellings, and sentence formation errors. Informal and repetitive word choice hinders the development of effective argumentative tone (*a lot, I think, not going to do much in my opion, And my response to this is, I think*). **Score Point 2.**



Did you know that there were over 391,000 distracted driving injuries in 2015? Anything that takes the attention of the driver away from the road is a distraction. Whether it's sending a text, talking on the phone, or eating while driving, they all endanger the driver and people around them. Texting while driving is the most dangerous distraction because it is all three types of distractions: Visual, Manual, and Cognitive.

First of all, texting while driving is a visual distraction. An excerpt from a piece written by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention stated, "When you send or read a text message, you take your eyes off the road for about 5 seconds, long enough to cover the length a football field while driving 55 mph." The amount of damage that a collision at that speed can do is unmatched. The operator of the cell phone not only puts themselves and everyone in their car at risk, but every other driver and walker around them. In 2014, the percentage of drivers seen manipulating handheld devices was the highest it had ever been. Also, in 2014 there were 431,000 wrecks involving a distracted driver, this was also the highest it had been. It is obvious that those two stats are a direct correlation of each other.

Next, texting while driving is considered a manual distraction. A manual distraction during driving would be described as a distraction that causes the driver to take their hands off the wheel. While texting on a phone, most people will be using one hand to hold their phone, and one to grip the wheel. This causes a lack of control of the vehicle due to only having one hand on the wheel. When you combine the eyes being off the road and only having one hand on the wheel, even if the driver looks up and realizes that need to make a sharp change of course, the lack of control over the steering wheel will show, and a crash will most likely occur.

Lastly, texting while driving is a cognitive distraction. A cognitive distraction is one the causes the driver to take their mind and focus away from driving. If the driver of a vehicle has just received some big news over text, odds are, their minds aren't going to be on the road ahead of them. If it's good news, the driver will likely have the music up loud and dance or even sing to it. On the other hand, if it's bad news, the driver will most likely be staring ahead blankly at the road ahead of them, thinking about what had just gone wrong. Either situation is a recipe for disaster, and texting while driving has shown to be the main influencer.

In conclusion, texting and driving is the most dangerous distraction because it is a visual, manual, and cognitive distraction. As Steve Casner has said in one of his pieces regarding this matter, "The time has come to address this problem at its source. We need to realign our common sense notions with the truth about our powerful, creative but sometimes fallible minds...", people need to stay off of their phones while driving because it has become an extremely common cause of vehicular accidents, and in some cases, death. Worst comes to worst, a driver can pull into a parking lot and text the person they desire if the message is of importance, but while driving, the text can wait.

**Anchor Annotation, Paper 7**

**Score Point 2,1,3,2,3,3**

**Clarity/Coherence:** The writer makes a general claim (*Texting while driving is the most dangerous distraction because it is all three types of distractions: Visual, Manual, and Cognitive*) but fails to address whether laws will reduce the number of distracted driving cases, addressing only some demands of the prompt. **Score Point 2.**

**Counterclaims:** There may be an attempt to acknowledge an alternative point of view, but it is ineffective (*Worst comes to worst, a driver can pull into a parking lot and text the person they desire if the message is of importance, but while driving, the text can wait*). **Score Point 1.**

**Support:** Claims are developed with logical reasoning along with relevant evidence (*The amount of damage that a collision at that speed can do is unmatched. The operator of the cell phone not only puts themselves and everyone in their car at risk, but every other driver and walker around them. In 2014, the percentage of drivers seen manipulating handheld devices was the highest it had ever been*). **Score Point 3.**

**Sourcing:** Information from two of the sources is used to support the writer's claims and explore counterclaims. The writer identifies/cites the source material appropriately (*An excerpt from a piece written by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention stated, "When you send or read a text message, you take your eyes off the road for about 5 seconds, long enough to cover the length a football field while driving 55 mph."; As Steve Casner has said in one of his pieces regarding this matter, "The time has come to address this problem at its source. We need to realign our common sense notions with the truth about our powerful, creative but sometimes fallible minds..."*). **Score Point 2.**

**Organization:** The response builds a structure to develop the argument. Ideas are clearly grouped by paragraph, and an introduction and concluding section are present. Claims, reasons, and evidence are logically sequenced. Some transitional words and phrases are used to connect ideas (*First of all, Next, Lastly, In conclusion*). **Score Point 3.**

**Language/Conventions:** The response establishes and maintains a formal tone and task appropriate writing style. Minor errors in conventions do not interfere with meaning. **Score Point 3.**

A law against cell phone use will decrease the number of distracted driving cases. Distracted driving happens three different ways cognitive, manual, and visual. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention states, "Texting while driving is especially dangerous because it combines all three types of distraction." Texting while driving affects driving in more than one way. when texting and driving your eyes leave the road, hands leave the wheel, and you are no longer focused on driving.

Also the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention states, "When you send or read a text message, you take your eyes off the road for about 5 seconds, long enough to cover a football field while driving at 55mph." Removing your eyes for just 5 seconds can possibly be a long drive, which increases the possibility of damage. These ideas wouldn't be as much of a concern if distracted driving was banned through a law. Also Gilbert Cruz says, "And though its impossible to accurately guage how many car accidents nationwide are cell phone related, David Strayer, a psychology professor at the University of Utah estimates that only 2% of people are able to safely multitask while driving." This statistic shows that distracted driving is a serious problem because only 2% of people are able to safely do it. Majority of society needs the law, so that they can become safe drivers.

A statistic from The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention displays that in 2014, 431,000 distracted driving cases caused injuries. 431,000 distracted driving cases put someones life in danger or severly hurt someone. Also in 2013 out of 2,313,000 motor vehicle accidents, 424,000 were from distracted driving alone. Many lives are at risk due to distracted driving.

Washington State has created laws to ban distracted driving. Harriet Sinclair states, "However, it aims to limit the number of accidents caused by distracted drivers." Washington State has a focus to prevent accidents. Kara Macek also states, "Washington State was the first state to pass a texting ban a decade ago, and they are leading the way again with this strengthened law, which has the potential to be a game changer and serve as a model for other states." Laws have been created in some states, and they have already had postive impacts because of it.

In conclusion laws against cell phone use will help reduce the number of distracted driving cases. It will cause roads to be safer and will decrease the likelyhood of accidents. These laws will positively impact society.

**Anchor Annotation, Paper 8**

**Score Point 3,1,2,3,3,3**

**Clarity/Coherence:** The writer introduces and maintains a precise claim (*A law against cell phone use will decrease the number of distracted driving cases*) and establishes the significance of the claim. **Score Point 3.**

**Counterclaims:** The response does not explore opposing points of view. **Score Point 1.**

**Support:** The writer attempts to provide support for the claims, with heavy reliance on the source material, but the support is vague and general, lacking explanation (*Kara Macek also states, "Washington State was the first state to pass a texting ban a decade ago, and they are leading the way again with this strengthened law, which has the potential to be a game changer and serve as a model for other states." Laws have been created in some states, and they have already had postive impacts because of it*). **Score Point 2.**

**Sourcing:** The response appropriately and effectively cites at least two sources and uses the information to support the claim. **Score Point 3.**

**Organization:** The response builds and maintains a clear structure to develop the argument. Claims, reasons, evidence, and counterclaims are logically sequenced. Some simple transitional words are used to connect ideas within paragraphs. A logical concluding statement follows the argument presented. **Score Point 3.**

**Language/Conventions:** The response establishes and maintains a formal tone and task appropriate writing style, though some word choice is repetitious (*Also*). Errors in conventions do not interfere with meaning. **Score Point 3.**

Laws against cell phone use will reduce the number of distracted driver cases. In today's society, people struggle with the distraction of their cell phones while driving, and this has led to very serious accidents. These laws would greatly reduce the number of distracted driving incidents.

The first problem with using a cell phone while driving is that it causes a visual distraction. Taking your eyes off of the road is very dangerous because you lose full awareness of your surroundings. This can lead to very dangerous driving conditions that increase the likelihood of wrecking. Laws banning cell phone use while driving will take away this visual distraction. People will be less likely to look at their phones because they could be seen by law enforcement and punished.

The second problem with cell phone use while driving is the manual distraction that the person experiences. Not only will the driver take their eyes off of the road, but they will also have to take their hands off of the wheel to use their cell phone. This is extremely dangerous because now the driver is neither aware of their surroundings nor in complete control of the vehicle that they are driving. This will highly increase the likelihood of a fatal incident. Laws against cell phone use will encourage drivers not to take their hands off of the wheel because if they are caught by law enforcement, then they will pay suffer consequences.

The third problem with cell phone use while driving is the cognitive distraction that the driver will experience. This means that our driver would be unaware of their surroundings, out of control of their vehicle, and mentally tapped out of driving. This is especially dangerous because they will be completely focused on their cell phone activity rather than the road environment. This will increase the likelihood of wrecking. Laws against cell phone use while driving would stop this because the driver would no longer be able to have the virtual distraction of their phone.

Some people may argue that newer cars have systems to help drivers not even take their hands off the wheel to get on their phone. They may argue that this takes away the distraction from the driver, but they are mistaken. The driver will still be mentally tapped into their virtual conversation rather than the road environment. This means that the driver will not notice the hazards that may be present on the roads.

Laws against cell phone use while driving will take away the distractions of the driver. The drivers would be much more visually, manually, and cognitively focused on driving.

**Anchor Annotation, Paper 9**

**Score Point 3,2,3,1,3,3**

**Clarity/Coherence:** The writer introduces and maintains a precise claim (*Laws against cell phone use will reduce the number of distracted driver cases*) and establishes the significance of the claim. **Score Point 3.**

**Counterclaims:** There is an attempt to acknowledge and refute opposing claims, but they lack insight, interpretation, and clarification (*Some people may argue that newer cars have systems to help drivers not even take their hands off the wheel to get on their phone. They may argue that this takes away the distraction from the driver, but they are mistaken. The driver will still be mentally tapped into their virtual conversation rather than the road environment. This means that the driver will not notice the hazards that may be present on the roads*). **Score Point 2.**

**Support:** Claims are developed with logical reasoning along with relevant evidence. **Score Point 3.**

**Sourcing:** The writer fails to appropriately cite evidence. Information from the sources is used, but the writer has not made any indication that the information is not their own, which is not acceptable. **Score Point 1.**

**Organization:** The response builds and maintains a clear structure to develop the argument. Claims, reasons, and evidence are logically sequenced. Some effective transitional words and phrases are used. **Score Point 3.**

**Language/Conventions:** The writer establishes and maintains a formal tone and task appropriate writing style. Some descriptive word choice is present (*In today's society, people struggle with the distraction of their cell phones while driving, and this has led to very serious accidents. These laws would greatly reduce the number of distracted driving incidents*). Errors in conventions, primarily spelling, do not interfere with meaning. **Score Point 3.**

Laws against cell phone use while driving are popping up all over the country. However, can they really lower the number of distracted driving cases? Some states think so. Many now have laws against the practice. But fighting texting while driving may be a fight against human nature. Laws against distracted driving should be put in place to stop these incidents. After all, distracted driving is a major cause of motor vehicle crashes and injuries.

Many states already have strict laws against distracted driving. Drivers in Washington State are banned from holding their cell phones at all while driving, and can be fine up to \$234 for doing so. (sinclair 1) Other states simply ban texting or calling while driving. The Governors Highway Safety Association is a strong proponent of laws like this. But how effective are they? It must depend on how well the law is actually enforced. Law enforcement cannot possibly watch every single driver at all times. It's inevitable that some distracted driving will slip through the cracks. However, any progress that stops someone from causing a major injury in a crash is well worth it. After all, there were 391,000 injuries from distracted driving in 2015 alone. (CDC 4) What's the harm in making some progress, even if it isn't a perfect solution to the problem?

Fighting distracted driving is a difficult thing to accomplish. It's human nature to minimize risks we don't see happening to ourselves every day. If people hear about the risk of distracted driving all of the time, why do they still do it? The answer to that question is complex. As humans, we use our intuition to predict when things are really a danger to us. We get used to not seeing the supposed consequence of distracted driving happen, and we start to ignore the risk. We think we can multitask when really very few people are fully capable of doing so. Strayer, a professor at the University of Utah, predicts that only 2% of people are capable of true multitasking while behind the wheel. (Cruz 1) So if you can show someone all the possible consequences of their actions, and they still don't stop, what CAN be done to stop them? Perhaps giving a lesser consequence for distracted driving, such as a fine, before an injury occurs could lessen the number of incidents. If people have a more immediate consequence to worry about, rather than a hypothetical, perhaps they won't do it.

Distracted driving is a serious threat to motorists today. If we can make any progress to stop it, why not give it a try? Laws should be put in place to stop these incidents before they happen. It's human nature to not avoid an action unless you've seen the consequences, and by providing a lesser consequence, perhaps we can put a stop to many cases like these. Something simply must be done about distracted driving, and there is no harm in trying.

## Anchor Annotation, Paper 10

Score Point 3,2,3,2,3,3

**Clarity/Coherence:** The writer introduces and maintains precise claims (*Laws against distracted driving should be put in place to stop these incidents. After all, distracted driving is a major cause of motor vehicle crashes and injuries*) and establishes the significance of the claim. **Score Point 3.**

**Counterclaims:** There is an attempt to acknowledge and refute opposing claims, but they lack insight, interpretation, and clarification (*But how effective are they? It must depend on how well the law is actually enforced. Law enforcement cannot possibly watch every single driver at all times. It's inevitable that some distracted driving will slip through the cracks. However, any progress that stops someone from causing a major injury in a crash is well worth it*). **Score Point 2.**

**Support:** Claims are developed with logical reasoning along with relevant evidence. **Score Point 3.**

**Sourcing:** Some information from multiple sources is used to support the writer's claims and explore counterclaims. The writer identifies/cites the source material appropriately (*Drivers in Washington State are banned from holding their cell phones at all while driving, and can be fine up to \$234 for doing so. (sinclair 1); 391,000 injuries from distracted driving in 2015 alone. (CDC 4); Strayer, a professor at the University of Utah, predicts that only 2% of people are capable of true multitasking while behind the wheel. (Cruz 1)*). **Score Point 2.**

**Organization:** The writer builds and maintains a clear structure to develop the argument. Rhetorical questions are used to logically connect ideas, reasons, and evidence. An effective conclusion is present. **Score Point 3.**

**Language/Conventions:** The writer establishes and maintains a formal tone and task appropriate writing style. Some descriptive word choice is present alongside more informal language (*If we can make any progress to stop it, why not give it a try? . . . perhaps we can put a stop to many cases like these. Something simply must be done about distracted driving, and there is no harm in trying*). Errors in conventions do not interfere with meaning. **Score Point 3.**



One of the solutions for the issue of distracted driving is banning or making it illegal to use a cell phone while driving. The question is: Will this help? I think the obvious answer is yes, and the reason is the science behind distracted driving proving that we are not as great at it as we seem to think we are, as well as studies showing the relation between distracted driving and accidents in recent years.

When it comes to distracted driving, I find that one of the more prevalent groups to actually use their phones while driving are teens. I know that I hear regularly of how people were texting their mom, boyfriend, friend, or really anyone, and they follow the story with how once they looked up they almost hit a semi, or t-boned another car. Even though they were only checking a text at a red light, they still didn't process what was going on around them, when they weren't looking at their phone. In an article called, "Distracted Driving: Should Talking, Texting Be Banned?" it mentions a study where drivers had to complete a simulation. In this study, one of the things they had them do was use "Hands-Free" technology while driving, as well as a different group have a passenger with them, since a popular claim behind the hands free use is that it's no different than having a passenger in your car talking to you. In the study, it says, "... half the drivers talking on a hands-free phone failed...." This proves that the use of even minimally distracting technology has a great impact on the overall dangers of distracted driving. In the very same article it mentions a psychology professor at the University of Utah, David Strayer, Stating that "only 2% of people are able to safely multitask while driving," and that, "...those 2% are probably the same people who would be really good fighter pilots." This suggests that we aren't really that good at multitasking enough to text and drive.

Another problem a law like banning the use of phones would work is the amount of distraction related car accidents that happen. In the article from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention labled, "Motor Vehicle Safety: Distracted Driving," it provides a chart at the bottom with distracted driving injuries coupled with all of the motor vehicle injuries for various years. The chart indicates distracted driving injuries make up almost four fifths of the total number of motor vehicle injuries from 2011 to 2015.

Now I must acknowledge both sides here and I will say that a ban of cell phone use while driving may not be enforced very much if implicated, and also may not change the numbers all too greatly, but I have to say this, the implication of such a law *would* make a dent in the number of injuries and deaths caused by distracted driving.

As stated above, the implication of a law related to cell phone use while driving would reduce the number of distracted driving injuries over time.

**Anchor Annotation, Paper 11**

**Score Point 3,2,3,3,3,3**

**Clarity/Coherence:** The writer introduces and maintains precise claims (*Will this help? I think the obvious answer is yes, and the reason is the science behind distracted driving proving that we are not as great at it as we seem to think we are, as well as studies showing the relation between distracted driving and accidents in recent years*). **Score Point 3.**

**Counterclaims:** There is an attempt to acknowledge and refute opposing claims, but it lacks insight, interpretation, and clarification (*Now I must acknowledge both sides here and I will say that a ban of cell phone use while driving may not be enforced very much if implicated, and also may not change the numbers all too greatly, but I have to say this, the implication of such a law would make a dent in the number of injuries and deaths caused by distracted driving*). **Score Point 2.**

**Support:** Claims are developed with logical reasoning and relevant evidence. **Score Point 3.**

**Sourcing:** The response appropriately and effectively cites at least two sources and uses the information to support the claims. **Score Point 3.**

**Organization:** The response builds and maintains a clear structure to develop the argument. Claims, reasons, evidence, and counterclaims are logically sequenced. The response ends with a brief concluding statement. **Score Point 3.**

**Language/Conventions:** The attempt to establish appropriate tone and style is somewhat weakened by overuse of the personal pronoun "I." Effective word choice is present alongside more informal word choice. There are few errors in conventions. **Score Point 3.**

Distracted driving is the number one cause of car wrecks and crashes in the United states. If theres something that can take a drivers attention away from the task at hand, even for a second, it's considered a distraction. The idea of texting and driving is talked about and is so popular in our culture, but it's obvious that no one is really listening to the real problem at hand. People don't seem to undrstand the consequences and repercussions of their actions; they dont relaize how their doings could truly effect them and others. Drivers in todays society are convinced that using cell phones behind the wheel, even when not in motion, is not that large of an issue when in reality, its the complete oppisite.

First, a study that was done by *the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention* states that there are three main types of distraction in which were visual, manual, and cognitive. Having your phone behind the wheel included all three of these distractions at the same time which is why it's so dangerous compared to other distractions. Hundreds of thousands of people get injured every single year due to mystified driving; in 2015 alone, 291,000 people were harmed by unfocused driving. These injuries in 2015 are even less than the ones in the years before. 2012, 2013, and 2014 all had injuries in the 400,000's in which goes to show how the laws put into action are working. Every year new laws are put into place and since these laws, the amount of damage has went down.

Secondly, the reason it's so challenging to break a habit that is so dangerous is because of our mindsets as humans. People don't realize how dangerous distracted driving is and they think that if they look down for just a few seconds, it won't hurt anything or make an impact. A psychology professor, Davis Strayer says that an estimated amount of 2% of the population are able to multitask while they're driving. He states that these 2% have the ability to be, "really good fighter pilots." In Steve Cansers article, "Why We Can't Stop Texting and Driving," he makes the statement, "Despite our intuitions to the contrary, our attention will not be instantly grabbed by the distaster unfolding in front of us even when we're looking in that direction." This goes to show that even if humans are looking at the road, switcing between phone and driving, they may not notice things that are truly going on around them.

Lastly, a lot of people think that its okay to check and article or text in traffic or while not moving but in Steve Cansers article he states that even though people may be paying attention in these situations, they're really not as much as they'd like to think. Steve discusses that when you put your phone down when the light turns green or when traffic stats moving, it can take almost a half a minute to process what's actually going on and pay attention to your full ability. According to Harriet Sinclairs article, "Nations Strictest Distracted Driver Law Bans Motorist From Even Holding Phones," Washington was the first state to pass a texting ban. The rest of the states in the U.S. seemed to follow quickly after; the spokesowman for the governors association made a point to mention that they are leading the way again with a new law. In recent times, the state has come up with the new, stricter law which implies that drivers who are even holding their phones could face fines up to \$234. Washingtons new laws have clearly worked in the past to save lives and is, seemingly, happening again.

In conclusion, drivers of our society don't know the true dangers and consequences of distracted driving. People are injured and hurt from distracted drivers every single day but with new laws and fines, these events could be less of an occurance. In todays culture, texting and driving is so popularized and frowned upon at the same time. It's made obvious how negative of an impact it can have but yet, people still do it. Facts and knowledge can genuinely change the point of view and ideology of unaware people. Unfocusing your attention form driving in any way is a distraction and is always a danger to you and people around you.

**Anchor Annotation, Paper 12**

**Score Point 3,3,3,3,3,3**

**Clarity/Coherence:** The writer introduces general claims about the dangers of distracted driving in the introduction, eventually making a specific claim about distracted driving laws in the conclusion (*People are injured and hurt from distracted drivers every single day but with new laws and fines, these events could be less of an occurrence*). **Score Point 3.**

**Counterclaims:** The writer acknowledges and refutes opposing claims in the second and third body paragraphs, with evidence from the sources. **Score Point 3.**

**Support:** Claims are developed with logical reasoning and relevant evidence. **Score Point 3.**

**Sourcing:** The response appropriately cites at least two sources and uses the information to support the claim and refute opposing claims. **Score Point 3.**

**Organization:** The response builds and maintains a clear structure to develop the argument. Claims, reasons, evidence, and counterclaims are logically sequenced. Transitional phrases are used at the beginnings of paragraphs (*First, Secondly, Lastly, In conclusion*) and within them (*This goes to show*). **Score Point 3.**

**Language/Conventions:** The tone and style established are appropriately formal. Word choice is effective and appropriate. Minor errors in conventions do not interfere with meaning. **Score Point 3.**

Cellphones, everybody loves them, but there are times when you need to put them down. Driving is one of those times. There are around 2,400,000 motor vehicle injuries each year, and distracted driving makes up a startling proportion of the reasons behind said crashes. Anything that takes your attention away from the road while driving is dangerous, and a cellphone is very tempting to pick up and peruse. Laws against cell phone use while driving will reduce the number of distracted driving cases because phones are very distracting and people are overly confident about using them while driving.

According to "*Motor Vehicle Safety: Distracted Driving*" by the *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*, there are three main types of distractions: visual, manual, and cognitive. The passage then goes on to say, "Texting while driving is especially dangerous because it combines all three types of distraction." which proves that phones divert your attention elsewhere, which is incredibly dangerous. In just a few seconds while driving about 55 mph, you cross the length of a football field, that's a long distance to cover in such a short time, especially when you are not paying attention. Overall, phones are incredibly distracting and a law against them being used in cars will help prevent the distraction from occurring.

People are very cocky, we are overconfident and stuck in the mindset of "that won't happen to me", but when it comes to moving a vehicle around at high rates of speed, it is actually very likely to happen, especially with a distraction involved. However, people are "just not convinced that it's all that dangerous." as according to "*Why We Can't Stop Te-xting and Driving*" by *Steve Casner* who then further explains that "The first time we have... an urgent text or email to answer while driving, we give it a shot and see how it goes... we think that if something unusual happens right before our very eyes, we're going to notice it." However, that thought is not accurate, we are not likely to notice something happening because phones pull people in and completely engage them in whatever they are doing. In fact, in the passage "*Distracted Driving: Should Talking, Texting Be Banned*" by *Gilbert Cruz* states that, "only 2% of people are able to safely multitask while driving." and chances are, you are not in that 2%. By making laws against being on phones while driving, this overconfidence might be prevented because people worry more about getting caught by police than by actually wrecking their vehicles.

Some might say that the laws won't prevent people from being on their phones and while that is true, there is still some benefit to it. Of course, police cannot catch everyone, but that fear will still be at the back of the driver's mind, combined with the fear of getting into a crash, is a potent formula to prevent them from picking up the little square device lying in their passenger seat. Additionally, if they do get in to a crash because of the phone, they will be more severely punished, which is worrisome to the more reckless drivers out there. Finally, we will never know if we don't try and then record the results, the worst that could happen is that there will be no change in the statistics of distracted drivers causing crashes.

In conclusion, laws against cell phone use while driving will reduce the number of distracted driving cases because phones are incredibly distracting and people are just generally overconfident in their driving abilities. Picture this: a cop pulls over a woman because she was texting on her phone, the police sirens caught her attention just in time to stop her from swerving over into oncoming traffic where there would have for sure been a crash. That makes one less person who will be on their phone as she will fear getting caught or getting into a crash even more.

**Anchor Annotation, Paper 13**  
**Score Point 3,3,3,3,3**

**Clarity/Coherence:** The writer introduces and maintains a precise claim about distracted driving laws (*Laws against cell phone use while driving will reduce the number of distracted driving cases because phones are very distracting and people are overly confident about using them while driving*). **Score Point 3.**

**Counterclaims:** The writer acknowledges and refutes opposing claims in the third body paragraph, with insight and clarification. **Score Point 3.**

**Support:** Claims are developed with logical reasoning and relevant evidence (*People are very cocky, we are overconfident and stuck in the mindset of "that won't happen to me", but when it comes to moving a vehicle around at high rates of speed, it is actually very likely to happen, especially with a distraction involved. However, people are "just not convinced that it's all that dangerous."*). **Score Point 3.**

**Sourcing:** The response appropriately cites multiple sources and uses the information to support the claims. **Score Point 3.**

**Organization:** The response builds and maintains a clear structure to develop the argument. Claims, reasons, evidence, and counterclaims are logically sequenced. Ideas are grouped by paragraph and the response ends with a logical conclusion. **Score Point 3.**

**Language/Conventions:** The tone and style established are appropriately formal. Word choice is effective and appropriate. Misspellings and sentence formation errors, including comma splices, do not interfere with meaning (*Finally, we will never know if we don't try and then record the results, the worst that could happen is that there will be no change in the statistics of distracted drivers causing crashes*). **Score Point 3.**

Cell phones we use them daily and are part of our daily lives. We use them for talking, texting, and even using it for social media. We have the urge to be on our cell phones as much as possible and as soon as possible. It is at that point when we even try to use them as we are driving. As the use of cellphones while driving grows more and more so then the number of motor accidents that will occur. The need of state laws to be passed in order to prevent accidents and the use of cellphones while driving. Laws against cell phone use should be passed so that these laws will reduce the number of distracted driving cases. However many people would argue that these laws are useless and would not reduce the number of distracted drivers, but I would like to argue on the contrary that one cellphones are a huge distraction and not passing a law in order to prevent this is absurd. Two many states are passing laws so we see an motion across the nation in order to prevent accidents that involve a distracted driver. Three what other arguments may be brought up to refute the idea why that these laws will not reduce the number of distracted drivers on the road.

The use of a cellphone while driving is a huge distraction for many. From "Motor Vehicle: Distracted Driving" it goes on to state that, "There are three main types of distraction: Visual: Taking your eyes off the road; Manual: Taking your hands off the wheel; and Cognitive taking your mind off the driving." Three different types of distractions that play a role in the number of accidents caused by distracted drivers. When it comes to the use of cellphones while driving it would fall under all three categories. When you pick up your cellphone while driving you take your hands off the wheel. When you read the text message or read the notification that appears on your cell phone you are taking your eyes off the road. When you process what you have read or coming up with the a response, idea, or even opinion about what you have just read you are taking your mind off of driving or known as cognitive distraction. With this the risk of an accident occurring has just shot up. With laws being passed we have the opportunity to fix this situation and prevent any future accidents occurring. With this type of accidents about anything could go wrong you could injure yourself others or in worse case scenarios death. From "Motor Vehicle Safety: Distracted Driving" by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention it goes on to say the statistics of the number of Distracted driving injuries that occurred. In 2013 they reported that there were 424,000 Distracted driving injuries. When the average person realizes that the number is too much and should lower then comes the question what should we do about the situation at hand. The government now is playing a role in lowering the amount of Distracted Driving injuries by passing laws and legislation to reduce the number of distracted driving cases.

Many states are now passing laws in order to reduce the number of accidents that occur because of distracted drivers. These laws are becoming more and more stricter so that people would realize the issue at hand is far greater than we know for example from "Nation's Strictly Distracted Driver Law Bans Motorists from Even Holding Phones" By Harriet Sinclair it reads in the first paragraph, "Drivers in Washington state caught holding their phones, having a quick snack or applying makeup could face fines of up to \$234 under a new law that came into effect on Sunday." What this shows is that the governments in this state especially take the issue at hand very seriously. In order to reduce the number of distracted driving cases Washington decided to take drastic measure. This being a smart move people will now be 100% more concentrated at driving rather than the use of cell phones. When it comes to would you rather stop using your cellphone or pay \$234 the average person without thinking about it would say stop using a cell phone or overall be distracted from the road. Again Harriet Sinclair would write in paragraph 3, "Unlike in other states, the law bans drivers from holding their phones at all while driving-including at stop signs or in traffic jams. Currently, 44 states and Washington, D.C., ban texting behind the wheel while 14 states and D.C. ban the use of handheld phones while driving. What this means is that although there is a huge number of injuries that

involve a distracted driver states are trying to stop this by passing laws banning the use of a cell phone. It is important really to have laws set in place so that people obey these laws but now a bigger issue is at hand and that is enforcing these laws. The way we could enforce these laws is through more drastic measures and greater consequences for not obeying these laws. With this more drastic measure we should see the number of injuries as the result of a distracted injury to go down. The averson person should acknowledge the issue at hand.

What other people may refute the arguement that these laws will not reduce the number of distracted driving cases is they will come up with the arguement that they are more than capale of handling two tasks at once. So when they use their cellphone it is something that they are use to and they do not need laws to intervene. However, I would like to argue that it takes longer than expected to have your brain transition from the use of a cellphone to driving. According to Gilbert Cruz he would provide infromation from David Strayer it reads, "David Strayer, a physcology professor at the Univeristy of Utah, estimated that only 2% of people are able to safely multitask while driving." Also from "Why we Can't Stop texting and Driving by Steve Casner he would write, "Well when we put down our phone and reture our attention to the driving task, it can actually take almost a hald a minute for our brains to reorient and resume processing what our eyes are looking at once again. What these two pieces of evidence show is that one not many people can safely multitask and two it takes a full 30 seconds in order for drivers to reintort ourselves. Another argument a person may come up with is what abotu hands-free technology? Some might even argue that it is like someone siting next to you is it not? From Gilbert Cruz he would write that a series of 2007 simulator tests were conducted by Strayer. What his shows is that no hands-free technology has its dangerous side effects. They did a test with hands-free technology and a passenger. They were suppose to stop at a rest stop. People who had bypassed the rest stop failed because they were distracted, but the other drivers who had a passenger talking to them did not fail. Many people would ask why is that? The real reason why the drivers with a passenger did not bypass the rest stop is because they had an extra set of eyes or someone who could help them concentrate in their driving. So overall the use of some sort of cellphone is rather dangerous.

In conclusion we see that laws are being set in place to reduce the number of distracted drilling cases. With this they are being enforced and they are reducing the number of distracted drivers. Many fumilies have lost loved ones due to the fact of a distracted driver in order to preven many more deaths and many more injuries we should still keep in place the Laws set in by the government. Maybe even make them more drastic. This allows laws to be enforces so that we can reduce the overall number of distracted drilling cases, becasue the use of cell phone while driving serves nothing but a distraction.



**Anchor Annotation, Paper 14**

**Score Point 4,3,4,4,3**

**Clarity/Coherence:** The writer thoroughly introduces and maintains precise claims (*Laws against cell phone use should be passed so that these laws will reduce the nukber of distracted driving cases*) and clearly establishes the significance of claims in the essay that follows. **Score Point 4.**

**Counterclaims:** The writer acknowledges and refutes opposing claims with evidence from the sources, though some counterclaims remain vague (*However many people would argue that these laws are useless and would not reduce the number of distracted drivers . . .; What other people may refute the arguement that these laws will not reduce the number of distracted driving cases is they will come up with the arguement that they are more than capale of handling two tasks at once. . . .; Another argument a person may come up with is what abotu hands-free technology?*). **Score Point 3.**

**Support:** The writer fairly and thoroughly develops and supports claims with insightful reasoning and relevant evidence from the source materials that strengthen the argument. **Score Point 4.**

**Sourcing:** The writer accurately and skillfully uses evidence from multiple sources to support the claim and explore opposing claims. Evidence is consistently and thoroughly cited appropriately. **Score Point 4.**

**Organization:** The writer builds and maintains a sophisticated structure to develop the argument and consistently uses a variety of transitions. The conclusion solidifies the argument. **Score Point 4.**

**Language/Conventions:** The response establishes and maintains formal tone and style. Word choice is varied and effective. However, there are frequent errors in conventions, including spelling, grammar, usage, punctuation, capitalization, and sentence formation, that prevent the response from earning the top score point in this trait. **Score Point 3.**

Could you imagine getting a phone call from a family member who has just been in a car accident due to texting and driving? How would you feel? It's known that texting and driving is a significant issue across America today but the real question we should be asking ourselves is what can we do to prevent this issue? I think that laws against cell phone use while driving will reduce the number of distracted driving cases because people are more likely to follow rules if they know it will provide them a safer trip, creating a law will help make people realize what consequences distracted driving could cause not only for themselves but for others, and most vehicles today have bluetooth which allows for their phone to connect to the car for directions.

First off, making laws against cell phones has already helped according to "Driver Electronic Device Use in 2017," we see from the chart that handheld cell phone use is at a 3.3% decline from 2007 to 2017 which is more significant than it seems. I remember on the news a few years ago when cell phone laws were just becoming a

thing and handheld cellular devices were the most concerning issue. While it is clear there has been a decrease in handheld use, visible manipulation of handheld devices has actually seen an increase over the decade and visible headset cell phone use has remained steady. To see a total decrease, I think the laws need to be more specific. For teenagers I know when we hear no cell phone use as a law the first thing we think of is no phone in our hands, we don't even consider the rest. This could be a large reason why we are seeing these other numbers grow more problematic for the other two areas over time. The article, "Nation's Strictest Distracted Driver Law Bans Motorists From Even Holding Phones" states, "Washington State was the first state to pass a texting ban a decade ago, they are leading the way again with this strengthened law, which has the potential to be a game changer and serve as a model for other states," spokeswoman for the governors association Kara Macek told the news outlet. I think increasing the fine for each offense and taking the law in Washington to the next level by making sure that phones are not allowed to be used at any time will improve the distracted driving cases. We just need to get all 50 states on board with this idea.

Secondly, while some people are worried about their safety while driving, it is important that we open our eyes and realize texting and driving, calling and driving and distracted driving in general not only affect us but those around us. Some people will never care about other drivers and that's just the way it is however, I do believe there should be a required class about distracted driving for in order to receive a driver's license in all 50 states. A wise influence one expressed to me that education is the foundation of success no matter what it is relating to. What better way to promote safe driving than educating our new drivers to prevent more issues in the coming generations?

Finally, most vehicles from 2017-present are equipped with bluetooth. Bluetooth allows a phone to connect directly to the vehicle. With your phone connected directly to your vehicle, there is no reason you should need to touch it at any time while driving. I know my parents both used to use their phone for navigation but now that there is a law in place about cell phone use in Kentucky and their vehicles are able to connect to their phones, there is no reason that they need to look at them. If there were an emergency, they could make a phone call to 911 or whomever needs assistance through the smart screen in their automobile or the press of a button. Today's technology is serving us, even in vehicles.

Some may argue that "drivers ignore the warnings and continue to use their phones for a simple reason: they're just not convinced that it's all that dangerous" according to Steve Casner, author of "Why We Can't Stop Texting and Driving". Let me begin by sharing a story about the time I was affected by texting and driving. I'm a 17 year old female who has not had her drivers license for a year quite yet. I was on my way home from school, it was raining and I didn't think much of it so I reached for my phone to change the song. In the blink an eye, I was fighting the steering wheel for control, my heart was racing, my body shaking, and the only thought that ran through my mind was "this is it". I was swerving from one side of the road to the other and I couldn't do anything to stop it, there was a ditch on my right, a large drop off on my left, and a semi in front of me. I think a miracle happened that day and I am glad that experience opened my eyes and made me realize that one song change while driving could cost me my life and even others lives. This is why I think having a required class where people come in and share a story about how distracted driving impacted their lives will make an impact on future drivers and really convince them how dangerous the act can be.

In conclusion, laws against cell phone use while driving should reduce the number of distracted driving cases because people are more likely to follow laws if they exist, distracted driving not only affects you but others, and finally, most vehicles are intact with the technology that can help you become a safe driver by providing a screen or buttons that can do the same job as a phone without making you reach and look down at a tiny screen. So let me ask you this, the next time you hop behind the steering wheel, will you change the song?

**Anchor Annotation, Paper 15**

**Score Point 4,4,4,4,4,4**

**Clarity/Coherence:** The writer thoroughly introduces and maintains precise claims (*I think that laws against cell phone use while driving will reduce the number of distracted driving cases because people are more likely to follow rules if they know it will provide them a safer trip, creating a law will help make people realize what consequences distracted driving could cause not only for themselves but for others, and most vehicles today have bluetooth which allows for their phone to connect to the car for directions*) and thoroughly addresses all demands of the prompt. **Score Point 4.**

**Counterclaims:** The response skillfully acknowledges opposing claims and thoroughly refutes them with evidence, especially in the fourth body paragraph. **Score Point 4.**

**Support:** The writer fairly and thoroughly develops and supports claims with insightful reasoning and relevant evidence from the source materials that strengthen the argument (*I remember on the news a few years ago when cell phone laws were just becoming a thing and handheld cellular devices were the most concerning issue. While it is clear there has been a decrease in handheld use, visible manipulation of handheld devices has actually seen an increase over the decade and visible headset cell phone use has remained steady. To see a total decrease, I think the laws need to be more specific. For teenagers I know when we hear no cell phone use as a law the first thing we think of is no phone in our hands, we don't even consider the rest*). **Score Point 4.**

**Sourcing:** The writer accurately and skillfully uses at least two sources to support the claim and opposing claim. Evidence is consistently and thoroughly cited appropriately. **Score Point 4.**

**Organization:** The writer builds and maintains a sophisticated structure to develop the argument and consistently uses a variety of transitions. The conclusion solidifies the argument. **Score Point 4.**

**Language/Conventions:** The response establishes and maintains a sophisticated tone and style. Personal anecdotes are included, which include use of the pronoun "I." However, these are presented in a skillful way that supports the argument without significantly weakening formal tone. Word choice is varied and effective. There are a few minor errors in conventions that do not interfere with meaning. **Score Point 4.**

Cell phone use while driving has been a problem that has costed lives since the idea of mobile phones had first come to fruition in the 1990s. Since then, law-makers have worked to restrict and even ban the use of cell phones while driving motor vehicles. However, according to *Motor Vehicle Safety: Distracted Driving* the amount of distracted driving injuries has still been increasing in the ten thousands year after year. Why is this? The answer is simple: Laws against cell phone use while driving will not reduce the number of distracted driving cases.

The first problem is that people simply do not think that they are bad drivers when they use their phones. According to *Driver Electronic Device Use in 2017*, over the past 10 years about 4.9% of drivers use their handheld cell phones while driving. While studies from *Distracted Driving: Should Talking, Texting Be Banned?* prove that "only 2% of people are able to safely multitask while driving" the vast majority of the 4.9% of people who use their phones while driving will claim that they are proficient at multitasking, or that they will be fine because they've done it for years. They would not easily give up their phone use, and even fight to keep it. Restricting phone use would not stop them in any way. *Why We Can't Stop Texting and Driving* says it well in this quote: "our common sense notions don't reflect how deeply entrenched we get when we're engaged in something interesting."

Even if we did develop the restrictive phone use laws, the laws in question would have to be so strict that no one could even have a phone in their car. When an experiment was conducted with a group of people with only a hands-free phone for navigation and a group with an actual person to help with navigation from *Distracted Driving: Should Talking, Texting Be Banned?*, "the drivers taking on a hands-free phone failed, bypassing the rest area the test had called for them to stop at." The hands-free phone was worse than not having a phone at all, and it still distracted the driver. According to the same article, Stayer's findings, who has been studying the effect of cell phone use while driving on the brain, "show that most drivers tend to stare straight ahead while using a cell phone and are less influenced by peripheral vision." A hands-free phone would distract people just as much as not physically using the phone, so the laws related to restricting phone usage would have to ban phone use completely with no sort of leniencies.

Then, if we did ban the use of phones, people would still have different ways of being distracted while driving. *Motor Vehicle Safety: Distracted Driving* lists eating while driving and navigation devices as a couple of different distractions that may not involve cell phones. These are things that most people do in their every day lives while in their motor vehicles, so are we going to be as strict with banning those as well? Cars can even come with their own navigation systems built in with a screen on the dash board. Even with data it is obvious in *Driver Electronic Device Use in 2017*. When handheld cell phone use went down 1% in 2013, visible manipulation of handheld devices versely went up 1% in the same year and continued to increase while the former decreased in coming years . We cannot avoid distraction while driving, and restricting phone usage will not help in this fashion.

Some will say there are already laws in place that are intended to restrict drivers from even holding their phones. However, the laws described from *Nation's Strictest Distracted Driver Law Bans Motorists From*

*Even Holding Phones* "[make] allowances for the minimal use of a finger to activate, deactivate or initiate a function of the device." According to *Motor Vehicle Safety: Distracted Driving*, "When you send or read a text message, you take your eyes off the road for about 5 seconds, long enough to cover the length of a football field while driving at 55mph." That is roughly the amount of time it takes to initiate a function on a device, so the risk would be just as prominent leaving this little bit of space of error as it would be not having a law restricting phone use at all. Not only that, according to *Why We Cant Stop Texting and Driving* "... when we put down our phones and return our attention to the driving task, it can actually take almost half a minute for our brains to reorient and resume processing what our eyes are looking at once again." So not only would we be completely distracted from the road for the length of the size of a football field, imagine how dangerous it would be to be partially distracted for the many football fields half a minute would fill. In order for this law to work, there can be no loopholes or minor discrepancies. All phones would have to be banned from motor vehicle use, and as we already know, it would be impossible to convince the distracted masses to keep their phones from their cars for good.

In closing, having restrictive laws on phone usage in motor vehicles would prove to be pointless overall. People will still find ways to use them even if they were to be fined or jailed. Phone usage is so ingrained into every day life that we are as addicted to it as someone would be addicted to drugs. Any sort of usage would cause a dangerous amount of distraction for the driver, so it would have to be banned completely, but even then people would still ignore the ban or even find other ways to distract themselves from the boredom of driving. Driving is a natural risk that all people take in their day-to-day lives, and distraction is a part which we cannot avoid as imperfect human beings. The best we can do is plan what we will do when an accident does happen from a distracted driver.

#### **Anchor Annotation, Paper 16**

**Score Point 4,4,4,4,4**

**Clarity/Coherence:** The writer thoroughly introduces and maintains precise claims (*The answer is simple: Laws against cell phone use while driving will not reduce the number of distracted driving cases*) and thoroughly addresses all demands of the prompt. **Score Point 4.**

**Counterclaims:** The response skillfully acknowledges opposing claims and thoroughly refutes them with evidence in the third body paragraph. **Score Point 4.**

**Support:** The writer fairly and thoroughly develops and supports claims with insightful reasoning and relevant evidence that strengthens the argument. **Score Point 4.**

**Sourcing:** The writer accurately and skillfully uses at least two sources to support the claim and opposing claim. Evidence is consistently and thoroughly cited appropriately. **Score Point 4.**

**Organization:** The writer builds and maintains a sophisticated structure to develop the argument. The introduction is thoughtful, and the conclusion solidifies the argument. **Score Point 4.**

**Language/Conventions:** The writer consistently establishes and maintains a sophisticated tone and style. Word choice is varied and effective. Control of conventions is skillful. **Score Point 4.**





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