Kentucky Occupational Skills Standards Assessment
KOSSA Scenario Benchmark Papers
Released 2008

Kentucky Department of Education
Division of Career and Technical Education

Introduction

The Kentucky Occupational Skill Standards Scenario Assessment assesses students' content and technical understanding of their program area. This type of writing assessment asks students to demonstrate their learning and accomplishment in their skill area. This type of writing assessment is different from other forms of writing assessed in Kentucky (e.g., writing for publication [portfolio writing] and on-demand writing). Writing for the KOSSA scenarios is more comparable to open-response assessment than any other type of writing that is formally assessed in Kentucky.

Background

During 2007-2008, Kentucky career and technical education teachers representing different program areas met with CTE consultants at the Kentucky Department of Education to benchmark student samples of skill standards scenarios at each level of KOSSA performance (4, 3, 2, 1). During the benchmarking process, CTE consultants and CTE teachers reviewed different prompts from past years of KOSSA and selected student scenario responses from the chosen program area prompts to determine a "benchmark" or model example, for each of the score points possible. A benchmark identifies a model response for a score point

For example, CTE teachers reviewed all of the student samples that scored "4" during the skill standard assessment to determine the best example or examples of responses that demonstrate the expectations of the prompt for that score point. When selected, that "4" benchmark becomes the standard by which other responses are scored. Responses that demonstrate the expectations similar to the "4," should score a "4" during the skill standard assessment. Likewise, teachers may use these benchmarks during instruction to help students improve so that they may perform better during the actual assessment. The process was repeated for all four score points.

It is the hope of the Kentucky Department of Education, the Division of Career and Technical Education, and the benchmark selection committee that these samples will provide CTE teachers resources to encourage even greater student achievement in the skill standards program areas.

Purpose of this document

The benchmarks selected for each score point and for each program area are intended to answer these questions:

- How are the prompts organized (so teachers may use them as a model for their own)?
- What are the standards by which student responses are scored?
- What do the responses look like at each of the score points?

- How can teachers help students improve their responses to better communicate their understanding of the content?
- How is this type of writing important to help scaffold instruction toward other important kinds of writing? (e.g., writing for publication)

Contents of this document

For each program area represented, teachers will find:

- Rubric for each scenario
- An unannotated copy of each benchmark
- An annotated copy of each benchmark
- A rationale for the score of the benchmark
- Instructional strategies to utilize when using the benchmarks for instruction (included on the rationale page)

How to use this document

Because the prompts for the different program areas identify specific expectations for student performance (4, 3, 2, 1) benchmarks are used to exemplify the standard for each of the scoring points.

By modeling the structure and organization of the prompts and scoring criteria, teachers may develop their own from their units of study. By using the benchmarks as instructional samples, teachers may better understand the expectations of the assessment to promote learning within their classrooms. This benchmark set will show teachers sample prompts for the different program areas and sample responses to use with students.

After asking students to write to a prompt, teachers may analyze their students' responses at the different score points to measure student learning during class and to gauge where their students may perform during the actual assessment.

It is important that teachers understand that the responses generated during the Skill Standards assessment is writing to demonstrate learning and it NOT the same as writing for publication (portfolio writing). These types of writing have different purpose. However, they are connected. Teachers should recognize how this type of writing may be scaffolded to help students eventually write for publication.

KOSSA Scenario Benchmark Paper
Programs' Selection Committee

Thank you to the following Educators who made the Benchmark Paper project a reality.

Allied Health
Tammy Geary, Oldham County Career and Technical Center
Ellen Osborn, Scott County High School

Child Development
Marilyn Bailey, Barren County High School
Kimberlea Embry, Butler County High School
Melanie Franks, East Carter High School
Debbie Isaacs, Campbell County High School
April Roberts, Western Hills High School
Stacy Skaggs, Green County High School

Culinary Arts
CheyAnne Fant, Barren County High School
BonnieTurner, Hart county High School
Sandy Johnson, Bryan Station High School
Veronica Carmical, Whitley County High School

Financial Services
Janie Proffitt, Henderson County High School
Aimee Wilson, Western Hills High School
Janie Pennington, Elizabethtown High School

Horticulture
Christi Hack- Jessamine County
Regina Fritsch- Scott County
Camille Rice- Wolfe County

Live Stock
Kenny Brammell, East Carter High School
Doug Wilson, Jackson County High School
Donna Remington, Washington County High School

Marketing
David Silver, Madison Central High School
Patty Evans, Taylor County High School
Jane Harris, Retired Teacher, Hopkins County Central High School

SCENARIO A

STANDARDS

AA004 Use correct spelling, grammar and punctuation.
AA005 Write with accuracy, brevity, and clarity.
ED001 Organize materials with a logical flow.
AC002 Compare the anatomical parts and distinguishing characteristics of plants and animals.
OI001 Utilize appropriate production techniques for livestock (beef cattle, dairy cattle, swine, horses, sheep, poultry, specialty animals).
OL003 Use appropriate agricultural terminology.

SCENARIO

Working beef cattle has always been the most dangerous part of cattle management. Due to the animal's size and strength, the operator must be very careful when working in close proximity to cattle. This is especially necessary when giving cattle shots that require a person to be in very close proximity with the animal.

TASK

A. Identify and evaluate 3 cattle handling facilities or equipment that are essential for the safety of the cattle and technician.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

You must score a 3 or 4 on the scenario in order to pass this portion of the assessment.

SCORING RUBRIC

4

- Identifies 3 cattle handling facilities or equipment
- Thoroughly evaluates each facility or equipment identified
- Well organized and communicates effectively
- Few grammatical and spelling errors, but they do not distract the reader

3

- Identifies 2 cattle handling facilities or equipment
- Adequately evaluates each facility or equipment identified
- Mostly well organized and communicates effectively
- Some grammatical and spelling errors, but they do not distract the reader

2

- Identifies 1 cattle handling facilities or equipment
- Limited evaluation of each facility or equipment identified
- Some organization and some parts are communicated effectively
- Some grammatical and spelling errors that distract the reader

1

- Identifies 1 cattle handling facilities or equipment
- Little or no evaluation of each facility or equipment identified
- Limited organization and limited effective communication
- Many grammatical and spelling errors that distract the reader

KENTUCKY OCCUPATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS ASSESSMENT
SCENARIO RESPONSE SHEET

STATE STUDENT ID# _____

ASSESSMENT NAME Production Livestock

Scenario A

*3 cattle Handling facilities/equipment

1. Head gate
2. Chute
3. Corral

1. The head gate is one of the most important pieces of equipment that a cattle farmer must have. Cattle can kick in any direction they want to at any time, that's why the head gate comes in handy. When a farmer is worming or giving shoots to his/her cattle, they need something to protect them from the cattles powerful legs. Every cattle gate has two strong metal sides, an opening at the back and a gate like feature on the front. After the animal walks into the head gate, and gets to the front, the gate closes around their neck (this doesn't hart the animal). The animal is secure, and wont go anywhere. With this, the animal is safe and so is the farmer.

2. The chute is the part of gates or fence that leads from the corral into the head gate. The chute is usually two long straight rows of gates, with the same width between them as the headgate. As the animal leaves the corral, they are filed one by one into the chute and then to the head gate. The chute keeps the animal from moving too much in many directions, their legs away from the farmer, and the farmer safe. All in all it allows the process from the corral to the head gate smoother.

3. The Corral is the first part of the operation. It is

where the cattle are first brought into the process of going into the headgate. The corral is an open space that is in the shape of a circle. This open area is a little dangerous to the technician, but it is still safer than a wide open field. The cattle will more than likely go into the chute after they see one cattle go into it. The cattle are looking for a way out and that is their opening. The corral keeps the animal safe by not threating it. The corral keeps the technician safe by giving both the animal room and them a way to get away from the animal if the need arises. The corral is usually made from strong metal gates or fences, which allows the farmer to climb out easily if they need to.

The headgate, the chute, and the corral all keep both the animal and the technician/farmer safe. My family uses this very operation on our cattle farm, and I can tell you it has saved me many times. This operation can save an animal from kicking you or hurting itself in the process.

KENTUCKY OCCUPATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS ASSESSMENT
SCENARIO RESPONSE SHEET

Part of promt ask evaluation might want to think more about what this looks like.

STATE STUDENT ID# _____

ASSESSMENT NAME Production Livestock

Scenario A

*3 cattle Handling facilities/equipment

1. Head gate
2. Chute
3. Corral

Circled parts are evaluative statements

Graphic ortganizer provides organization for reader.

Obvious numbered answers (bulletted) - Id'd 3 facilities/Equipment

1. The head gate is one of the most important pieces of equipment that a cattle farmer must have. Cattle can kick in any direction they want to at any time, that's why the head gate comes in handy. When a farmer is worming or giving shoots to his/her cattle, they need something to protect them from the cattles powerful legs. Every cattle gate has two strong metal sides, an opening at the back and a gate like feature on the front. After the animal walks into the head gate, and gets to the front, the gate closes around their neck (this doesn't hart the animal). The animal is secure, and wont go anywhere. With this, the animal is safe and so is the farmer.

2. The chute is the part of gates or fence that leads from the corral into the head gate. The chute is usually two long straight rows of gates, with the same width between them as the headgate. As the animal leaves the corral, they are filed one by one into the chute and then to the head gate. The chute keeps the animal from moving too much in many directions, their legs away from the farmer, and the farmer safe. All in all it allows the process from the corral to the head gate smoother.

3. The Corral is the first part of the operation. It is

Rational for each piece of equipment is stated with specific details.

Grammatical error does not detract from piece

Evaluation statement

well organized throughout

KENTUCKY OCCUPATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS ASSESSMENT
SCENARIO RESPONSE SHEET

where the cattle are first brought into the process of going into the head gate. The corral is an open space that is in the shape of a circle. This open area is a little dangerous to the technician, but it is still safer than a wide open field. The cattle will more than likely go into the chute after they see one cattle go into it. The cattle are looking for a way out and that is their opening. The corral keeps the animal safe by not threating it. The corral keeps the technician safe by giving both the animal room and them a way to get away from the animal if the need arises. The corral is usually made from strong metal gates or fences, which allows the farmer to climb out easily if they need to.

The headgate, the chute, and the corral all keep both the animal and the technician/farmer safe. My family uses this very operation on our cattle farm, and I can tell you it has saved me many times. This operation can save an animal from kicking you or hurting itself in the process.

Conclusion ties response together.

Shows personal experence
Safety for cattle and technician as stated in scenario is addressed.

Not part of rubric instead organization of bulleted items flows smoothly.

103279

KENTUCKY OCCUPATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS ASSESSMENT
SCENARIO RESPONSE SHEET

STATE STUDENT ID# _____

ASSESSMENT NAME Production Livestock (Scenario A)

A. 1. Head Catcher with squeeze chute.
2. Catch Pen
3. Tub

To work cattle a farmer must have the right facilities and a good setup to do that. One important piece of equipment to use is a head catcher. A head catch is the object that holds the cattle in place, and holds them still so the farmer can give them the shots. A good head catch needs to have a squeeze chute mounted on it. The squeeze chute along with the head catcher can let a farmer do anything to a cow. While the head catcher holds the cow from moving foward or backwards, the squeeze chute does exactly what its called. It squeezes the cow so that the cows can't fall, and makes the cow stand still when the farmer is giving her the shots. The chute has slotted gates on it that fold up and down for easy access to anywhere on a cow.

The second object needed to work cattle is a catch pen. A catch pen allows the farmer to easily hold the cattle in a tight and sturdy place so that the cattle won't have room to walk around and get nervous. One factor to keep in mind when setting up a catch pen is the height. Most farmers would prefer a pen that is 6 to 6½ feet tall so that if the cows trys to jump out, they wouldn't be able to jump over a gate that tall. Arrange the pen, where gates can be opened easily because when working cattle a farmer has to be fast and quick so it will be safer for them and the cattle.

The third piece of equipment that I prefer when working cattle is a tub. A tub is another set of gates that connects to the catch pen and keeps the cattle moving quickly through the head catcher. The tub is

KENTUCKY OCCUPATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS ASSESSMENT
SCENARIO RESPONSE SHEET

a half circle that has a gate swinging from the middle and keeps the cattle from trying to go back into the regular catch pen. Once a farmer has their cattle caught in the tub, theres no problem. The tub that I have can hold about 10 - 15 cows at once. A farmer is suppose to fill the tub up, then start pushing the gate around. The gate will keep pushing the cows through the head catcher as fast as one can work it. Although some people don't have thir setup it is still a very good piece of equipment to have and makes it a lot easier on the farmer if they have it. Like the catch pen, the tub needs to be tall in height as well. Most tubs that are made, are built heavier and taller than the pen because, by the time the cattle reach that point, they are really nervous and will try anything to get out.

These are just a few pieces of equipment needed to work cattle but they are 3 of the most important needed when working cattle.

099000

KENTUCKY OCCUPATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS ASSESSMENT
SCENARIO RESPONSE SHEET

ANarrative example

STATE STUDENT ID#

ASSESSMENT NAME Production Livestock (Scenario A)

A. 1. Head Catcher with squeeze chute.
2. Catch Pen
3. Tub

Graphic organizer provides organization for reader

Transitional Phrasing

Specific detail shows personal experience

To work cattle a farmer must have the right facilities and a good setup to do that. One important piece of equipment to use is a head catcher. A head catch is the object that holds the cattle in place, and holds them still so the farmer can give them the shots. A good [redacted] needs to have a [redacted] mounted on it. The [redacted] along with the head catcher can let a farmer do anything to a cow. While the head catcher holds the cow from moving foward or backwards, the squeeze chute does exactly what its called. It squeezes the cow so that the cows can't fall, and makes the cow stand still when the farmer is giving her the shots. The chute has slotted gates on it that fold up and down for easy access to anywhere on a cow.

The second object needed to work cattle is a [redacted] A catch pen allows the farmer to easily hold the cattle in a tight and sturdy place so that the cattle won't have room to walk around and get nervous. One factor to keep in mind when setting up a catch pen is the height. Most farmers would prefer a pen that is 6 to 6½ feet tall so that if the cows trys to jump out, they wouldn't be able to jump over a gate that tall. Arrange the pen, where gates can be opened easily because when working cattle a farmer has to be fast and quick so it will be safer for them and the cattle.

Specific detail shows personal experience.

The third piece of equipment that I prefer when working cattle is a tub. A [redacted] is another set of gates that connects to the catch pen and keeps the cattle moving quickly through the head catcher. The tub is

no grammatical and spelling errors

KENTUCKY OCCUPATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS ASSESSMENT
SCENARIO RESPONSE SHEET

Specific detail shows personal experience

a half circle that has a gate swinging from the middle and keeps the cattle from frying to go back into the regular catch pen. Once a farmer has their cattle caught in the tub, theres no problem. The tub that I have can hold about 10 - 15 cows at once. A farmer is suppose to fill the tub up, then start pushing the gate around. The gate will keep pushing the cows through the head catcher as fast as one can work it. Although some people don't have thir setup it is still a very good piece of equipment to have and makes it a lot easier on the farmer if they have it. Like the catch pen, the tub needs to be tall in height as well. Most tubs that are made, are built heavier and taller than the pen because, by the time the cattle reach that point, they are really nervous and will try anything to get out.

These are just a few pieces of equipment needed to work cattle but they are 3 of the most important needed when working cattle.

Safety for cattle and technician as stated in scenario is addressed.

Organization is evident throughout the piece

Conclusion ties response together but should be more detailed by each piece of listing equipment and mentioning saftey factors.

099000

KOSSA Benchmark Sample Discussion

Program Area: Production Livestock

Score Point _4_

Sample _Bulleted- Handling Facilities/Equipment- Narrative

Score Rationale

Provide teachers a discussion about why this piece scored what it scored. Include specific information from the rubric and from the student's response.

- Well organized using a graphic organizer
- Identified 3 cattle handling facilities/equipment and thoroughly discussed each, giving specific details.
- Personal experience indicated.
- Clear, efficient communication that did not deviate from scenario task.
- Few grammatical/spelling errors that distracted readers.

Teaching Points

Teachers may use this sample during instruction to:

- Include bullet points of how sample may be used by teachers during instruction

Use graphic organizer

3 cattle handling facilites/equipment

1. Headgate
2. Chute
3. Corral

Strong introduction with rationale

Strong conclusion with summarization

Answers should be easily identified with……

1. bulleted answers (a, b, c OR 1, 2, 3)
2. narration answers should use transitional words/phrases to identify choices (first, second, third, finally, next, additionally)

Statement from teacher/proctor to student

"read, follow instructions and do not deviate from the rubric"

3

-3

KENTUCKY OCCUPATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS ASSESSMENT
SCENARIO RESPONSE SHEET

STATE STUDENT ID# _____

ASSESSMENT NAME Scenario A

Working beef cattle can be a very dangerous part of managing your herd. But in order to keep your herd healthy vacinations, shots, and other procedures are vital.

In order to work your cattle safely without envoking harm upon yourself or others, cattle handling facilities are necessary. The most important piece of equipment needed to control a cow when performing a necessary procedure would be a headgate. The headgate controls to animals head. It restrains it from moving about and allows you to more easily give shots and vacinations. Withou t a headgate the ability to operate cattle is slim to none. the headgate is necesity.

Next, it is best to have a chute directly behind the head-gate that directs the cow where to go and provides the farmer protection from the body of the animal. Most chutes allow you to control the animal in almost any manor you desire. It provides direction for the animal and still access for the farmer to operate how they feel is necessary.

Finally, it is also wise to have a cattle coral that allows 4 to 5 animals to be controled in one area that directly connects to the chute with the headgate. This allows easy access to speed up the process if you are vacinating a whole herd. this also keeps the animals in a controled area while you tend to the animal in the headgate. The coral provides safety and convience

KENTUCKY OCCUPATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS ASSESSMENT
SCENARIO RESPONSE SHEET

for the farmer.

On our family farm we have all 3 sugested cattle management equipments. The cattle handling facilities we have keep us from being harmed and reduce the chance of an animal hurting itself.

In todays farming industry there is equipment avalible to keep you safe. Why not take advantage of the safe equipment out there. It could save a life!

101393

3

KENTUCKY OCCUPATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS ASSESSMENT
SCENARIO RESPONSE SHEET

Narrative example

r-3

Introduction gives a genuine reason for using safety equipment.

Transition

STATE STUDENT ID# _____

ASSESSMENT NAME Scenario A

Working beef cattle can be a very dangerous part of managing your herd. But in order to keep your herd healthy vacinations, shots, and other procedures are vital.

Sentence Structure

SP

In order to work your cattle safely without envoking harm upon yourself or others, cattle handling facilities are necessary. The most important piece of equipment needed to control a cow when performing a necessary procedure would be a headgate. The headgate controls to animals head. It restrains it from moving about and allows you to more easily give shots and vacinations. Withou t a headgate the ability to operate cattle is slim to none. the headgate is necesity.

Inval Statement

SP gramm

Next, it is best to have a chute directly behind the head-gate that directs the cow where to go and provides the farmer protection from the body of the animal. Most chutes allow you to control the animal in almost any manor you desire. It provides direction for the animal and still access for the farmer to operate how they feel is necessary.

Finally, it is also wise to have a cattle coral that allows 4 to 5 animals to be controled in one area that directly connects to the chute with the headgate. This allows easy access to speed up the process if you are vacinating a whole herd. this also keeps the animals in a controled area while you tend to the animal in the headgate. The coral provides safety and convience

SP

SP

KENTUCKY OCCUPATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS ASSESSMENT
SCENARIO RESPONSE SHEET

Personal experience lends authenticity

SP

for the farmer.

On our family farm we have all 3 sugested cattle management equipments. The cattle handling facilities we have keep us from being harmed and reduce the chance of an animal hurting itself.

In todays farming industry there is equipment avalible to keep you safe. Why not take advantage of the safe equipment out there. It could save a life!

SP

strong conclusion ties response together puts responsibilty on producer.

Some Spelling and grammatical errors but does not distract the reader.

Piece is organized with adequate desription but lacks specific details.

Some eval equipment/facultes

101393

KENTUCKY OCCUPATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS ASSESSMENT
SCENARIO RESPONSE SHEET

STATE STUDENT ID# _____

ASSESSMENT NAME Scenario A Production Livestock

Due to cattle's size and strength, it is imperative to take caution while working with them. Being in close proximity presents many problems for operators, but there are ways to reduce these risks. The handling facilities and equipment you use have a huge impact on your safety.

(1) A very basic, but essential, piece of equipment needed for working cattle is a head chute. Head chutes are effective in restraining the animal into a tight area in order to vaccinate them. Cattle are run up through a small alley that connects to a chute. Once the animal pushes through the chute, the bars close around its neck, restraining it. This ensures that the animal cannot charge or harm you while being worked with.

(2) Herding up cattle before they are worked with can also be a dangerous task. An operator needs to have various fenced off areas in a work

place to seperate different herds of cattle, and to help keep the operator out of harm's way while driving cattle. Gates need to link one area to anothe for easy movement, and fences need to be constantly repaired and maintained so cattle do not escape to other areas.

(3) Safety is not only essential for the operator, but also for the cattle. The equipment you use to vaccinate and work with cattle must be in top condition. Syringes must be clean and disinfected to prevent the spread of diseases in the herd, and medicine must be in date and include labels to ensure the right dose is given. Without proper vaccination equipment, an operator can easily bring harm to his own herd.

The facilities and equipment you use to work cattle can be the determining difference between healthy livestock and a poor herd. Not only does it affect the well-being of your herd, but also your own safety. That is why caution must always be taken with catt

KENTUCKY OCCUPATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS ASSESSMENT
SCENARIO RESPONSE SHEET

SP

place to seperate different herds of cattle, and to help keep the operator out of harm's way while driving cattle. Gates need to link one area to anothe for easy movement, and fences need to be constantly repaired and maintained so cattle do not escape to other areas.

(3) Safety is not only essential for the operator, but also for the cattle. The equipment you use to vaccinate and work with cattle must be in top condition. Syringes must be clean and disinfected to prevent the spread of diseases in the herd, and medicine must be in date and include labels to ensure the right dose is given. Without proper vaccination equipment, an operator can easily bring harm to his own herd.

Overall description was adequate but specific detail was lacking.

There are stronger evaluative statements here than other responces so far

The facilities and equipment you use to work cattle can be the determining difference between healthy livestock and a poor herd. Not only does it affect the well-being of your herd, but also your own safety. That is why caution must always be taken with catt

Choice of syringe was accepted because cattle shots were mentioned in the scenario

104103

Strong conclusion that tie response together

3

?

KENTUCKY OCCUPATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS ASSESSMENT
SCENARIO RESPONSE SHEET

Bulleted example

STATE STUDENT ID# _____

ASSESSMENT NAME Scenario A Production Livestock

Strong opening Statement to provide a rationale for using safty equipment

Due to cattle's size and strength, it is imperative to take caution while working with them. Being in close proximity presents many problems for operators, but there are ways to reduce these risks. The handling facilities and equipment you use have a huge impact on your safety.

(1) A very basic, but essential, piece of equipment needed for working cattle is a head chute. Head chutes are effective in restraining the animal into a tight area in order to vaccinate them. Cattle are run up through a small alloy that connects to a chute. Once the animal pushes through the chute, the bars close around its neck, restraining it. This ensures that the animal cannot charge or harm you while being worked with.

Eval Statements

(2) Herding up cattle before they are worked with can also be a dangerous task. An operator needs to have various fenced off areas in a work

1 Grammatical error-left out word

? not sure what's left out

KOSSA Benchmark Sample Discussion

Program Area: Production Livestock

Score Point _3_

Sample _Bulleted- Handling Facilities/Equipment- Narrative

Score Rationale

Provide teachers a discussion about why this piece scored what it scored. Include specific information from the rubric and from the student's response.

- Did discuss three facilites/equipment
- Information about and evaluation of facilities/equipment was adequate but not thorough enough to be a 4
- Organization was adequate but not exemplary
- Some grammatical/spelling errors were noted but this factor alone did not prevent this response from being a 4

Teaching Points

Teachers may use this sample during instruction to:

- Include bullet points of how sample may be used by teachers during instruction

Use graphic organizer

3 cattle handling facilites/equipment

1. Headgate
2. Chute
3. Corral

Strong introduction with rationale

Strong conclusion with summarization

Answers should be easily identified with……

1. bulleted answers (a, b, c OR 1, 2, 3)
2. narration answers should use transitional words/phrases to identify choices (first, second, third, finally, next, additionally)

Statement from teacher/proctor to student

"read, follow instructions and do not deviate from the rubric"

KENTUCKY OCCUPATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS ASSESSMENT
SCENARIO RESPONSE SHEET

2

STATE STUDENT ID# 4

ASSESSMENT NAME Production Livestock Assessment A.

Working with beef cattle can be very dangerous. It is always best to have the correct facilities when handling cattle.

Three major facilities that you should make certian you have are ~~sturdy gates and corral gates, head chutes,~~ and a ~~alley leading~~ to the chutes.

These three facilities are essential to a person because it makes it easier for someone to move, and work cattle. ~~Gates~~ are excellent to have because it allows you to work cattle more efeciantly and helps lead the cattle to where they need to be.

~~Head chutes~~ are used to capture the cattle so that a human can safely give cattle shots, be wormed, give identification tags or numbers, and clean cattle. Cattle will not just go into a head chute with out being pushed so temperary gates or stationary gates are good to have leading to the shute. This can allow a person to be outside of the pin with the cattle. It also decreases the chance of getting injured.

There are manly more suggestive facilities that you can use, but gates, chutes, and alleys are three of the top facilities you can use to prevent getting hurt by cattle.

KENTUCKY OCCUPATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS ASSESSMENT
SCENARIO RESPONSE SHEET

2

Introduction weak- in this kind of responce the who is probably adequate because it answers the question & provide focus.

Listed as a Major choice but no discussion of use

STATE STUDENT ID#

ASSESSMENT NAME Production Livestock Assessment A.

Working with beef cattle can be very dangerous. It is always best to have the correct facilities when handling cattle.

Three major facilities that you should make certian you have are ~~sturdy gates and corral gates, head chutes,~~ and a ~~alley leading~~ to the chutes.

These three facilities are essential to a person because it makes it easier for someone to move, and work cattle. ~~Gates~~ are excellent to have because it allows you to work cattle more efeciantly and helps lead the cattle to where they need to be.

SP

Poor choice without discription

~~Head chutes~~ are used to capture the cattle so that a human can safelly give cattle shots, be wormed, give identification tags or numbers, and clean cattle. Cattle will not just go into a head chute with out being pushed so temperary gates or stationary gates are good to have leading to the shute. This can allow a person to be outside of the pen with the cattle. It also decreases the chance of getting injured.

SP

SP

right euipment poor description

Grammatical

There are manly more suggetivl facilities that you can use, but gates, chutes, and alleys are three of the top facilities you can use to prevent getting hurt by cattle.

Choice of facilities weak with detailed information lacking Only 2 of 3 were evaluated and discussed.

Conclusion needs to be more summative as it relates to the body of the scenario. Lacks communication.

KOSSA Benchmark Sample Discussion

Program Area: Production Livestock

Score Point _2_

Sample _Bulleted- Handling Facilities/Equipment- Narrative

Score Rationale

Provide teachers a discussion about why this piece scored what it scored. Include specific information from the rubric and from the student's response.

- Response identified 3 facilities/equipment but only discussed 2 of the 3
- Weak choice of facilities/equipment
- Description of facilities/equipment were lacking in details
- Introduction was weak
- Conclusion needs to be more summative as it relates to the body of the scenario
- Spelling and grammatical errors were noted but did not prevent this piece from scoring a 3

Teaching Points

Teachers may use this sample during instruction to:

- Include bullet points of how sample may be used by teachers during instruction

Use graphic organizer

3 cattle handling facilites/equipment

1. Headgate
2. Chute
3. Corral

Strong introduction with rationale

Strong conclusion with summarization

Answers should be easily identified with……

1. bulleted answers (a, b, c OR 1, 2, 3)
2. narration answers should use transitional words/phrases to identify choices (first, second, third, finally, next, additionally)

Statement from teacher/proctor to student

"read, follow instructions and do not deviate from the rubric"

KENTUCKY OCCUPATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS ASSESSMENT
SCENARIO RESPONSE SHEET

STATE STUDENT ID# _____

ASSESSMENT NAME Production Livestock (1002) (Beef Cattle)

First of all handling beef cattle is a very hard and dangerous job so you want to make sure you have people who know what their doing to help you and you need to make sure that you check them out before hiring them. Secondly you must always have enough hands there to help you in case something goes wrong and you can't control it and you need help.

Third you need to be sure to have the right equiptment and the right tools that you need so you won't mess upon doing what needs to be done. So if you have a beef farm be sure to remember those three factorys because you never know when they might come in handy and always be careful and safe.

KENTUCKY OCCUPATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS ASSESSMENT
SCENARIO RESPONSE SHEET

STATE STUDENT ID# _____

ASSESSMENT NAME Production Livestock (1002) (Beef Cattle)

Transition

First of all handling beef cattle is a very hard and dangerous job so you want to make sure you have people who know what

Word Choice

their doing to help you and you need to make sure that you check them out before hiring them. Secondly you must always have enough hands there to help you in case something goes wrong and you can't control it and you need help.

Third you need to be sure to have the right equipment and the right tools that you need so you won't mess upon doing what needs to be done. So if you have a beef farm be sure to remember those three factorys because you never know when they might come in handy and always be careful and safe.

No intro

word Choice

No equipment identified

No evaluation of equipment

Lack of organization

Communication non-effective

Obvious Limited organizational skills - org skills are weak but there is some logic to it (First, Second, Third)