

Data Set #4

Type of response:	Source Dependent Response
Grade level:	10
Subject:	English Language Arts
Training set size:	1738
Final evaluation set size:	580
Average length of responses:	50 words
Scoring:	Score1, Score2
Final score:	Final score is score 1. Score 2 is for inter-rater reliability purposes.
Rubric range:	0-2

Reading Passage—Invasive Species Item

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One Man's Pet, Another's Invasive Species

BY JOEL ACHENBACH

BUSHNELL, Fla—RobRoy MacInnes is the man to see if you want to buy a crocodile. Or a scorpion, a rattlesnake, a boa constrictor. Got a hankering for a cobra? Just pony up \$600 and you can have one of the more lethal species.

"It is a very effective threat display," MacInnes, 49, says as a Pakistan black cobra, six feet long, hissing, hood spread, writhes in its enclosure and strikes again and again and again at the thin glass separating the creature from a visitor. "A snake like that, coining at you, you'd leave him alone."

Or simply die of fright.

MacInnes is co-owner of Glades Herp Farms, an empire of claws, spines, scales, fangs and darting tongues. The reptile trade, he's happy to report, is booming. The pet industry estimates that about 4.8 million households now contain at least one pet reptile, a number that has nearly doubled in a decade. Reptiles are increasingly popular in a crowded, urbanized nation. They don't need a yard. You don't have to take a lizard for a walk.

But biologists see the trade in nonnative creatures as a factor in the rising number of invasive species, such as the Burmese python, which is breeding up a storm in the Everglades, and the Nile monitor lizard, a toothy carnivore that can reach seven feet in length and has found a happy home along the canals of Cape Coral. Under a new state law, a customer must obtain a \$100 annual permit to buy a monitor lizard or some of the largest snakes—four species of pythons and the green anaconda. The animal must also be implanted with a microchip. That tag could help officials identify the animal if it turns up later in the wild.

MacInnes contends that the government overestimates the threat posed by invasive reptiles. He says he's being blocked by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service from importing some commercially attractive animals, such as Fiji island iguanas and radiated tortoises from Madagascar.

Even the term "invasive species" is unfair, he said. "They're 'introduced.' I think that 'invasive' is passing judgment."

Of the pythons, he said: "To me, it's a wonderful introduction. I think it's the best thing to happen to the Everglades in the last 200 years."

Biologists, however, say that invasive species, unchecked by natural predators, are major threats to biodiversity. Life on Earth has always moved around, but never so fast. Organisms evolve in niche environments. What happens when the natural barriers are removed? When anything can go anywhere?

Complications ensue.

Snakes Alive!

Skip Snow, a wildlife biologist for Everglades National Park, has helped drag hundreds of Burmese pythons out of the weeds, of roadways and even from under the hood of a tourist's car. He calls MacInnes's argument "ridiculous." The snakes, he says, are imperiling five endangered species in the Florida Keys, including the Key Largo wood rat, one specimen of which, tagged with a radio transmitter, was tracked all the way to the belly of a python. ...

No one knows how the snakes went native, but there's speculation that Hurricane Andrew, which obliterated thousands of homes, played a factor in a wholesale python jailbreak in 1992. Many invasive species undergo a lag before proliferating. What's certain is that, by 2002, pythons were seen in multiple locations in remote regions of the Everglades.

Then one morning in early 2003 a bunch of tourists on the park's Anhinga Trail, a reliable location for viewing wildlife, were startled to see an alligator with a python in its mouth. ...

Even more dramatic was what happened in the Everglades in 2005: A python swallowed an alligator and—there's not a delicate way to put it—exploded. The photograph ran around the world; it wasn't pretty, but you had to look.

This February, the U.S. Geological Survey reported that pythons in Asia inhabit climates that are similar to those in about a third of the continental United States. A USGS map showed potential python habitat stretching from California to Delaware and including much of the South. You could conceivably have pythons snacking their way right up the Potomac.

The map wasn't a prediction of where the snakes will actually spread, however. Media coverage of it was overly sensational, argues the map's co-author, Robert Reed.

"When was the last snake story that didn't get sensationalized?" he asked.

"Ecophobia is playing a role," said Jamie K. Reaser, a science and policy adviser to the Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council. "Mammals are warm and fuzzy. Birds tend to have quite a following. But animals such as lizards and snakes tend, at least in this culture, to be less well respected or supported."

...

The Experiment

What is happening in Florida illustrates a broader fact about life on Earth: We live in an age that favors generalists rather than specialists. A generalist is a raccoon, a python, a cockroach, a white-tailed deer. The ultimate generalist is, arguably, a human being, who with the assistance of technology can live anywhere from Florida to Antarctica to outer space. It's no accident that the species that have become most abundant are often those that do best in and around humans.

A specialist is China's panda, which eats almost nothing but bamboo, or Australia's koala bear, which eats eucalyptus leaves almost exclusively.

MacInnes is not without an environmental conscience.

"We're degrading the Earth at an alarming rate," he said. "Will man go extinct before we reach the point where we figure it out?"

He added: "What favors generalists is change. What favors specialists is stability. Right now, mankind has chosen to make Earth a rapidly changing place."

Down in the Everglades, Skip Snow would agree with that part of MacInnes's philosophy. We are all part of a vast experiment in the blending of organisms from around the world, he said.

"The thing about the experiment is, it's not planned, and there's no one in control," Snow added. "It's an experiment run amok."

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Reptile Habitat

To flourish here, pythons require climate conditions similar to those in their Asian homeland. About a third of the continental United States is potential habitat.



Prompt—Invasive Species Item

Explain the significance of the word “invasive” to the rest of the article. Support your response with information from the article.

Reading for Information Scoring and Rubric—Invasive Species Item

Readers independently and holistically score each student’s open-ended responses, using a three-point scale and basing the score on a student’s evidence of the dimension, demonstrating a critical stance. Grammar, spelling, and penmanship are not considered for scoring, but are important to the fluency and clarity of a response. Each score category contains a range of student responses that reflect the descriptions given below.

Demonstrating a Critical Stance

Score Point 2

The response demonstrates: a thoughtful and thorough examination of the text, uses information to move beyond the boundaries of the text possible consideration of how, why or for whom the text was written an ability to evaluate explicit and implicit information and/or makes insightful judgments about the text possible evaluation of the author’s craft, including literary devices and/or a projection of the implications raised

Score Point 1

The response demonstrates: sufficient, though limited, examination of the text, some attempt to use information to move beyond the boundaries of the text possible consideration of how, why, or for

whom the text was written some ability to evaluate explicit and implicit information and/or makes plausible judgments about the text possible evaluation of the author's craft, including literary devices and/or a projection of the implications raised

Score Point 0

The response demonstrates: a cursory examination of the text, does not move beyond the boundaries of the text little or no consideration of how, why, or for whom the text was written little or no ability to evaluate explicit and implicit information and/or makes superficial judgments about the text, the author's craft, including literary devices and/or a projection of the implications raised possible simplistic, unsupported, illogical, vague, and/or irrelevant information