

# GED Ready<sup>®</sup> Practice Test - Social Studies Performance Level Descriptors: Yellow Zone

## Yellow Zone: Too Close To Call

Scoring into the **Yellow Zone** on the GED Ready<sup>®</sup> practice test - Social Studies shows that a student may or may not have demonstrated the skills required to pass the GED<sup>®</sup> test - Social Studies.

Although the student's performance on the GED Ready<sup>®</sup> practice test shows his or her score is in a range where the student could sometimes pass the GED<sup>®</sup> test, the result only represents an indication of the student's preparedness and does not guarantee a positive result on the GED<sup>®</sup> test. Many students that score in this range ultimately do pass the GED<sup>®</sup> test - Social Studies on their first attempt. However, many students that score in this range need more preparation in this content area in order to pass the GED<sup>®</sup> test.

Students who score into this zone typically demonstrate basic proficiency with the following skills:

### Analyzing and Creating Text Features in a Social Studies Context

- Determine the details of what is explicitly stated in primary and secondary sources and make logical inferences or valid claims based on evidence at a basic level
- Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source document, corroborating or challenging conclusions with evidence at a basic level
- Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in context, including vocabulary that describes historical, political, social, geographic, and economic aspects of social studies, at a basic level
- Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a primary or secondary source document at a basic level

### Applying Social Studies Concepts to the Analysis and Construction of Arguments

- Cite or identify specific evidence to support inferences or analyses of primary and secondary sources, attending to the precise details of explanations or descriptions of a process, event, or concept, at a basic or inconsistent level
- Describe people, places, environments, processes, and events, and the connections between and among them, at a basic level
- Analyze cause-and-effect relationships and multiple causation, including action by individuals, natural and societal processes, and the influence of ideas, at a basic level

## Reasoning Quantitatively and Interpreting Data in Social Studies Contexts

- Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text at a basic level
- Analyze information presented in a variety of maps, graphic organizers, tables, and charts; and in a variety of visual sources such as artifacts, photographs, political cartoons at a basic level
- Translate quantitative information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g., table or chart); translate information expressed visually or mathematically into words at a basic level
- Interpret, use, and create graphs including proper labeling and/or predict trends within a reasonable limit, based on the data, at a basic level
- Represent data on two variables (dependent and independent) on a graph; analyze and communicate how the variables are related at a basic level
- Distinguish between correlation and causation, at a basic level
- Calculate the mean, median, mode, and range of a dataset at a basic level

Scoring into the **Green Zone** on the GED Ready® practice test - Social Studies indicates that the student is likely to pass the GED® test - Social Studies.

1) In order **to progress into the Green Zone**, the student should strengthen these skills:

- Determine the details of what is explicitly stated in primary and secondary sources and make logical inferences or valid claims based on evidence
- Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source document, corroborating or challenging conclusions with evidence
- Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in context, including vocabulary that describes historical, political, social, geographic, and economic aspects of social studies
- Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a primary or secondary source document
- Cite or identify specific evidence to support inferences or analyses of primary and secondary sources, attending to the precise details of explanations or descriptions of a process, event, or concept
- Describe people, places, environments, processes, and events, and the connections between and among them
- Analyze cause-and-effect relationships and multiple causation, including action by individuals, natural and societal processes, and the influence of ideas
- Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text
- Analyze information presented in a variety of maps, graphic organizers, tables, and charts; and in a variety of visual sources such as artifacts, photographs, political cartoons
- Translate quantitative information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g., table or chart); translate information expressed visually or mathematically into words
- Interpret, use, and create graphs including proper labeling. Predict trends within reasonable limits, based on data.
- Represent data on two variables (dependent and independent) on a graph; analyze and communicate how the variables are related

- Distinguish between correlation and causation
- Calculate the mean, median, mode, and range of a dataset

and

2) develop the following additional skills:

- Identify aspects of a historical document that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts)
- Compare treatments of the same social studies topic in various primary and secondary sources, noting discrepancies between and among the sources
- Identify the chronological structure of a historical narrative and sequence steps in a process
- Compare differing sets of ideas related to political, historical, economic, geographic, or societal contexts; evaluate the assumptions and implications inherent in differing positions
- Identify instances of bias or propagandizing
- Analyze how a historical context shapes an author's point of view