

SESSION ONE

FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York
REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

ENGLISH

Tuesday, January 22, 2008—1:15 to 4:15 p.m., only

E

SCORING KEY AND RATING GUIDE

Mechanics of Rating

Updated information regarding the rating of this examination may be posted on the New York State Education Department's web site during the rating period. Check this web site <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> and select the link "Examination Scoring Information" for any recently posted information regarding this examination. This site should be checked before the rating process for this examination begins and several times throughout the Regents examination period.

The following procedures are to be used for rating papers in the Comprehensive Examination in English. More detailed directions for the organization of the rating process and procedures for rating the examination are included in the *Information Booklet for Administering and Scoring the Comprehensive Examination in English*.

Scoring of Multiple-Choice Questions

Indicate by means of a check mark each incorrect or omitted answer to multiple-choice questions on the Session One answer sheet; do not place a check mark beside a correct answer. Use only red ink or red pencil. In the box provided under each part, record the number of questions the student answered correctly for that part. Transfer the number of correct answers for the Part A and Part B multiple-choice questions to the appropriate spaces in the box in the upper right corner of each student's **SESSION ONE** answer sheet.

Session One Correct Answers	
Part A	Part B
(1) 1	(7) 1
(2) 4	(8) 2
(3) 3	(9) 4
(4) 1	(10) 3
(5) 2	(11) 2
(6) 4	(12) 1
	(13) 3
	(14) 4
	(15) 2
	(16) 1

Rating of Essays

- (1) Follow your school's procedures for training for rating. This process should include:

Introduction to the task—

- Raters read the task and summarize its purpose, audience, and format
- Raters read passage(s) and plan own response to task
- Raters share response plans and summarize expectations for student responses

Introduction to the rubric and anchor papers—

- Trainer reviews rubric with reference to the task
- Trainer reviews procedures for assigning scores
- Trainer leads review of each anchor paper and commentary
(**Note:** Anchor papers are ordered from high to low within each score level.)

Practice scoring individually—

- Raters score a set of five papers individually
- Trainer records scores and leads discussion until raters feel confident enough to move on to actual scoring

- (2) When actual rating begins, each rater should record his or her individual rating for a student's essay on the rating sheet provided, *not* directly on the student's essay or answer sheet. Do *not* correct the student's work by making insertions or changes of any kind.
- (3) Each essay must be rated by at least two raters; a third rater will be necessary to resolve scores that differ by more than one point. The scoring coordinator will be responsible for coordinating the movement of papers, calculating a final score for each student's essay, and recording that information on the student's answer paper for Session One.

**SESSION ONE – PART A – SCORING RUBRIC
LISTENING AND WRITING FOR INFORMATION AND UNDERSTANDING**

QUALITY	Responses at this level: 6	Responses at this level: 5	Responses at this level: 4	Responses at this level: 3	Responses at this level: 2	Responses at this level: 1
Meaning: the extent to which the response exhibits sound understanding, interpretation, and analysis of the task and text(s)	-reveal an in-depth analysis of the text -make insightful connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task	-convey a thorough understanding of the text -make clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task	-convey a basic understanding of the text -make implicit connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task	-convey a basic understanding of the text -make few or superficial connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task	-convey a confused or inaccurate understanding of the text -allude to the text but make unclear or unwarranted connections to the assigned task	-provide minimal or no evidence of textual understanding -make no connections between information in the text and the assigned task
Development: the extent to which ideas are elaborated using specific and relevant evidence from the text(s)	-develop ideas clearly and fully, making effective use of a wide range of relevant and specific details from the text	-develop ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the text	-develop some ideas more fully than others, using specific and relevant details from the text	-develop ideas briefly, using some details from the text	-are incomplete or largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the text are vague, irrelevant, repetitive, or unjustified	-are minimal, with no evidence of development
Organization: the extent to which the response exhibits direction, shape, and coherence	-maintain a clear and appropriate focus -exhibit a logical and coherent structure through skillful use of appropriate devices and transitions	-maintain a clear and appropriate focus -exhibit a logical sequence of ideas through use of appropriate devices and transitions	-maintain a clear and appropriate focus -exhibit a logical sequence of ideas but may lack internal consistency	-establish, but fail to maintain, an appropriate focus -exhibit a rudimentary structure but may include some inconsistencies or irrelevancies	-lack an appropriate focus but suggest some organization, or suggest a focus but lack organization	-show no focus or organization
Language Use: the extent to which the response reveals an awareness of audience and purpose through effective use of words, sentence structure, and sentence variety	-are stylistically sophisticated, using language that is precise and engaging, with a notable sense of voice and awareness of audience and purpose -vary structure and length of sentences to enhance meaning	-use language that is fluent and original, with evident awareness of audience and purpose -vary structure and length of sentences to control rhythm and pacing	-use appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose -occasionally make effective use of sentence structure or length	-rely on basic vocabulary, with little awareness of audience or purpose -exhibit some attempt to vary sentence structure or length for effect, but with uneven success	-use language that is imprecise or unsuitable for the audience or purpose -reveal little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect	-are minimal -use language that is incoherent or inappropriate
Conventions: the extent to which the response exhibits conventional spelling, punctuation, capitalization, grammar, and usage	-demonstrate control of the conventions with essentially no errors, even with sophisticated language	-demonstrate control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors only when using sophisticated language	-demonstrate partial control, exhibiting occasional errors that do not hinder comprehension	-demonstrate emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors that hinder comprehension	-demonstrate a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors that make comprehension difficult	-are minimal, making assessment of conventions unreliable -may be illegible or not recognizable as English

- If the student writes only a personal response and makes no reference to the text(s), the response can be scored no higher than a 1.
- Responses totally unrelated to the topic, illegible, incoherent, or blank should be given a 0.
- A response totally copied from the text(s) with no original student writing should be scored a 0.

There are numerous people who have a positive effect on the lives of others, but one that stands out above the rest is Kenneth E. Behring. In Behring's earlier years, he dabbled in cutting the lawn, selling odds and ends, and delivering newspapers, just to make a living in ~~the~~ rural Wisconsin during the Depression. Eventually, Behring fell into several lucrative businesses, which amounted to quite a fortune, but even though, Behring was left feeling unsatisfied and hungry to fill the void he felt. It was this that served as the driving force behind Behring's charitable works.

At sixty-five, after finding great success in the automobile industry as well as the homebuilding business, Behring found himself mysteriously unfulfilled. He had a wife, five sons, an enormous mansion, a jet plane, the Seattle Sea Hawks, and a large amount of money to his ~~at~~ name. So what more could he possibly want? On a quest to fill this void, Behring went on a safari to Africa. It was here that he was exposed to the suffering caused by inadequate medical and educational facilities. Behring had been victim of hard times before, but it was this physical suffering that he saw that drove him to do something about it and take action. On Behring's next African safari, he took with him medical and school supplies, to aid the people and ease the suffering. When charities got word of what Behring was doing, they were eager to take advantage of his selflessness and will to do good, and asked him to deliver goods to Eastern Europe. Behring, sensing that

this work would help him reach self-actualization and fill the void, accepted the work.

Behring's first stop was at a hospital in Romania, and he went with a large supply of food, along with half a dozen wheelchairs. In this hospital ~~reside~~ resided an elderly man, who had recently suffered from a stroke, and was no longer able to use his legs. Behring, who had sympathy for the man, provided him with a wheelchair. The man was deeply moved and thankful, for now, when he returned home, he had the freedom of mobility. Behring, who was also deeply moved, simply responded "I'm happy we could help you." After performing similar relief missions in Vietnam and Guatemala, Behring sensed that this was his purpose, and formed the Wheelchair Foundation. Sitting on the Board of Advisors for the foundation are several prominent figures, such as Nelson Mandela of Africa, King Juan Carlos of Spain, and Michael Gorbachev of Russia. With the support of the United States government, Rotary Clubs, and the Knights of Columbus, for just a small donation, over 400,000 wheelchairs have been sent to disabled people in approximately 130 countries. ^{SINCE 2009} With his wheelchair, Zhe Yang Jung of China was able to travel to England, where he was the first disabled person to swim across the English Channel. An Afghan man, whose legs had been blown off in a land mine, was once again able to provide for his wife and six children.

Little Bui Thi Huyen was able to leave behind her pile of rags, free to go where she wanted in her wheelchair. Now, after several years of providing the disabled with wheelchairs, and certainly many more years to come, Behring is diverting some of his attention to water. Water is an absolute necessity, and unfortunately 1.1 billion people don't have access to suitable water. That is 2 in 10 people. Another 2.6 billion people don't have adequate sanitation (4 in 10 people) which only deepens the problem. It is a fact that unclean water and poor sanitation lead to the necessity of wheelchairs for many people, so Behring is trying to combat the issue.

Overall, Kenneth E. Behring has provided countless people with ~~extra~~ extraordinary opportunities. He provided them with mobility, freedom, and hope. It is very obvious that Behring had a substantial effect on the lives of numerous people, and sufficiently added to the overall quality of their lives.

Anchor Level 6 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Reveals an in-depth analysis of the text, stating <i>the void he felt ... served as the driving force behind Behring's charitable works</i>. The response makes insightful connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>Behring, sensing that this work would help him reach self-actualization and fill the void, accepted the work and Behring sensed that this was his purpose, and formed the Wheelchair Foundation</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and fully, making effective use of a wide range of relevant and specific details from the text to show how Behring's charitable work positively impacts people's lives (<i>Behring ... provided him with a wheelchair, 400,000 wheelchairs have been sent to ... 130 countries, It is a fact that unclean water and poor sanitation lead to the necessity of wheelchairs for many people, so Behring is trying to combat the issue</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on how <i>Behring had a substantial effect on the lives of numerous people</i>. The response exhibits a logical and coherent structure by moving from Behring's lack of personal fulfillment to the initiatives he has taken leading to improvement in <i>the overall quality of people's lives</i>. Transitions are skillfully used (<i>At sixty-five, after finding great success; Behring's first stop was; Now, after several years of providing the disabled with wheelchairs</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Is stylistically sophisticated, using language that is precise and engaging (<i>Behring fell into several lucrative businesses, which amounted to quite a fortune</i>), with a notable sense of voice and awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Little Bui Thi Huyen was able to leave behind her pile of rags, free to go where she wanted in her wheelchair</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to enhance meaning (<i>With his wheelchair ... he was the first disabled person to swim across the English Channel</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates control of the conventions with essentially no errors, even with sophisticated language.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 6 in all qualities.</p>	

Kenneth E. Behring is one of the few exceptions to the common rich man. Although he owns a large mansion, a private jet, and his own football team, Behring also owns a great deal of wealth that is not comprised of materials. He owns a treasure chest of charity, a goblet of giving, and a heart of gold. By combining this wealth with his material wealth, Behring has been able to change lives through distribution of wheel chairs and provisions of clean water where the two are inaccessible.

Behring grew up in a rough time that proved to be greatly beneficial to him later in life. By experiencing the ~~rough~~ pains of the Great Depression, Behring gained an understanding of both suffering due to poverty and the value of hard work. As time went on, Behring saw less poverty and more work, and did not crumble under the pressures of the real world, but rather capitalized on it. Behring struck it rich in the house building industry in both Florida and California. However, Behring's true success was in a non-profit charity organization - the Wheelchair Foundation.

Behring's work in the Wheelchair Foundation has brought him to Vietnam, Afghanistan, Romania, and all throughout the rest of the world to distribute wheelchairs to the terminally disabled. Often times, the receiver of the wheelchair has begun crying, like a man in Romania, or shown great joy

on his or her face, like the girl from Vietnam, because these people have been gifted with hope as well as a wheelchair. Their mobility equates to freedom from an otherwise dismal and grim life of struggle. Many of these disabled people have gone on to do great things, like the man in China who became the first disabled person to swim the English Channel.

In seeing all of those poor regions of the world in need of help, Behring has also employed his wealth in providing clean water supplies to places of the world that were doomed to unsanitary conditions. Four of every ten people in the world are exposed to unclean water according to Behring, and oftentimes "unclean water can be what puts people in wheelchairs."

~~Overall~~ Kenneth E. Behring's work can, without a doubt, be described as wholly good. His resistance to succumbing to his own riches is a great success, and his charitable works are fantastic additions to his character. People like Behring represent the true American dream. Although some believe the dream is to get rich and live fast, the truth is that we should use our opportunities to help others.

Anchor Level 6 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Reveals an in-depth analysis of the text, stating that <i>although some believe the dream is to get rich and live fast, the truth is that we should use our opportunities to help others</i>. The response makes insightful connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task by explaining how <i>Behring has been able to change lives through his personal experiences with suffering and his material wealth</i>.</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the text to show Kenneth E. Behring’s generosity toward others (<i>By experiencing the pains of the Great Depression, Behring gained an understanding; Behring’s true success was in a non-profit charity organization; Behring ... employed his wealth in providing clean water</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the positive impact Kenneth E. Behring has had on the lives of others. The response exhibits a logical and coherent structure by first establishing how <i>a rough time ... proved to be greatly beneficial to him later in life</i>, followed by Behring’s experiences with the <i>Wheelchair Foundation</i> and his efforts at <i>providing clean water supplies</i>, leading to a definition of the <i>true American dream</i> in terms of Behring’s life. Transitions are skillfully used (<i>However, Behring’s true success and Oftentimes, the receiver of the wheelchair</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Is stylistically sophisticated, using language that is precise and engaging (<i>Their mobility equates to freedom from an otherwise dismal and grim life of struggle</i>), with a notable sense of voice and awareness of audience and purpose (<i>His resistance to succumbing to his own riches is a great success</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to enhance meaning (<i>Kenneth E. Behring’s work can, without a doubt, be described as wholly good</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates control of the conventions with essentially no errors, even with sophisticated language.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 6, although it is somewhat weaker in development.</p>	

Very few people in the world can say that they have made a tremendous positive impact on the lives of others. There are few with the selflessness and determination to change lives for the better. Fortunately, there is a man who does possess these qualities and continues to give back to those in need. Kenneth E. Behring has put forth a substantial amount of time and hardwork into supplying the immobile with wheelchairs, along with other philanthropic activities.

After growing up in the Great Depression, Kenneth E. Behring had a good understanding of what it meant to suffer. Luckily, he had the drive to pull himself out of misfortune and moved on to become a millionaire, with many luxuries that few are fortunate enough to experience. Though material items are of high value to many, Behring felt incomplete and wished to make a difference in the world.

Rather than spending all of his time and money on things to make himself happy, Kenneth E. Behring began to take part in charitable acts in order to feel more fulfilled as a human being. First on his long list of good deeds were his deliveries of medical and school supplies to underprivileged facilities in Africa. This soon led to the delivery of food and other supplies to eastern Europe. Already, Behring had done much more than ~~most~~ most people can say to make a positive impact on the lives of others.

During a delivery to Romania, among the needed supplies were wheelchairs. Kenneth E. Behring gave one particular wheelchair to an elderly man who was otherwise

immobile. When the man was finally free to move about, he was overwhelmed with joy. Upon seeing what an incredible impact the freedom to move can make, Behring realized that he had found his purpose.

After making more wheelchair donations to locations in Vietnam and Guatemala, Kenneth E. Behring started the Wheelchair Organization. This generous act of philanthropy served as a positive way to use his large amount of money and to give his life more meaning. Though they may seem like a burden to those who have the ability to walk, wheelchairs are a tremendous gift to the immobile. With wheelchairs, the disabled are allowed to move about, work to support their families, and live their lives as normally as possible. Through ~~outstanding~~ outstanding generosity, Kenneth E. Behring and the Wheelchair Organization were able to supply more than 400,000 wheelchairs to over 130 countries. Though many people would feel more than fulfilled after positively affecting so many lives, Behring's work was far from done.

The next step on Behring's journey is to provide sanitary water to those in need of it. Unclean water is what drove some to wheelchairs in the first place, and something needs to be done to help them. Kenneth E. Behring is now taking part in sanitizing water and facilities around the world and still, making a positive impact on the lives of others.

Anchor Paper – Part A—Level 5 – A

For some, a life goal may be to achieve fame, fortune, and a luxurious lifestyle. Kenneth E. Behring had all of this, but still strived to do something more useful with his life. He serves as a positive role model for many Americans and is the perfect example of how far in life ~~that~~ helping others can get you.

Anchor Level 5 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response:</p> <p>Conveys a thorough understanding of the text by stating that there are few people like Behring who have <i>the selflessness and determination to change lives for the better</i>. The response makes clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>Rather than spending all of his time and money ... to feel more fulfilled as a human being and This generous act of philanthropy served as a positive way ... to give his life more meaning</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the text to explain that Behring wanted to help others in order to feel more fulfilled himself (<i>Though material items are of high value to many, Behring felt incomplete and wished to make a difference in the world</i>) and how he has greatly impacted people’s daily lives (<i>With wheelchairs, the disabled are allowed to ... live their lives as normally as possible</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on Behring’s desire <i>to do something more useful with his life</i>. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first presenting information on how Behring’s selflessness and determination grew out of his life experience, then showing how these qualities led him to establish the Wheelchair Foundation and begin a quest to improve the safety of drinking water, and concluding with the recognition of Behring <i>as a positive role model for many Americans</i>. Appropriate transitions are used (<i>Though many people would feel more than fulfilled ... Behring’s work was far from done and The next step on Behring’s journey</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses language that is fluent and original (<i>the drive to pull himself out of misfortune</i>), with evident awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Very few people in the world can say that they have made a tremendous positive impact on the lives of others</i>). The response varies sentence structure to control rhythm and pacing (<i>Upon seeing what an incredible impact the freedom to move can make, Behring realized that he had found his purpose</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates control of the conventions with essentially no errors.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5, although it is somewhat stronger in conventions.</p>	

Throughout life, one can see the ~~struggles~~ many struggles the ^{less} unfortunate can have. Suffering can bring upon many things such as discomfort or misery. ~~Kenneth E. Behring~~ However, the positive effects that another person can have on one's life can alleviate the pain caused from suffering. Kenneth E. Behring knew "something about suffering and [he] knew something about hope." The positive effects he made on hundreds of lives have ~~helped~~ ^{encouraged} ~~people~~ ^{others} in the cause to aid the disabled. Behring's strife to aid the people in need have brought about tremendous recognition and honor.

"To the outside [Kenneth E. Behring] was a rich, successful businessman... but inside [he] felt empty." Sometimes the feeling of unfulfillment can bring about change and encourage the need to help others. Kenneth E. Behring, as a child, grew up during the Depression. He had first-hand experience and saw the tremendous suffering caused by the economic downfall. However, Behring explains that it "was not the first time [he'd] seen suffering... [and it wouldn't] be the last." Kenneth E. Behring's childhood memories and his sense of unfulfillment led him to have a positive effect on the lives of others. In the year 2000, on Behring's trip to Vietnam, he donated many wheelchairs to those with physical disabilities. ~~Ken~~ Kenneth E. Behring felt the need to help others. On a trip to Romania, Kenneth E. Behring was touched by a man who was disabled and in ~~an~~ desperate need of mobility. Like other people in need, this man in Romania was living the daily struggles caused from his disability. The sight of this old man's misery really touched Behring's heart. Kenneth E. Behring explains how "the simple gift of a wheelchair had transformed the man's life and [had] transformed [his also]." This kind act of charity had a positive effect on the life of this old man. Kenneth E. Behring had given him "mobility, freedom, and hope." Kenneth E. Behring has ~~been~~ ^{made} a tremendous impact on the lives of many in need. Since the year 2000, at least 400,000 wheelchairs have been donated in over 130 countries.

Behring's herculean efforts to help society and its many struggles have made many positive effects all over the world.

Although Behring has had a tremendous influence on his wheelchair organization, he feels the need to help in other areas as well. Kenneth E. Behring's "newest philanthropic cause" is to help in the goal of providing clean water. Clean water contributes to a person's "overall health and well-being." According to ~~some~~ research, 1.1 billion people live without clean or safe water, and at least 2.6 billion live without appropriate sanitation. Kenneth E. Behring's ~~desire~~ desire to help those in need has led to his positive effects ~~at~~ all over the world. However, Kenneth E. Behring states that "providing clean water is [only the] beginning." ~~Behring and his organization~~

The positive effects a person can have on others' lives can be life changing. Kenneth E. Behring is recognized for his many noble acts of charity. His desire to help others in need has changed the lives of many and will continue to ~~encourage~~ encourage others to ~~join~~ join in such a great cause. Behring's tremendous desire to help others has not only had positive effects ~~on~~ on many people, but has also made his organization the largest international charitable organization. Kenneth E. Behring, with his many ~~deeds~~ deeds, has ~~made~~ definitely made positive, life changing effects on many people.

Anchor Level 5 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Conveys a thorough understanding of the text, stating that <i>Behring’s efforts to aid the people in need have brought about tremendous recognition and honor</i>. The response makes clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>This kind act of charity had a positive effect on the life of this old man and Kenneth E. Behring’s “newest philanthropic cause” is ... providing clean water</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the text to illustrate the magnitude of Behring’s impact on the disabled (<i>Since the year 2000, at least 400,000 wheelchairs have been donated in over 130 countries</i>) and his desire to address water quality issues (<i>According to research, 1.1 billion people live without ... appropriate sanitation</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on how Behring has <i>had positive effects on many people</i>. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first showing how Behring’s desire to help others resulted from his own emptiness and then detailing how he has helped others in the past and his plans to continue to do so in the future. Transitions are appropriately used (<i>Like other people in need</i> and <i>Although Behring has had a tremendous influence ... he feels the need to help in other areas as well</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses appropriate language that is sometimes inexact (<i>Behring’s strife to aid and unfulfillment</i>), with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Kenneth E. Behring felt the need to help others</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence length (<i>The sight of this old man’s misery really touched Behring’s heart</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>definatly</i>) and use of prepositions (<i>caused from suffering</i> and <i>caused from his disability</i>).</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5, although it is somewhat weaker in language use.</p>	

There are many people in this world who have had a positive effect on the lives of others. One of these people is Kenneth E. Behring. He has used his own time and wealth to start a charitable foundation whose goal is to provide ~~people~~ ~~to~~ disabled people with wheel chairs. ~~and~~ ~~then~~ His new goal is to provide safe drinking water to those who have none. His efforts have affected many lives and given many people "mobility, freedom, and hope."

Kenneth E Behring grew up in Rural Wisconsin during the great depression. He saw how poverty affected his family and others surrounding him. During this time his family lost their farm. Behring would work odd jobs cutting grass, delivering newspapers, or working in ~~the~~ local stores to help provide for his family. It was this kind of hardship that he had seen and experienced that pushed him to ~~be~~ excel and help others. He bought a dealership as a young man. This business grew and he made a small fortune. He was finally living the American dream. He moved his family to Florida and began building them a house. Before he was even finished he was offered a great deal of money for the house. After this he learned the Advantages and success to be found in the Home Building business. This was the business that launched him into a world of wealth. By the time he was 65 he owned a huge Mansion, ^{a jet and the Seattle} ~~and a jet~~ he took Hunting Safari trips to Africa.

Schwartz, and
Robert [unclear]

still despite all of his achievement, success, and wealth he felt empty. He knew that there must be something more.

This feeling persisted in Behring, and he knew he must do something about it. On one of his safaris in Africa he had the chance to visit an impoverished school and give them supplies for school and medical needs. When people heard of this charitable act he was asked to go to Europe and deliver some necessities to Romania. In the supplies he was to deliver there were a ~~lot~~ half dozen wheelchairs. He delivered a wheelchair to an elderly man whose hope and joy in life was restored. This encouraged Behring to continue this act of charity. He soon founded the Wheel Chair Foundation. This charity has delivered over 400⁰⁰⁰ thousand wheelchairs to 130 countries. It is possibly one of the largest charitable organizations in North America. He tells of different accounts of people whose ~~real~~ lives he has impacted through his charities. This includes a young girl who was forced to sit on a pile of rags because of her disability. She was unsure when she was first given the wheelchair, but after discovering her newfound mobility she was overjoyed - this gave Behring the feeling that he was doing what he was supposed to.

Anchor Paper – Part A—Level 5 – C

Behrungs new goal is to Bring Sanitary drinking water to those in need. He says that unsafe water is a leading cause of disability in poverty stricken countries. He says that his new goal may help prevent disability and encourage overall health to these people.

Kenneth E. Behring has had a positive effect on the lives of others. He has done so by using his time and resources to bring necessities like wheel chairs and water to those in need. It is through his good deeds that others can live a life full of hope.

Anchor Level 5 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a thorough understanding of the text, stating that Kenneth Behring has <i>used his own time</i> and resources to provide disabled people with wheel chairs. The response makes clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>It was this kind of hardship that ... pushed him to excel and help others</i>).
Development	Develops ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the text to describe Behring's empathy for those who struggle (<i>He saw how poverty affected his family and others surrounding him</i>), the impact of his foundation (<i>He delivered a wheelchair to an Elderly man whose hope and Joy in life was restored</i>), and his new goal to provide safe water to those in need.
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on how Behring has used his own <i>Time and resources</i> to help others. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first establishing Behring's philanthropic nature, moving to his experiences with <i>hardship</i> and <i>success</i> that led him to help others (<i>wheel chair foundation</i> and safe water campaign), ending with a restatement of his good deeds. Appropriate transitions are used (<i>By the time he was 65</i> and <i>This feeling persisted in Behring, and he Knew he must do something about it</i>).
Language Use	Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>His efforts have affected many lives and given many people "mobility, freedom, and hope"</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence length (<i>Behring would work odd jobs ... to help provide for his family</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>Experienced, dispite, supphys, overal</i>), punctuation (<i>finished he, act he, Behrings new goal</i>), and capitalization (<i>great depression, florida, Encouraged</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5, although it is somewhat weaker in language use and conventions.	

Those with great power have the opportunity to keep it to themselves ~~or~~ or spread their gifts and help others. Kenneth E. Behring was a man who took his wealth and time to reach out to those who had much less opportunities and fortune. He helped the world carry on hope as he traveled the world doing works of charity. Behring did not just bring material necessities but a light of the future and a strand of hope.

Coming from a time of the Great Depression Kenneth E. Behring was exposed to suffering, poverty and hardwork. Since he was a boy he worked as much as he could to help provide for his family and as time went on his trait of determination grew. Through businesses of cars and homebuilding Behring lived a life of luxury with his family. However he didn't waste his riches away by sitting on some yacht all day, he used his powers to help the victims that don't have voices in developing nations.

Behring's involvement in charity work was brought upon a hunting safari in Africa when his tour guide took him to the devastated schools and hospitals of the country, he would return many times with medical supplies to help out the suffering people of a poor land. Kenneth E. Behring became a superhero when he was asked to deliver his first wheelchair to a man who had suffered a stroke, the man's weepings of joy opened up the heart of Behring who had just greatly impacted two lives; one being the man who could now visit his neighbors and live a life and the life of his own.

The wheel chair foundation was soon after created by Behring, who in exchange for a small donation traveled all

Anchor Paper – Part A—Level 4 – A

over the world to give the gift of a wheel chair and the gift of hope to those who thought they had none. A wheel chair for ~~the~~ these people was not just their way of mobility, not just how they traveled from point A to point B, it was their freedom and their chance to live a life. Behring believed that his hard work of being one of the founders of the largest international charitable organization was all returned by meeting the people in which he delivered the chairs too.

When the organization grew strong and over 4,000 wheelchairs were delivered Behring changed his concern to inadequate drinking water, a major ~~concern~~^{factor} of these people's disabilities. He sought out to help the 1.1 billion of those with unsafe drinking water and the 2.6 billion that are with out proper sanitation.

Kenneth E. Behring took his power of being a wealthy man and used it to ~~make~~ better the lives of others. With his great charitable work of donating and distributing medical supplies and wheelchairs he gave the lives back to the disabled, and himself. ~~He~~ Behring once said, "I know something about suffering, and I know something about hope"; ~~he~~ he replaced the victims suffering with a device of mobility that gave them the opportunity to live and prosper.

Anchor Level 4 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a thorough understanding of the text, stating that <i>Kenneth E. Behring was a man who took his wealth and time to reach out to those who had much less</i> . The response makes clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>Behring, who in exchange for a small donation traveled all over the world to give the gift of a wheel chair</i>).
Development	Develops some ideas more fully than others. The response uses specific and relevant details from the text to discuss Behring’s experiences during the Great Depression and the development of <i>his trait of determination to help out the suffering people</i> with medical and school supplies and wheelchairs. The discussion of Behring’s interest in safe water is less developed.
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on Behring’s <i>great charitable work of donating and distributing medical supplies and wheel chairs</i> . The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, introducing Behring’s empathy with the poor, then tracing his charity from his African safari experience to his wheelchair foundation, and concluding with his latest interest in clean water. Appropriate transitions are used (<i>Since he was a boy, as time went on, However</i>).
Language Use	Uses appropriate, although occasionally imprecise, language (<i>too</i> for “to”), with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Kenneth E. Behring took his power of being a wealthy man and used it to better the lives of others</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>When the organization grew strong ... Behring changed his concern to inadequate drinking water</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>nessicties, devastated, wheel chair, mobility</i>), capitalization (<i>the wheel chair foundation</i>), and usage (<i>people in which and factor of</i>), and frequent errors in punctuation (<i>boy he; family and; on his; day, he; about hope</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4, although it is somewhat stronger in meaning and organization.	

Great Americans are those defined as people who have had a positive effect on others. Kenneth E. Behring grew up in rural Wisconsin in the Great Depression when times were rough and people were lacking food and shelter. He did things here and there to live up to the "American dream," but was never satisfied by all the money he made from doing those things. Behring wanted to help people in need and by doing this he had a positive effect on many people.

Kenneth E. Behring gave people who were suffering a chance to have mobility, freedom, and hope again. In the year of 2000 a wheelchair was brought to a ~~big~~^{little} girl in Vietnam. Her whole life she had never been able to move herself, but it gave her great joy when the wheelchair allowed her to do so. A man in Guatemala was brought a wheelchair also and he cried because he would ~~have~~^{now} be able to go out of his house and do things he couldn't without a wheelchair. Behring was surprised, yet happy, at how the simplest pleasures can transform one man's life. Four hundred wheelchairs were delivered in ~~one~~ one hundred thirty countries over time. ~~to the people of the world~~ ~~to the people of the world~~ Behring

This was made possible because Behring started a wheelchair business which became the largest international [wheelchair] business. He gave people hope.

Clean water sustains life, ^{and} Behring was very interested in looking to help keep water clean. Four out of ten people are without adequate drinking water and two in ten don't even have any source of safe drinking water. Most people who are without mobility are the ones who don't get as much water as they really need. Behring's new cause was to get people the safe water supplies they properly need. His voyage has begun with helping as many people as he can get safe drinking water.

Kenneth E. Behring has truly had a positive effect on the lives of many. From giving people mobility and hope to giving ~~them~~ people water to drink he has done great work. Behring is a great American.

Anchor Level 4 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the text, explaining that <i>Behring wanted to help people in need and by doing this he had a positive effect on many people</i>. The response makes implicit connections between information and ideas in text and the assigned task (<i>a wheelchair was brought to a little girl in Vietnam and A man in Guataemala was brought a wheelchair</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops some ideas more fully than others. The response uses specific details from the text to demonstrate Behring’s efforts to change lives through the gift of a wheelchair (The man <i>cried because he would now be able to go out of his house</i>) and to improve the quality of drinking water (<i>two in ten don’t even have ... safe drinking water</i>). Behring’s history as a successful businessman is mentioned (<i>all the money he made</i>) but not developed. Some statistics are inaccurate.</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the fact that <i>Behring is a great American</i>. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first introducing Behring as a self-made man who lived up to the “<i>American dream</i>”, and then presenting information about his work with wheelchairs and safe water. The lack of external transitions between paragraphs weakens internal consistency.</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses appropriate language that is somewhat weakened by the use of the passive voice, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Behring has truly had a positive effect on the lives of many</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure (<i>Behring was surprised, yet happy, at how the simplest pleasures can transform one man’s life</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in comma use (<i>need and, water and, drink he</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4 in all qualities.</p>	

Kenneth E. Behring is an amazing man. He devoted most of his life to improving the lives of others. He helped people by donating to charity, opening the wheelchair foundation and trying to keep water clean.

Kenneth grew up poor and saw families starve. He knew what it was like. From there on he was a determined young man that wanted to help the world. He went to Africa on a hunting safari and his guide brought him to underprivileged medical clinics and schools. After he saw that he brought school and medical supplies with him and donated them.

He also owned many car dealerships. After he sold all of them he opened the wheelchair foundation. The wheelchair foundation reminded him of the girl he helped in Vietnam. That was the happiest he has ever seen anybody and he felt great about it. He decided to then create the foundation. They delivered wheelchairs to anywhere in the world for just a small donation. Since the year 2000, they have delivered 400,000 wheelchairs to 130 different countries.

Kenneth then decided he wanted to help people in another way. He wanted to give them clean water. Many people become stuck in a wheelchair the rest of their life

Anchor Paper – Part A—Level 4 – C

because of the water they drink. One billion people get bad water and 2.6 Million have no access to Sanitation. Thats 4 out of every 10 people and 2 out of every 10 get bad water.

Kenneth E. Behring is a great man. He lives to improve other peoples lives. He can do what ever he wants but he chooses to help others and that shows true Nobility.

Anchor Level 4 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the text (<i>He Helped people by donating to Charity, opening the wheelchair foundation and trying to keep water clean</i>). The response makes implicit connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>he was a determined young man that wanted to help the world</i>).
Development	Develops some ideas more fully than others. The response uses specific and relevant details from the text to describe Behring’s empathy for others (<i>saw families starve and under privileged medical Clinics and schools</i>) and his effort to alleviate suffering (<i>wheel chair foundation, girl ... in vietnam, give them clean water</i>). His personal acquisition of wealth is mentioned but not developed.
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on Kenneth Behring’s generosity (<i>He lives to improve other peoples lives</i>). The response lacks internal consistency, jumping from Behring’s <i>poor</i> background to his determination to <i>a hunting safari</i> in the second paragraph and then returning to Behring’s previous activities in paragraph three (<i>He also owned many car dealerships</i>).
Language Use	Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>He can do what ever he wants but he chooses to help others and that shows true Nobility</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure or length (<i>Since the year 2000, they have delivered 400,000 wheelchairs to 130 different countries</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>wheel chair</i> and <i>what ever</i>), punctuation (<i>saw that he brought, sold all of them he, peoples lives</i>), random use of capitalization, and agreement (<i>rest of their life</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4 in all qualities.	

Kenneth E. Behring could be considered an angle among humans. He ~~is~~ has achieved success that most of us could only dream of. He owns a huge mansion, a private jet, and a professional football team. In spite of having all of this luxury he still has not forgotten about his childhood.

Growing up during the depression Kenneth saw many people suffer and wanted to change that when he became older. Kenneth E. Behring has done many things in life, he started out working for a car dealership. After that he owned his own car dealerships ~~that~~ that he sold for a fortune. He then built houses and sold them down in Florida, eventually selling his business for another fortune. He had all of the money that anyone could ever want but he still felt empty.

While on hunting trips in Africa the guides would take him into their towns, mostly to their schools and hospitals. Seeing the suffering in these towns made him realize what is happening all over the world. He now donates wheelchairs all over the world to people that can't afford them. He has delivered ~~to~~ over 400,000 wheelchairs to over 30 countries all over the world. ~~and~~ He has delivered them to anyone from a poor little girl in Vietnam to Mikhail Gorbachev in the country of Russia. His new task at hand is to make clean drinkable water available to people all over the world. This make him an angle among humans in our world.

Anchor Level 3 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the text, explaining how Behring <i>had all of the money that anyone could ever want but he still felt empty</i> . The response makes few connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned tasks (<i>Kenneth saw many people suffer and wanted to change that when he became older</i>).
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the text (<i>He now donates wheel chairs all over the world to people that cant afford them and His new task at hand is to make clean drinkable water available to people all over the world</i>).
Organization	Establishes an appropriate focus on how <i>Kenneth E. Behring could be considered an angle among humans</i> . The response exhibits a rudimentary structure made up of an introduction, a body paragraph, and a concluding sentence.
Language Use	Uses appropriate language that is sometimes repetitive (<i>all over the world</i>), with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>He has achieved success that most of us could only dream of</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>He then built houses ... for another fortune</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>angle, buisness, contry</i>) and punctuation (<i>luxury he; depression Kenneth; life, he</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat stronger in language use and conventions.	

Kenneth E. Behring is the kind of man who is not selfish, he doesn't live life just to make himself successful, he lives life to make sure he does what he has to do to help and make other people successful. Kenneth Behring does not work for the money, he works for the smiles and the comments of the people he helps. Kenneth and his "charity work" ~~more~~ ^{has} donated 400,000 wheel chairs to 130 countries around the world. And for what, because he knows the feeling of struggle he was raised during the great depression, him and his parents had a farm and lost their property. forced to live poor until he got a hold of a small used car dealership, and life began to turn around for him, then began opening a couple of dealerships, he sold them and moved to Florida at 30 yrs old built a house and sold it. by the time he was 65 years old he was living wealthy of the houses he sold, had a private jet football team.

Kenneth E. Behring is a positive man because even though he had so ~~much~~ much wealth he still had time to help others, he even is starting to help with water supply. Bad water leads to wheel chairs, 1.1 Billion have no clean water, about 4 out of 10 people dont have clean water. 2.6 billion have no good sanitation, 4 out of 10 no proper sanitation. And Kenneth still is going to find the time to change those numbers for the best.

Anchor Level 3 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the text (<i>Kenneth E. Behring doesn't live life Just to make him self succesfull, he lives life to make ... other people succesfull</i>). The response makes few and superficial connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>Kenneth still is going to find the time to change those numbers for the best</i>).
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the text (<i>Raised during the great depresion, he ... had a private Jet, 2.6 billion have no good sanitation</i>).
Organization	Suggests a focus on Kenneth E. Behring as a man who wants to help others. The response suggests organization through paragraphing, but consists largely of loosely related ideas (<i>4 out of 10 no proper sanitation. And Kenneth still is going ... to change those numbers</i>).
Language Use	Relies on basic vocabulary (<i>Bad water leads to wheel chairs</i>) that is sometimes imprecise (<i>wealthy of</i> and <i>private Jet foot ball team</i>). The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure and length for effect, but with uneven success (<i>forced to live poor ... and sold it</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>succesfull, depresion, untill</i>), punctuation (<i>selfish, he; money, he; old he</i>), capitalization (<i>struggle he, Raised, florida</i>), and grammar (<i>Kenneth and his "charity work has donated and him and his parents</i>) that hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat weaker in organization.	

Today Americans have had a positive effect on the lives of others. Have you ever heard of Kenneth E. Behring? Well he was a man that had it all. Kenneth E. Behring has had some of the most positive effect on the lives of many people.

Kenneth E. Behring was born & raised on a farm that his parents had build and raised. Kenneth ~~was~~ he grown up in the depression age and know how to survive seeing many people suffure. Kenneth grew up working in local stores, cutting grass, and even selling cars. He got better @ in and went on to selling several used cars. Then he got weatlther and moved to florida where he built his own house for his wife & five kids. He late sold the house and persude his ~~own~~ career in selling houses. Then when it was said that he had it all, he thought he was unfulfilled. So he went to help disabled people. He started a charity in which went all over the world to help people that couldn't get around by giving them a wheelchair, this gave many people mobility and a feel of freedom. By helping these people he got a great deal of ~~rejoice~~ rejoyce for being able to help. Kenneth is ~~no~~ know on the path to making shure everyone has clean water to drink. IS there was clean water many people wouldn't be in a wheelchair.

Anchor Paper – Part A—Level 3 – C

As you can see that many Americans have had a positive effect on the lives of others. You can see that Kenneth E. Behring has done his best and is trying to do more. If we all just help one another then it would be a better place.

Anchor Level 3 – C

Quality	Commentary
	The response:
Meaning	Conveys a basic understanding of the text (<i>Kenneth E. Behring has had ... the most positive effect on the lives of many people</i>). The response makes few connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>He started a charity ... to help people</i>).
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the text (<i>Kenneth is know on the path to making shure everyone has clean water to drink</i>).
Organization	Establishes an appropriate focus on how Kenneth Behring has had a positive impact on the lives of others. The response exhibits a rudimentary structure with an introduction, a body paragraph focused on Behring's background and the ways in which he is giving to others, and a conclusion.
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise for the audience and purpose (<i>herd</i> for "heard," <i>got better @ in and went on to selling several used cars</i> , <i>Than</i> for "Then"). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>He late sold the house and persude his career in selling house's</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>weatlther, flordia, persude, rejoyce</i>), punctuation (<i>wheelchair, this; people he; water many</i>), and grammar (<i>had build, Kenneth be grown up, Kenneth ... know</i>) that make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat weaker in language use and conventions.	

People change lives everyday.
 Many people don't even have intentions
 on changing ~~of~~ lives they just do.
 Kenneth E. Behring has ~~become~~ a
 greatly become an influential and has had
 an positive effect on lives of others'
 because of his kind heart.
 Kenneth E. Behring started
 of distributing wheel chairs for his
 company job. Kenneth took his
 job and his feelings to a next
 level.

Anchor Level 2 – A

Quality	Commentary
	The response:
Meaning	Conveys a confused understanding of the text, stating that <i>Kenneth E. Behring started of distributing wheel chairs for his company job</i> . The response alludes to the text but makes unclear connections to the assigned task (<i>Kenneth took his job and his feelings to a next level</i>).
Development	Is incomplete and largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the text are vague (<i>greatly become an influential and his kind heart</i>).
Organization	Suggests an appropriate focus on Behring's <i>positive effect on lives of others'</i> , but lacks organization. The response consists of two paragraphs of loosely related statements.
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise for the audience and purpose (<i>started of distributing and Kenneth took his job and his feelings to a next level</i>). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>Kenneth E Behring has greatly become an influential ... because of his kind heart</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>influential and wheel chairs</i>), punctuation (<i>lives they just and others'</i>), and grammar (<i>an influential, an positive effect, on lives of</i>) that hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat stronger in conventions.	

After studying Americans who have had a positive effect on the lives of others. So that's why I ~~will~~ this essay is going to be on Kenneth E. Behring. He is ~~mainly~~ the person I'm going to discuss on because he ~~has the reason~~ ~~has~~ a positive effect on the lives of others. He went through ~~and~~ during his time and growing up. As you read my essay you'll see many reasons why Kenneth E. Behring.

Kenneth E. Behring ~~seen~~ things that weren't great during his time. He was around during the great depression which weren't so easy for him.

So he seen suffering ~~and~~ United States in Great Depression. His family lost their farm. He grew up in Wisconsin.

Anchor Level 2 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a confused understanding of the text (<i>As you read my essay you'll see many reasons why Kenneth E. Behring</i>). The response makes unclear connections to the assigned task (<i>He went threw alot during his time and growing up</i>).
Development	Is incomplete and largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the text are vague and repetitive (<i>Kenneth E. Behring seen things that weren't great during his time ... during the great depression which weren't so easy ... So he seen suffering in United States in Great Depression</i>).
Organization	Suggests a focus by restating the task and suggests some organization through the use of paragraphing.
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise for the audience and purpose (<i>manly the person, discuss on, threw</i> for “through”). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>After studying Americans who have had a positive effect on the lives of others</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>reasong</i> and <i>Wiskonsin</i>), punctuation (<i>thats</i> and <i>essay you'll</i>), and grammar (<i>he haves, Behring seen, great depression ... weren't</i>) that hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat stronger in conventions.	

Anchor Paper – Part A—Level 2 – C

Kenneth E. Behring has had a very positive effect on others. He used his success in life to help others in need. Even when he was not successful he helped others and the people who were close to him in life.

Kenneth E. Behring has had a positive effect on not only ~~that~~ other's lives on his family's life's also. Even when he was just a boy he was helping out his family have jobs to help them out like cutting grass and working at little stores. Also when he grows up he provides for his family by being very successful and being able to have ~~sanitation~~.

Kenneth E. Behring also had an effect on others. When he was just a little boy there was a little girl that was handicapped and she never smiled so he got her a wheel chair and she had the nice's smile Kenneth had ever seen. Kenneth went to Guatemala and Vietnam to give wheel chairs to people in need.

Anchor Level 2 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a confused and inaccurate understanding of the text (<i>Even when he was not successful he helped others</i>). The response alludes to the text but makes unclear connections to the assigned task (<i>when he grows up ... being able to have sanations</i>).
Development	Is incomplete and largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the text are repetitive (<i>Positive effect on others</i> and <i>helped others</i>) and unjustified (<i>when he was just a little boy there was a little girl ... so he got her a wheel chair</i>).
Organization	Suggests a focus on how Behring <i>has had a Positive effect on not only others lifes on his familys lifes</i> and suggests organization through paragraphing.
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise for the audience and purpose (<i>lifes</i> for “lives,” <i>stories</i> for “stores,” <i>the nice’s smile</i>). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>Even when he was just a boy ... cuting grass and working at little stories</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>Behiring, vary, sucess, cuting</i>), punctuation (<i>boy he, grows up he, People in need</i>), and the use of random capitalization that make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2 in all qualities.	

Anchor Paper – Part A—Level 1 – A

Americans aren't really known for their politeness and kindness towards others. Americans are mainly known for the vast buildings and accomplishments in politics and sports. But there are many that are polite and do care about others and do what they can for them. Such as charities, ~~and~~ orphanages, and shelters.

Anchor Level 1 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	Provides minimal evidence of textual understanding, making no connections between information in the text and the assigned task.
Development	Is minimal, offering primarily a personal response to the text.
Organization	Suggests a focus on Americans (<i>there are many that are polite and do care</i>) but lacks organization.
Language Use	Is minimal.
Conventions	Is minimal, making assessment of conventions unreliable.
Conclusion: Although the response best fits the criteria for Levels 1 and 2, it remains at Level 1 because it makes no reference to the text.	

Anchor Paper – Part A—Level 1 – B

Kenneth E. Behring was a great person and treated everybody equally. He wanted the same for everybody. He was the type of person that didn't want people to suffer.

Anchor Level 1 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Provides no evidence of textual understanding beyond one vague reference to Behring as <i>the Type of person That didn't want people To Suffer</i> .
Development	Is minimal.
Organization	Suggests a focus on Kenneth Behring's character but is too brief to exhibit organization.
Language Use	Is minimal.
Conventions	Is minimal, making assessment of conventions unreliable.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 1, although it is somewhat stronger in organization.	

Kenneth E Behring has had a positive effect on the lives of others. Behring grew up during the Depression, and he knew what it was like to be deprived of food, shelter and just the simple pleasures that we take for granted. Seeing suffering and human distress made Kenneth E Behring very determined and driven. He did anything he could to make money and walk out of the depression. He cut grass, delivered newspapers and worked in stores. He opened up a used car dealership, sold it and by 30 lived the American Dream. He moved to Florida with his wife and 5 sons and started the home building business. By 65 he had a mansion, private Jet, and his very own football team. Even with all the money and accomplishments he felt empty. Life had no meaning and no true purpose.

Kenneth E. Behring went to Vietnam in 2000 to deliver wheelchairs to the physically disabled. He met a Vietnamese girl, Bui Thi Huyen. She was disabled,

Couldn't use her legs. He gave her billy pads, but that didn't help, so he brought her a wheelchair, showed her how to use it, and lit up her life. Behring opened up a new life of mobility, freedom, and hope. He met an old man in Romania who had suffered a stroke, and lost his ability to walk. He gave the man a wheelchair, and the man cried because Kenneth Behring restored his mobility. He was stunned at how people are denied the smallest pleasures in life.

Behring found his purpose in life, and that was transforming the life of the disabled. He started the Wheelchair Foundation. Since 2000, Behring has delivered more than 400,000 wheelchairs to 30 countries. Giving hope to people with items that we take for granted. He gave a young boy named Angel a wheelchair, and the boy said "I will see you in heaven." He was shocked by how happy that one simple item made the boy feel. He delivered medical, food, and school supplies in Eastern Europe. Then he became involved in Africa making water safe.

In Conclusion, Behring has a positive effect on other people. He realized his life wasn't fulfilled. He started the Wheelchair Foundation, changing the lives of many people in Africa. He's trying to clean the water for the people. Making a difference in every life he helps. People are greatly appreciating the small things he is doing for them because such a great, generous, thoughtful man deserves it.

Kenneth E. Behring is a good young man. He wanted to help those in needs and invent something for them. He invented a wheelchair for those who can't walk. He went to Vietnam to help people in needs. He did good for those people.

He gave ~~to~~ a poor little girl, who didn't have money, a wheelchair. She broke into the biggest smile she's ever seen. Before ~~that~~ ^{that} he had a job cutting grass and newspapers. After that, that's when he decided to go to Vietnam. That's where he wanted to make a difference.

When he sold wheelchairs, he made his first fortune. He bought and owned a huge mansion. Everyone thought because he was rich, he was happy. He had everything so everyone thought he felt his life had no meaning, no purpose. He felt everyone liked him for his money and not for him.

He noticed the simple gift of a wheelchair transformed a man's life even his. He felt he did something good for the community. He sold 400,000 wheelchairs. The man he gave a wheelchair to told him "I would see you in heaven", in other words, he was being so good to everyone, that he would go to heaven. He ~~wants~~ hopes people join him on his trip.

Many people throughout history have made positive impacts in the lives of others. One man who has done this is Kenneth E Behring, a successful business man who gave many throughout the world the gift of mobility through his wheelchair foundation charity. However Behring was not always surrounded by success and had to work hard to establish his dreams. Growing up in the United States during the Great Depression human distress was a pretty common thing. Behring saw many without food and without shelter; and his parents even lost the farm. "I know something about suffering and I know something about hope," Kenneth E. Behring said as he began to work his way to reaching the American dream.

On his early years in rural Wisconsin, cutting grass, delivering newspapers, and working at various local stores helped Kenneth earn some money. But it wasn't until his first job as a car dealer that he found his niche. After earning enough money he opened up his own used car dealership. At the age of 30, he had made his fortune and sold the business; then he, his wife Pat, and five sons moved to Florida for the warmer weather. While building his new home someone offered him a very large sum

of money to buy his unfinished house. Behring then realized the large amount of money in the real estate business and sold his house to pursue it.

At the age of 65 Kenneth E. Behring had everything he could ever imagine from his large mansion, to his private jet, to even his own professional football team, the Seattle Seahawks. But in spite of all his success and riches he felt empty inside, with no purpose in life. All of his accomplishments, money, and material things did not make him happy.

It was not until his African Safari hunting trips that he was reintroduced to the face of pain and suffering. During his visits to Africa, the tour guides would bring Mr. Behring to schools and health facilities, places which were without supplies and every-day needs. So when Kenneth would visit Africa, he would bring school supplies and medical supplies to places in need. When charities found out about what Behring had been doing, they asked him to help bring a load of supplies such as food to Eastern Europe. It was there in Romania, that he met

a man who had had a severe stroke, which left him without the use of his legs. When the man was presented a wheelchair he cried and explained to Behring that now he could visit his neighbors when he returned home. This deeply moved him because many disabled people were denied the pleasures of going outside and talking with friends; just because of the lack in mobility.

This is when Kenneth E. Behring established the wheelchair foundation. With a small donation, a wheelchair could be delivered to any where in the world! With the help of the U.S government and other nonprofit organizations, the wheelchair foundation became the largest international charitable organization. By 2000, Behring had donated 400,000 wheelchairs to over 130 countries and touched many amazing and inspiring people. One was a man in Afghanistan who had lost his legs and wish to go back to work to support his family. Another was a chinese citizen who ended up being the first disabled person to swim the English channel. And a blind boy named

Angel who told Behring that he will see him in heaven.

Kenneth E Behring not only gives the gift of mobility but now is giving the gift of free water. Statistics from the U.N say 1.1 billion people have inadequate access to clean water and that 2.6 billion have no sanitized water to drink.

Kenneth E. Behring has been a blessing in millions of lives through the wheelchair foundation. And will continue being a blessing through his mission for clean water in developing countries.

Part A — Practice Paper — D

Through out the world today there are many people with disabilities that are not getting any help. There are also many people that take time out of their lives to make it their purpose to help those people in need. Thanks to those that do donate and help out people are able to make a difference.

One of the people ~~is~~ ~~that~~ that had a positive effect on the lives of others is Kenneth E. Behring. Growing up Behring was a hard work as he said he worked multiple jobs. He then opened up a cars dealership after being a car sales man. ~~For~~ Behring made his first fortune by selling his dealership. After selling his dealership he started a house building company. He had his own mansion, jet, and football team, but still felt unfulfilled.

Kenneth E. Behring help many people, feeling unfulfilled Behring started donating Medical and school supplies to places in Africa. Behring then was offered to donate some wheel chairs to disable people, feeling like he made a difference he ~~op~~ ~~is~~ opened up a wheelchair donation foundation. He then started ~~bringing~~ ^{bringing} water.

There are many people who have positive impacts on people. It is up to the people to help one another, ~~even if you are rich or poor~~ ~~rich or poor~~ if you are rich or poor disabled or not you still could help make a difference.

Part A — Practice Paper — E

many people around the world are born or struck with any kind of disadvantages. Some people can't talk, use their arms or any other parts of their body, like their legs for example. A lot of people lose the ability to use their legs. Kenneth E. Behring was an American who noticed this kind of thing and wanted to help them. He has had a positive effect on lives because he would travel around the world and help people who had the disadvantage of walking and gave them wheelchairs.

Behring grew up in America with his family on a farm. They had a lack of shelter and food. He grew up in the Great Depression Era, so his family wound up losing their farm. To help his family, he started working by cutting grass, delivering papers, and even working at local stores, and at the time he was still in school. By the time he graduated from college, he started working as a salesman, selling cars. By the time he was thirty, he had his own business, dealing with cars. He later sold his business and made a fortune so he could build a house and help his wife and kids. He started making fortunes off of building homes for people. With the money he made with that, he bought a mansion, and he had his own football team, The Seattle Seahawks, but even with all the money he had he still felt empty. With all of his emptiness he took trips to Africa to help the people there. He took food, medicines, school supplies, and wheelchairs. He had just gotten started with his voyage.

In the year 2000, he went to Vietnam to deliver wheelchairs to people who were unable to walk. A young girl by the name of Thi Huyen, was born unable to walk. She sat on an old sack of cloths in her parents home, until the day Behring went to visit her with a

Part A — Practice Paper — E

wheelchair. At first she was terrified until she got the idea of how it worked, then she was happy, as well as Behring. He said it was like giving her a new life. From then on, he started helping people all around the world. Once he had helped an older man who had suffered from a stroke and could no longer walk. He helped this guy into the wheelchair and the older man started to cry. Behring then noticed how people with disabilities find the smallest things the most pleasurable. Behring then realized what his purpose was; it was to help people of all kind around the world with a lack of anything, whether it be a lack of walking to the lack of cleanliness.

Kenneth E. Behring is now known for his foundation with wheelchairs, it's one of the largest foundations in the world. For a small donation, he gives out wheelchairs to people who are in need of them. He has given around four-thousand or more to about one-hundred and thirty countries. Behring feels that if it's needed, why not give it? He stated that his next journey was going to be helping people who need safe water supplies. He found out and stated that about 2.6 billion people are without appropriate water supplies and unsafe water supplies are a reason that people become sick and in need of nourishment. So now he is off to help that.

Kenneth E. Behring has had a positive effect on people's lives without him, so of those people could have died. Now he's off to a new journey, and the people he helps this time will definitely be in need and afterwards they will be very thankful. Everyone deserves a little good in their lives.

Practice Paper A–Score Level 4

Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4 in all qualities.

Practice Paper B–Score Level 2

Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat stronger in language use and conventions.

Practice Paper C–Score Level 5

Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5, although it is somewhat weaker in conventions.

Practice Paper D–Score Level 3

Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3 in all qualities.

Practice Paper E–Score Level 4

Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4 in all qualities.

**SESSION ONE – PART B – SCORING RUBRIC
READING AND WRITING FOR INFORMATION AND UNDERSTANDING**

QUALITY	6 Responses at this level:	5 Responses at this level:	4 Responses at this level:	3 Responses at this level:	2 Responses at this level:	1 Responses at this level:
Meaning: the extent to which the response exhibits sound understanding, and interpretation, and analysis of the task and text(s)	-reveal an in-depth analysis of the documents -make insightful connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task	-convey a thorough understanding of the documents -make clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task	- convey a basic understanding of the documents -make implicit connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task	-convey a basic understanding of the documents -make few or superficial connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task	-convey a confused or inaccurate understanding of the documents -allude to the documents but make unclear or unwarranted connections to the assigned task	-provide minimal or no evidence of understanding -make no connections between information in the documents and the assigned task
Development: the extent to which ideas are elaborated using specific and relevant evidence from the document(s)	-develop ideas clearly and fully, making effective use of a wide range of relevant and specific details from the documents	-develop ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the documents	-develop some ideas more fully than others, using specific and relevant details from the documents	-develop ideas briefly, using some details from the documents	-are incomplete or largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the documents are vague, irrelevant, repetitive, or unjustified	-are minimal, with no evidence of development
Organization: the extent to which the response exhibits direction, shape, and coherence	-maintain a clear and appropriate focus -exhibit a logical and coherent structure through skillful use of appropriate devices and transitions	-maintain a clear and appropriate focus -exhibit a logical sequence of ideas through use of appropriate devices and transitions	-maintain a clear and appropriate focus -exhibit a logical sequence of ideas but may lack internal consistency	-establish, but fail to maintain, an appropriate focus -exhibit a rudimentary structure but may include some inconsistencies or irrelevancies	-lack an appropriate focus but suggest some organization, or suggest a focus but lack organization	-show no focus or organization
Language Use: the extent to which the response reveals an awareness of audience and purpose through effective use of words, sentence structure, and sentence variety	-are stylistically sophisticated, using language that is precise and engaging, with a notable sense of voice and awareness of audience and purpose -vary structure and length of sentences to enhance meaning	-use language that is fluent and original, with evident awareness of audience and purpose -vary structure and length of sentences to control rhythm and pacing	-use appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose -occasionally make effective use of sentence structure or length	-rely on basic vocabulary, with little awareness of audience or purpose -exhibit some attempt to vary sentence structure or length for effect, but with uneven success	-use language that is imprecise or unsuitable for the audience or purpose -reveal little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect	-are minimal -use language that is predominantly incoherent, inappropriate, or copied directly from the text
Conventions: the extent to which the response exhibits conventional spelling, punctuation, capitalization, grammar, and usage	-demonstrate control of the conventions with essentially no errors, even with sophisticated language	-demonstrate control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors only when using sophisticated language	-demonstrate partial control, exhibiting occasional errors that do not hinder comprehension	-demonstrate emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors that hinder comprehension	-demonstrate a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors that make comprehension difficult	-are minimal, making assessment of conventions unreliable -may be illegible or not recognizable as English

- If the student addresses only one text, the response can be scored no higher than a 3.
- If the student writes only a personal response and makes no reference to the text(s), the response can be scored no higher than a 1.
- Responses totally unrelated to the topic, illegible, incoherent, or blank should be given a 0.
- A response totally copied from the text(s) with no original student writing should be scored a 0.

With all ^{of} today's ~~too~~ talk of global warming, ~~and~~ depletion of the ozone layer, and other significant, perhaps insurmountable problems, people often become disillusioned, believing there is nothing we can do about environmental problems. Lost within this talk, however, is the fact that not all environmental problems are so herculean. One such problem is that of indoor pollutants. In fact, ~~that~~ this topic is so frequently ignored that I presume some of you may not even be aware of what indoor pollutants are, let alone what health risks they pose and how such risks can be alleviated. Well, that is exactly why, over the last few weeks, I have been working very hard to research this topic ~~and~~ and educate myself so that I can in turn, enlighten you.

What are indoor pollutants? Indoor pollutants are, just as the name suggests, pollutants such as tobacco smoke, asbestos, and formaldehyde, that are emitted from household products or activities, and cause ~~over~~ minor to severe health problems. There are specific products and actions that bring forth such pollutants, and then there are certain conditions ~~of~~ of one's home that exacerbate the problem. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Consumer Product Safety Commission, there are a bevy of indoor pollutant sources. Some that you may be familiar with include fireplaces, stoves, paints, plants, pets, and even ~~to~~ the people with whom you live. These products and living

creatures, however, are only the beginning of the problem. What really creates the health risk is when such pollutants are coupled with ~~adequate~~ insufficient ventilation ~~and~~ high temperatures and humidity levels. When a house is not properly ventilated, due to lack of infiltration or natural and mechanical ventilation, indoor pollutant levels are increased because not enough outdoor air is allowed to enter the house. ~~and the potential health problems are also increased by~~ The likelihood that indoor pollutants will become a health risk is also affected by the age and maintenance of a ~~pollutant~~ pollutant-emitting source.

Now that your brains ~~are~~ ^{have been} sufficiently inundated with information regarding the causes of indoor air pollutants, I will move on to perhaps the most frightening portion of my presentation: the potential health effects. Like most other environmental problems, the health effects are incredibly, even overwhelmingly, varied. For instance, ^{indoor} air pollutants may cause something as trivial as nose irritation and also something as dire ~~as~~ cancer, ~~and~~ kidney damage, or in the case of high formaldehyde concentration, death. It is important to note that not all people are as susceptible to these irritations and diseases as others. The elderly, infants, and those with "preexisting medical conditions" (U.S. EPA) are generally more apt to contract these illnesses than those without such characteristics. Therefore, it is not necessary to worry about contracting cancer just because your house has recently

been re-painted, but it is ~~crucial~~ essential that you have an awareness of the risks and keep them on the back of your mind.

The news about indoor air pollutants, contrary to ~~what I have been explaining~~ what you might have gathered from my presentation thus far, is not all bleak. Unlike problems such as global warming, which require extensive government legislation and policy changes in order to truly be ~~dealt~~ dealt with, ~~dealing with~~ indoor air pollution is not so difficult to prevent. There are some fairly obvious measures you can take, such as abstaining from smoking tobacco and being sure to vacuum regularly, that are helpful in preventing illnesses, but there are also some that you may not be aware of. One of the most important things you can do is increase ventilation, thereby increasing the air exchange rate between inside and outside air. It is also necessary to ~~also~~ maintain a relatively low level of humidity (40-60%), change filters on heating, and several other similar practices. Following this presentation, I will pass out a more detailed, exhaustive list of ~~changes~~ ~~and~~ relatively simple things you ~~can~~ can do to lessen the adverse health effects associated with ^{indoor} air pollutants.

I hope you have found this presentation beneficial and that you will utilize ~~and~~ these suggestions and spread the word about the dangers of indoor air pollutants. If we work together, ~~as a community~~, I am sure that we can ~~all~~ ~~lead~~ lead our community towards improved ~~health~~ health, well-being, and perhaps even save lives.

Anchor Level 6 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response:</p> <p>Reveals an in-depth analysis of the documents by connecting the idea that <i>not all environmental problems are ... herculean</i> with the premise that <i>one such problem is that of indoor pollutants</i>. The response makes insightful connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task, stating that <i>health risks</i> are really created when <i>pollutants are coupled with insufficient ventilation and high temperature and humidity levels</i> and to alleviate the problem <i>increase ventilation, thereby increasing the air exchange rate between inside and outside air</i>.</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and fully, making an effective use of a wide range of relevant and specific details from the documents to discuss sources of pollutants that create health risks (<i>stoves, paints, pets</i>) and specific remedies to reduce these risks (<i>abstaining from smoking, vacuum regularly, maintain a relatively low level of humidity</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on health risks from pollutants and the <i>relatively simple things ... to lessen the adverse health effects associated with indoor air pollutants</i>. The response exhibits a logical and coherent structure, first presenting <i>specific products and actions that bring forth such pollutants</i>, followed by their effects (<i>nose irritation and ... death</i>), leading to <i>measures you can take</i>. The response makes skillful use of appropriate devices and transitions (<i>Some that you may be familiar with, Now that your brains, Like most other environmental problems</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Is stylistically sophisticated, using language that is precise and engaging (<i>enlighten, exacerbate, bevy, inundated</i>), with a notable sense of voice and awareness of audience and purpose (<i>I will move on to perhaps the most frightening portion of my presentation</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to enhance meaning (<i>Like most other environmental problems, the health effects are incredibly, even overwhelmingly, varied</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates control of the conventions with essentially no errors, even with sophisticated language.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 6 in all qualities.</p>	

As I read the latest issue of Time Magazine or flip through the Discovery Channel, many times I come across concerns about outdoor ~~pollutio~~ air contamination and environmental pollution. Many people, however, overlook the one cause of pollution that can be most detrimental: the inside of their houses.

Although outdoor air exposure is a valid concern, we must realize that the average person spends almost 90 percent of his or her time indoors. Oftentimes, it seems as though the causes of outdoor air pollution are out of an individual person's hands, but the air inside a home is something that an ordinary person can try to control.

Many of the contaminants that we attempt to avoid outside are concentrated within our own homes. When using a cleaner or spraying an air freshener, do you ever think you may be causing damage to your kidney and nervous system? Simple household products such as moth repellents, cleaners, and disinfectants have proven to have detrimental effects including cancer in both humans and animals. Everyday products such as wood furniture, glue, and stoves emit the pollutant formaldehyde which can, at high concentrations, be cancerous to animals and deadly to humans. Simple ways to avoid these pollutants are decreasing humidity in the house, avoiding the over-aging of household products, and ventilating properly.

One of the goals of the construction of many houses is to keep all the pollutants of the outdoor world out. However, in the attempt to keep out contaminated air and weatherproof our houses, creating a safe ~~abode~~ and clean abode away from the harsh air of the cities, we fail to see the dangers of that we allow to build up. We may be leaving room for dangerous substances like asbestos, causing problems such as cancer and lung disease. Cracking a window or opening an air vent are simple ways to avoid pollutant build up. Controlling temperature and humidity are easy ways to avoid dangerous consequences.

As spring and summer approach, gardeners must be cautious of the products they use on their lawns and plants. If the pesticides used in gardens, such as poisons and chemicals, were to somehow find their way into the household, the results could be terrible, ranging from damage to the kidney and central nervous system, to even cancer.

As we try to ward off the effects of dangerous outdoor pollutants, we fail to see the dangers that are accumulating in our very own homes. We, as a community, have to make a joint effort to reduce the risk of indoor pollution and protect our health. By advocating simple actions such as air ventilation and constant examination of household products from cleaners to stoves, we can remove the dangerous and detrimental effects of indoor pollutants.

Anchor Level 6 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Reveals an in-depth analysis of the documents by addressing how people <i>overlook the one cause of pollution that can be the most detrimental: the inside of their houses</i>. The response makes insightful connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>We, as a community, have to make a joint effort to reduce the risk of indoor pollution and protect our health</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and fully, making effective use of a wide range of relevant and specific documents to discuss how <i>an ordinary person can try to control and improve the air inside a home</i> (<i>Cracking a window or opening an air vent, Controlling temperature and humidity, examination of household products</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on <i>advocating simple actions to remove the ... effects of indoor pollutants</i>. The response exhibits a logical and coherent structure, first introducing <i>simple ways to avoid these pollutants</i> and then suggesting <i>ways to avoid dangerous consequences</i>. Appropriate devices and transitions are skillfully used (<i>When using a cleaner ... nervous system, One of the goals, As we try to ward off the effects</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Is stylistically sophisticated, using language that is precise and engaging (<i>valid concern, clean abode, dangerous and detrimental</i>), with a notable sense of voice (<i>As I read the latest issue of Time Magazine or flip through the Discovery Channel</i>) and awareness of audience and purpose. The response varies structure and length of sentences to enhance meaning (<i>If the pesticides used in gardens ... were to somehow find their way into the household, the results could be ... cancer</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates control of the conventions with essentially no errors, even with sophisticated language.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 6 in all qualities.</p>	

Most believe that home is a safe haven away from the cruel, harsh realities of a bitter world. Home can provide succor, consolation, and protection for all. Sadly, this utopian view of home is not always accurate. In fact, spending excessive amounts of time inside your home can actually affect your health. This is due to indoor pollution caused mostly by our materialistic/technological lifestyles. Fortunately, this problem can be lessened with increased active efforts by youth groups such as our own. Home can once again be safe for all.

First, it is necessary for us to understand what causes indoor pollution and what health risks are concerned with it. Old appliances tend to emit increasing amounts of carbon monoxide and combustible products such as gas, kerosene, oil, and tobacco products increase indoor pollutants. Outdoor sources such as radon, pesticides, plants, and vehicle exhaust also help to ameliorate the condition of the indoor environment. Radon from the environment found in soil and local geology can cause many health risks. Pollutants are numerous and ~~attract~~^{increase} everyday with the advancement of technology and use of combustible products.

Some believe that efforts to decrease indoor pollution are a waste of time. This is certainly faulty logic. The health risks associated with indoor pollution are endless. Young children, chronically ill, and elderly people are at the highest risk. With the ~~population~~ average life span increasing and a higher birth rate,

More of the population is put at risk. By-products of combustion can cause lung cancer, respiratory problems, throat irritation, and flu-like symptoms. Formaldehyde found in wood products and insulation can also cause cancer, allergies, fatigue, and even Death, at a very high concentration. Common pollutants such as pesticides can also cause lung diseases. Even your dry cleaned clothes can damage the nervous system and affect normal kidney function. With increased exposure to these pollutants we can even become sensitized and develop chronic illnesses such as asthma and allergies.

The question now is, what can we do to help reduce the amount of indoor pollution without completely altering our lifestyle? First, since indoor pollutants increase with warm, humid ~~weather~~ weather, we can sell more fans to the community to help increase indoor ventilation and cool the indoor environment. We can gather a list of numbers of contractors and mechanics to be available for people who believe appliances have been inadequately installed. Also just to perform regular appliance checkups within the home. We can also make sure that smokers smoke outside the home. Discouraging smoking will also help. Also encouraging people to use aerosols outside or open windows when using cleaning products. We can also sell/raffle vacuums and air decontaminants such as "Febreeze". We can also encourage the community to perform regular

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 5 – A

Checkups on insulation and appliance function.

Clearly, there are lots of efforts that we could take to improve the indoor environment of our community. Even taking simple steps to just educate those around you about this problem can help lessen the pollution.

Anchor Level 5 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a thorough understanding of the documents, stating that <i>spending excessive amounts of time inside your home can actually affect your health</i> and proposing ways to <i>help reduce the amount of indoor pollution without completely altering our lifestyle</i> . The response makes clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>Pollutants are numerable and increase everyday with the ... use of combustable products and With increased exposure to these pollutants we can even become sensitized and develop chronic illnesses</i>).
Development	Develops ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the documents to identify possible sources of pollution (<i>products such as gas, kerosene, oil, and tobacco</i>), explain the effects of indoor pollution (<i>lung cancer, respiratory problems, throat irritation, and flu-like symptoms</i>), and suggest solutions to the problem (<i>regular appliance checkups, Discouraging smoking, use aeresols outside</i>).
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus (<i>Even taking simple steps to just educate ... about this problem can help lessen the pollution</i>). The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first presenting information about <i>what causes indoor pollution and what health risks are concerned with it</i> , followed by actions one can take to decrease the effects of pollution. The response uses appropriate devices and transitions (<i>In fact, First, The question now is</i>).
Language Use	Uses language that is fluent and original (<i>Most beleive that home is a safe haven</i>), with evident awareness of audience and purpose (<i>by youth groups such as our own</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to control rhythm and pacing (<i>Home can ... provide succor, consolation, and protection for all</i>), although there are two fragments.
Conventions	Demonstrates control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>beleive, eveyday, athsma, preform</i>), punctuation (<i>monoxide and and Death at</i>), and proofreading (<i>can can</i>) only when using sophisticated language.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5 in all qualities.	

The human population is dependent on air. This is a well-known fact that will be true for many years. What some people don't know is that they should be aware of the air quality. Because 90% of people spend their time indoors, rather than outside, they should be highly concerned with the quality of their indoor air. However, many people are unaware or simply do not care, which could be dangerous to their health.

Indoor pollution is the result of gases that are released into the air in homes or other buildings. Some indoor pollutants include combustion sources, building materials, ~~asbestos~~ asbestos-containing insulation, damp carpets, products for cleaning, central heating and cooling systems, and furniture made of certain pressed wood products. Many people are unaware that these are pollutants and are severely hurting their health. Health effects from indoor air pollution may be ~~be~~ recognized soon or it may take years for a person to realize they are sick from pollution.

There are several factors that contribute to this. The age ~~of~~ of the person and their preexisting medical conditions affect how long it may take for a person to show symptoms of ~~the~~ sickness from indoor air pollution.

For every different indoor air pollutant, there are many different health effects. By-products of combustion can result in impaired lung function, bronchitis, lung cancer, and ~~the~~ flu-like symptoms. Tobacco smoke can cause headaches, pneumonia, lung cancer, and increased risk of heart disease. Formaldehydes in pressed wood products can cause coughing, rashes, fatigue, allergic reactions, and in high concentrations, death.

can ~~occur~~ occur. Radon can result in lung cancer and a possibility of stomach cancer. Pesticides cause damage to the central nervous system and kidney cancer. Asbestos can result in cancer and lung diseases. Heavy metals in paints, and automobiles can cause headaches, rash, excessive perspiration, and kidney damage. Bioaerosols can result in Legionnaire's disease, a fever, and influenza. Other volatile organic compounds can cause a loss of coordination, nausea, damage to the central nervous system and kidney, and possibly cancer. All of these effects are very serious and should be sicknesses that people don't have to experience.

⊕ Although there are many types of indoor air pollutants, there are also many ways to reduce the risks of them. To lessen the amount of by-products from combustion, people could avoid the use of unvented gas or kerosene space heaters, install exhaust fans, change filters on heating and cooling systems, increase the supply of outside air, and keep gas appliances properly adjusted. To decrease the amount of tobacco smoke, people could stop smoking, discourage others from smoking, or isolate smokers outside. To lessen the amount of formaldehyde pollution, people could keep the humidity low in their home, increase ventilation, and use products with a lower emission rate of formaldehydes. To decrease the amount of other volatile organic compounds, such as paints, solvents, and aerosol sprays, people could buy only what they need, follow instructions closely, and only use in well-ventilated areas. People could reduce the amount of radon pollutants by ventilating crawl spaces, increasing ventilation, and sealing cracks in basements. To decrease the amount of pesticide

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 5 – B

pollution, people could use nonchemicals, avoid storing them in the house, and increase ventilation. To reduce the amount of asbestos, people could test the material, and remove the substance. People could decrease the amount of heavy metals by simply vacuuming regularly. To lessen the amount of bioaerosols, people could remove the source, use filters, control humidity, and clean the air.

The presence of any of these pollutants does not mean that everyone exposed will get sick or die. People with homes should just be ~~be~~ cautious of the things they do and the products they use. Simply reducing the amount of the pollutant can reduce the risk of getting sick from it. Many people need to learn about and become aware of the ^{many} dangers of indoor air pollutants to protect themselves and their families.

Anchor Level 5 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Conveys a thorough understanding of the documents, stating that people <i>should be highly concerned with the quality of their indoor air</i> because it <i>could be dangerous to their health</i>. The response makes clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>there are also many ways to reduce the risks of them</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the documents to discuss <i>health effects from indoor air pollution (bronchitis, lung cancer, fatigue, kidney damage)</i> and suggest ways to minimize them (<i>install exhaust fans, keep gas appliances properly adjusted, control humidity</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on <i>the many dangers of indoor air pollutants</i> and how people can <i>protect themselves and their families</i>. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, moving from describing indoor air pollution and its effects (<i>gases that are released into the air in homes and impaired lung function ... and flu-like symptoms</i>) to recommending ways to alleviate the risks (<i>vacuuming regularly</i>). The response uses appropriate devices and transitions (<i>that these are pollutants, Other volatile organic compounds, Although there are many types of indoor air pollutants</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>People with homes should just be cautious of the things they do and the products they use</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>The presence of any of these pollutants does not mean that everyone exposed will get sick or die</i>), although there is repetition in some sentence openings.</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors in punctuation (<i>indoors, rather; and material, and</i>) and agreement (<i>person ... they and person ... their</i>) only when using sophisticated language.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5, although it is somewhat weaker in language use.</p>	

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 5 – C

My fellow members,

As modern ^{everyday} life continues to utilize more and more technology, our lives are becoming easier. However this comes with a price. As humans are beginning to spend more and more time indoors, a problem is arising. Sure many are growing more and more concerned with the welfare of our seas, forests and atmosphere, as pollution is on the rise. But there is a growing danger that is lurking in the very place where you relax, eat, and sleep, indoor pollution.

Scientists have found in recent years that the air quality of ~~the~~ our homes, ~~and~~ offices, stores, and other buildings has deteriorated. As builders aim to weather-proof homes, often ~~traps~~ the air in the home becomes stagnant and dangerous. Less fresh air is coming indoors while ^{even} less unhealthy air is remain in the home. Indoor pollution sources vary: ~~from~~ smoking, oil, gas, wood, building materials, and furnishings are all some of the culprits. Using a gas stove incorrectly will hurt the air quality. Home-improvement items such as glue and paint strippers will endanger the inhabitants of the home. The combination of these factors are only worsening the situation. But there are several solutions.

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 5 – C

First, ban all smoking from inside the house. Insist that all smoking should only be done outdoors. Check for asbestos in our house and have it removed by a trained professional. Vacuum regularly and avoid lead based paint to prevent a build-up in heavy metals. To avoid a dangerous build-up in carbon dioxide levels, keep gas appliances and furnaces properly adjusted.

Although it is not possible to eliminate risks from indoor pollution, it certainly is possible to reduce them. Take the proper steps and precautions to prevent disease and pollution. The consequences of ignoring this problem include headaches, influenza, Legionnaires' disease, cancer and ~~eventually~~ possibly death. Do the safe, - smart thing and protect yourself from indoor pollution.

Anchor Level 5 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response:</p> <p>Conveys a thorough understanding of the documents, noting that <i>there is a growing danger that is lurking in the very place where you relax, eat, and sleep, indoor pollution</i>. The response makes clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>Scientists have found ... that the air quality of our homes ... has deteriorated and protect yourself from indoor pollution</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops some ideas more fully than others, using relevant and specific details from the documents to illustrate that <i>indoor pollution sources vary: smoking, oil ... building materials</i> and to explain that <i>although it is not possible to eliminate risks ... it certainly is possible to reduce them</i>. The idea that there are <i>consequences of ignoring this problem</i> is less developed.</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the issues surrounding indoor air pollution. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first describing the causes of indoor pollution (<i>Using a gas stove incorrectly will hurt the air quality</i>), then describing solutions (<i>Check for asbestos ... and have it removed</i>), followed by a list of health effects (<i>headaches ... cancer and possibly death</i>). Appropriate devices and transitions are used (<i>But there is, First, Although</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses language that is fluent and original (<i>As modern everyday life continues to utilize more and more technology, our lives are becoming easier</i>), with evident awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Take the proper steps and Do the safe, smart thing</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to control rhythm and pacing (<i>To avoid a dangerous build-up in carbon dioxide levels, keep gas appliances and furnances properly adjusted</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>begining, sitation, Vaccum, Legionaires</i>) and punctuation (<i>However this and Sure many</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5, although it is somewhat weaker in development and conventions.</p>	

There are many environmental problems that can have harsh effects to the quality of contemporary life, but what many people don't know is that there are indoor pollutants with major health risks.

There are many ~~the~~ health risks with indoor pollutants, some subtle others not, but there are some ways in which the health risks can be reduced as described in the United States Environmental Protection Agency text and Major Indoor Air Pollutants, sources, Health Effects and Control Chart.

There are many health risks associated with indoor pollutants. People believe that ~~that~~ air in homes are cleaner than the air outside, especially in industrialized cities, because of cars, planes and emissions from other things that run on fuels. But buildings can be "more seriously polluted than the outdoor air." Because of this, and that people spend about 90 percent of their time indoors their risks increase. People who are affected more are usually those exposed to indoor pollutants for ~~longer~~ longer periods of time like ~~the~~ children, the elderly and the chronically ill. Indoor air pollution can be caused by inadequate ventilation, high temperatures and.

dampness. Things that increase indoor air pollution are tobacco products, building materials, malfunctioning stoves and pesticides. Many of these things can cause ~~bad~~ health effects like headaches, respiratory problems, rashes, allergic reactions, cancer and most commonly throat irritation.

There are many ways in which the health risks associated with indoor pollutants can be reduced. Immediate reactions to indoor pollutants depends on age and preexisting medical conditions and on individual sensitivity (if their allergic to any thing). ~~It~~ Its difficult to determine if symptoms are effects from indoor pollutants or not because they are similar to colds or other viral diseases. So its important to know where and when symptoms occur. If ~~you~~ a person ~~goes~~ goes away for a while and has no symptoms and then comes back to their home and they ~~come~~ emerge then indoor pollutants are probably to blame. The most important way to fix these problems are to get better ventilation because "when there is little infiltration, natural ventilation, or mechanical ventilation, the air exchange

rate is slow and pollutant levels can increase." If there are pollutants from unvented heaters, gas appliances and pesticides what you should do is keep them properly adjusted, install exhaust fans, change filters on heating/cooling systems, avoid storage in the house and mostly increase ventilation.

these are many environmental problems that can have harsh effects ~~to~~ on the quality of contemporary life and indoor pollutants are a major cause. Some of the health risks are mild and are similar to colds and other viral diseases but some can be much more causing heart disease, ~~to~~ respiratory problems and cancers. there are ways of which these can be reduced but ~~the~~ increased ventilation is most important.

Anchor Level 4 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Conveys a thorough understanding of the documents, stating that <i>there are many health risks with indoor pollutants ... but there are some ways in which the health risks can be reduced</i>. The response makes clear and explicit connections between information in the documents and the assigned task (<i>Immediate reactions to indoor pollutants depends on age and preexisting medical conditions and on individual sensitivity and health risks ... causing heart disease, respiratory problems and cancers</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the documents to explain issues associated with indoor pollutants (<i>Because ... people spend about 90 percent of their time indoors their risks increase and Its difficult to determine if symptoms are effects from indoor pollutants or not because they are similar to colds or other viral diseases</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the dangers of indoor pollution (<i>there are many environmental problems that can have harsh effects ... and indoor pollutants are a major cause</i>). The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first presenting information about the health risks (<i>There are many health risks associated with indoor pollutants</i>), followed by ways to reduce them (<i>The most important way to fix these problems are to get better ventilation, because "When there is ... levels can increase"</i>). The lists of effects, causes, and solutions, with weak transitions, affect internal consistency.</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>There are many ways in which the health risks associated with indoor pollutants can be reduced</i>). The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure for effect, but with uneven success (<i>If there are pollutants from unvented heaters ... mostly increase ventilation</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>heath, emisions, simptoms</i>), punctuation (<i>indoors their, time like, are tobacco</i>), grammar (<i>air in homes are cleaner and a person ... to their home</i>), and usage (<i>effects to and ways of which</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4, although it is somewhat stronger in meaning and development.</p>	

I would like to address you all on a significant, growing problem throughout the country today. Recently, I have been looking into several health concerns throughout the community. Through diligent research I have come to the conclusion that indoor air pollution can have a significant impact on the members of society. Along with researching many negative effects of these pollutants I have found several ways in which these harmful effects can be reduced.

Prominent members of the United States Protection Agency have come to the consensus that air pollution inside the home and businesses can be more dangerous than the air pollutants in the largest cities. This fact and the fact that an average person spends "90 percent of their time indoors," have extremely harmful potential. Another problem that generally results in air pollution is the age of several common household items. As a product gets older it tends to release more and more harmful pollutants. Another problem that may result in pollution is poor ventilation within several houses. If air is not properly filtered into or out of a house pollutants in the air are able to increase. Another problem is that the results of air pollution can be felt for years after exposure. Common symptoms such as nose and throat irritation often last for several years if the air pollution is not identified and then fixed.

There are several ways how the results of air pollution can be reduced. One such way is to continue to change the filters on the heating and cooling systems throughout the house thereby reducing the by-products of combustion. Another way to reduce a large amount of air pollution can be done through one simple step. Stop smoking! This seemingly simple solution can nearly eliminate the environmental tobacco smoke and save lives. The realization that eliminating tobacco from the home could possibly save a child's future should be reason enough to quit. Another simple way in order to reduce the harmful effects of air pollution is to vacuum regularly. Through vacuuming you can eliminate soil and dust that are often tracked through the house and then put into the air. Simply vacuuming can aid in the elimination of rashes, headaches, and other such ailments.

In conclusion, I hope you will take what I have said to heart. It will be a great benefit to not only you but the members of your family as well. Please purify your home and business it is for everyone's common good. Also, please feel free to pass on this information to anyone and everyone who is willing to listen. Thank you for your time.

Anchor Level 4 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Conveys a thorough understanding of the documents stating <i>indoor air pollution can have a significant impact on ... society</i>. The response makes clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>Another problem that generally results in air pollution is the age of several common household items</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops some ideas more fully than others. The response uses specific and relevant details from the documents to discuss the dangers of indoor pollutants (<i>As a product gets older it tends to release more and more harmful pollutants</i>) and their possible solutions (<i>Through vacuuming you can eliminate soil and dust ... put into the air</i>). The possible effects of indoor pollutants are less developed.</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus (<i>purify your home ... it is for everyone's common good</i>). The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first establishing the dangers of indoor air pollution, possible causes (<i>Another problem ... is poor ventilation, If air is not properly filtered ... pollutants ... are able to increase</i>), and then presenting possible solutions (<i>Stop smoking and vacuum regularly</i>). Appropriate transitions are used (<i>One such way, Another way, In conclusion</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>I would like to address you all on a significant, growing problem</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>Simply vacuuming can aid in the elimination of rashes, headaches, and other such ailments</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>Promident, buisnesses, benifit</i>) and punctuation (<i>research I, a house pollutants, house thereby, childs future</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4, although it is somewhat stronger in meaning and organization.</p>	

Indoor pollution is a very serious problem in which people should do their best to control. According ~~to~~ the United States Environmental Protection Agency, air within homes and buildings can be ~~to~~ more polluted than outdoor air in industrial cities. Indoor pollution can cause many serious health risks and it is crucial for everyone to understand those health risks associated with indoor pollutions and therefore ~~sh~~ take steps to control ~~th~~ the pollution and reduce the risks.

~~Both~~ The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Consumer Product Safety Commission describe the very serious health risks indoor pollutants can cause. Indoor pollutants can consist of everyday appliances that many people own ^{many people} however ~~very~~ do not realize that they are at risk for illnesses. For example garden and lawn chemicals ~~create~~ release pesticides which can cause eye and throat irritation and even damage to the central nervous system and kidneys. It can also even lead to cancer. Other everyday items such as pressed wood products used in buildings and furniture can release formaldehyde which can also cause throat irritation, fatigue, allergic reactions and rashes. Many of the other ~~chemical~~ indoor pollutants such as radon, tobacco smoke, carbon monoxide, etc. ~~are very hazardous and~~ cause throat irritation and many can lead to cancer.

Although indoor pollutants ~~cause~~ create a serious health risk for individuals, there are many ways in which they can be reduced and the amount of pollutants minimized. Things such as inadequate ventilation, building materials, household cleaning products and central heating ~~and~~ cooling systems are all sources of indoor pollution; however, these sources may be maintained to minimize the amount of pollution in a building. It is important for these appliances to be properly maintained and replaced after a few years before they get too old. It is also important for the building to have proper air ventilation. Homes ~~in~~ and buildings ~~that~~ ^{can} minimize the amount of outdoor ~~pollution~~ air that leaks into the building, may have higher levels of pollutants than other buildings. ~~Buildings should~~ ~~and~~ People should make sure their homes have sufficient infiltration, natural ventilation and mechanical ventilation, so that the air exchange rate is high. Pollution is a very serious problem that must be acknowledged. Some pollution can not be controlled; however, air pollution is something that people can minimize and get rid of. It is very important for people to create a safe and healthy environment so society can live on with their day to day lives.

Anchor Level 4 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the documents (<i>Indoor pollution is a very serious problem in which people should do their best to control</i>). The response makes implicit connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>Things such as inadequate ventilation ... and cooling systems are all sources of indoor pollution; however, these sources may be maintained to minimize the amount of pollution in a building</i>).
Development	Develops some ideas more fully than others. The response uses specific and relevant details from the documents to discuss the health risks of indoor pollutants (<i>Garden and lawn chemicals ... can cause ... damage to the central nervous system and kidneys</i>). The issue of outdoor air coming into the home is less developed, using a list from the text (<i>People should make sure their homes have sufficient infiltration, natural ventilation and mechanical ventilation</i>).
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on pollution as <i>a very serious problem</i> . The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first identifying the pollutants and their health risks (<i>Radon, tobacco smoke ... cause throat irritation and many can lead to cancer</i>) and then offering possible solutions (<i>It is also important for the building to have proper air ventilation</i>). Transitions are appropriately used (<i>therefore, Although, such as</i>).
Language Use	Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>It is very important for people to create a safe and healthy environment</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>Some pollution can not be controlled; however, air pollution is something that people can minimize and get rid of</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>assosiated, inadequate, aknowledged</i>), punctuation (<i>risks and, and therefore take, items such as</i>), capitalization (<i>Industial, Garden, Radon</i>), and agreement (<i>pesticides ... It and society ... their</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4, although it is somewhat stronger in organization.	

We have been researching environmental problems that affect the quality of contemporary life. We have found ~~out~~ out that the health risks associated with indoor pollutants and the ways these risks can be reduced. There are many pollutants and many ways to reduce them.

The health risks caused with indoor pollutants could be bronchitis, lung cancer, kidney damage, ear infections, stomach cancer, headaches and Legionnaires' disease. These could be from the simplest things ever. You could get these things from cigarettes, pipes, unvented heaters, pressed wood, paints, soil, water, Gardening poisons, fire proofing, automobiles, Humans and pets. There is a possibility of getting these, but only if you don't take the preventable steps.

Some of these preventable steps could be vent the heaters, STOP! smoking, use lower emissions products, read labels, Seal cracks and openings, use nonchemicals, vacuum regularly and remove the source. These are just some of the ways that you could get the diseases or symptoms. But, if you take these steps than you will have nothing to worry about and you will be safe.

In conclusion, there are many things you could get from the pollutants in your every day life. But, Before we don't worry about a thing because if your around those things on a regular basis than nothing will happen. But if you think something will or would happen all you have to do is to follow the steps or what to do and you will be good to go.

Anchor Level 3 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the documents, stating <i>there are many pollutants and many ways to reduce them</i> . The response makes implicit connections between the documents and the assigned task (<i>There is a possibility of getting these, but only if you don't take the preventable steps</i>).
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the documents to create a list of health risks (<i>bronchitis ... and Legionnaires' disease</i>) and a list of pollutant sources (<i>cigarettes ... and pets</i>).
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the <i>many things you could get from the pollutants in your every day life</i> . The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas by establishing the health risks, explaining where <i>you could get these things from</i> , and listing some of the ways to prevent indoor pollution. The response lacks internal consistency (<i>don't worry about a thing ... nothing will happen</i>).
Language Use	Relies on basic vocabulary, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>all you have to do is to follow the steps on what to do and you will be good to go</i>). The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentences for effect, but with uneven success (<i>Stop! smoking, use</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>enviromental, damange, syptoms</i>), punctuation (<i>thing because and basis than</i>), and capitalization (<i>Headaches, Garderning, Believe</i>) that hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat stronger in meaning and organization.	

Indoor air pollution has many health risks. The health risks depend on age and if you're chronically ill, especially those suffering from respiratory or cardiovascular disease. Indoor air pollution needs to be reduced.

Indoor air pollution needs to be reduced because it is getting people seriously sick and it's hard to tell if it's just a cold or because of air pollution because the symptoms are very similar. This also needs to be reduced because sometimes you can't even tell until years and years from now. You ask how do we reduce this problem I'll tell you how we need to get some more air circulating in and out of the houses. Other ways is to avoid use of unvented gas or kerosene space heaters, change filters on heating/cooling systems and air cleaners, stop smoking, buy only what you need, seal cracks or openings in basements, don't use chemicals, vacuum regularly and many more just people try to keep your air clean if not for you then do it for your children and for others.

As you can see you need to keep the air clean or many bad things can happen.

Anchor Level 3 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the documents, stating that indoor air pollution <i>has many health risks and needs to be reduced</i> . The response makes superficial connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>because sometime you cant even tell untill years and years from now</i>).
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the documents (<i>The health risks depend on age, seal cracks or openings, vaccuum regularly</i>).
Organization	Establishes an appropriate focus (<i>you need to keep the air clean or many bad things can happen</i>). The response exhibits a rudimentary structure with a brief introduction, one body paragraph that uses some details from the documents (<i>air pollution ... getting people siriously sick, change filters, stop smoking</i>), and a one-sentence conclusion.
Language Use	Relies on basic vocabulary, with little awareness of audience and purpose (<i>just people try to keep your air clean</i>). The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure and length for effect, but with uneven success (<i>because of air pollution because the simtoums are</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>pollutan, siriously, simaler, basments</i>), punctuation (<i>its, cant, ask how, more just people, See you need</i>), and random capitalization that make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat weaker in conventions.	

It can happen or effect you anywhere. If you live in the city, an apartment, a farm, a regular household or even in the work place/office. Indoor Air Pollution. It is caused by many varieties of things like, sources of oil, gas, kerosene, coal, tobacco products, building materials, furnishings, and can have a different effect for each source. Some are caused by asbestos, wet or damp carpet, cabinetry or furniture from pressed wood, house hold cleaning products, and heating and cooling systems. Some effects can be worse than others like if the source of pollution is old and whether its properly maintained, like gas stoves, gas stoves emit more carbon monoxide than a properly adjusted one.

Higher pollutants concentrations can remain in the air alot longer than others.

It can be stopped, or lessened in someways.

Outdoor-vented fans that remove air from a single room (bathrooms and kitchens), to air systems that use fans and to remove indoor air and distribute filtered and conditioned air to strategic point throughout the house. There are also many way to figure or find out that where your living has its air polluted. You can figure it out by feeling irritation through your eyes, nose, and

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 3 – C

throat (wich could result in cancer of the lungs), or headaches and rashes. If you have any of these symptoms you should discuss them with your doctor or local health department and ask if he/she thinks it is caused by indoor air pollution. You may also want to consult a board-certified allergist or a medicine specialist for answers to your questions.

Anchor Level 3 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the documents, stating that indoor air pollution <i>can happen or effect you anywhere</i> . The response makes superficial connections between information and ideas in the document and the assigned task (<i>different effect for each source and You can figure it out by feeling irritation</i>).
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the documents to create lists of pollutants (<i>oil ... furnishings ... asbestos ... cleaning products</i>). The response suggests one way to decrease pollution (<i>Outdoor-vented fans</i>) and states one way to identify if symptoms are <i>caused by indoor air pollution</i> .
Organization	Lacks an appropriate focus but suggests some organization by listing pollutant sources, identifying a way to decrease pollution, and finally advising individuals to discuss <i>symptoms ... with your doctor or local health department</i> within one loosely connected paragraph.
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise (<i>There are also many way to figure or find out that where your living has its air polluted</i>). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>Indoor Air Pollution and Some effects can be worse than others ... like gas stoves</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>alot, someways, wich</i>) and punctuation (<i>like, sources; stoves, gas stoves; stopped, or lessened</i>) that hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat weaker in organization and language use.	

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 2 – A

There are many pollutants and some are very dangerous, for example, pesticides that are found in garden and lawn chemicals can cause eye, nose, and throat irritation and damage to kidneys. Another example is asbestos that comes from deteriorating or damaged insulation. It can cause cancer and lung diseases. To stop indoor and outdoor pollutants we could stop using gas a lot or we could clean up our neighborhood by picking up trash that is on the ground. With indoor pollutants we could test the material first to see if it has any pollutants and stop smoking or removal of lead based paint.

Anchor Level 2 –A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the documents (<i>There are many pollutants and some are very dangerous</i>). The response makes superficial connections between ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>we could stop using gas a lot</i>).
Development	Is largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the text are vague (<i>we could test the material</i>).
Organization	Suggests a focus on dangerous pollutants but lacks organization. The response mixes loosely connected ideas in the same paragraph (<i>to stop indoor and outdoor pollutants ... we could clean up our neighborhood</i>).
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise (<i>We could test the material first to see if it has any pollutants and stop smoking or removal of lead based paint</i>). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect.
Conventions	Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>neighborhood</i> and <i>first</i>), punctuation (<i>pollutants we</i> and <i>a lot or we</i>), and random use of capitalization that hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat stronger in meaning and conventions.	

We all think that outside door are more contaminated then the air indoor, we are wrong if come out, and I just find out that indoor air is more dangerous to us then the outdoor. There are reasercher that this statement can prove, some of the risk that us human are taking is having, Eye, nose, and throat irritation, respiration problems and some times can cause you cancer. And they are hiding in places that you cant imagine like for example when we come from the laundry, the cloth is already contaminated when we take them out from the dryer, one way to prevent this is when you take the clothes out put them in out door for the chemical to leave the clothes, this pollutant is calle organic compound and it's usaly found in pain, solvents, wood preservatives aerosol sprays, cleaners and disinfectants, moth repellents, air freshener, hobby supplies, and dry cleaned clothes

It can cause you Eye, nose, throat irritation headaches, loss of coordination, nausea, damage to the kidney and central nervous system. Some cause cancer in animals some may cause cancer in humans some way to prevent this air to, buy only what you need

Read labels and follow ~~at~~ insltuction use in well ventilated areas or outdoors and hang dry cleaned clothes in a open area for about 6 hours

Formaldehyde, Pressed wood products, used in building and furniture area formaldehyde foam insulation permanent press textile glue ETS Vehicle exhaust stoves fireplaces. Eye, nose, throat irritation coughing fatigue rashes and allergic reactions

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 2 – B

causes cancer in animals. Death at very high concentrations, concentration. Use products with low emission rates of formaldehyde, keep humidity low in house Increase ventilation, Aging or baking of products

Anchor Level 2 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a confused and inaccurate understanding of the documents (<i>when we take them out from the dryer ... put them in out door for the chemical to leave the cloths, this pollutant is calle organic compound</i>). The response alludes to the documents but makes unclear connections to the assigned task (<i>some of the risk that us human are taking is having, Eye, nose and throat irritation</i>).
Development	Is incomplete and largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas (<i>they are hiding in placese that you cant imagen</i>). The response relies on material copied from the chart.
Organization	Suggests a focus (<i>indoor air is more danger to us then the outdoor</i>). The response suggests an organization around cause and effect with only limited success.
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise and unsuitable for the audience and purpose (<i>respiration problems and some times can cause you cancer, like for example, Death at very high concentration</i>). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect.
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>reasher, hiding, landuary, usaly, lowe</i>) and punctuation (<i>cant; the dryer, one way; humans some way; coughing fatigue rashes</i>) that make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2 in all qualities.	

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 2 – C

My company has been reasearching environmental Problems that have an affect on quality of life. As a result of this I have decided to give a presentation to you, My Fellow members of the community youth group about indoor pollution. Also the Health risks of this and ways these risks can be reduced.

Many of you may be Surprized to hear that there is a Such thing as indoor pollutants. Well there are and they are for Health treating expecially to people who can't get out of the house very much.

Pollutates are caused By Smoking cigereTTs, House hold appliances

Anchor Level 2 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a confused understanding of the documents (<i>they are Health treating ... to people who can t geT ouT of the house</i>). The response alludes to the documents but makes unclear connections to the assigned task (<i>PolluTaTes are caused By ... House hold appliances</i>).
Development	Is largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the text are vague (<i>there is a Such thing as indoor pollutants</i>).
Organization	Suggests a focus on indoor pollution, its <i>Health risks</i> , and <i>ways these risks can be reduced</i> . The response suggests an organization consisting of an introduction, followed by a single paragraph of loosely connected ideas.
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise and copied directly from the task. The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>Well there are and they are Health treaTing</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>reasearching, envurnmenTal, Surprized, expecially, cigereTTs</i>), punctuation (<i>this I, are and, can t, appliances</i>), and capitalization (<i>Problems, Members, Health, Smoking, House</i>) that make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2 in all qualities.	

Pollution is very dangerous to our environment. It seems to get worse and worse everyday. There are many indoor pollutants that can be reduced. These are our ~~pollutants~~ garbage that we use to pollute our environment.

Water pollution, air pollution, and etc. are becoming dangerous to us! Our garbage can not be dumped into our water. We need better garbage dumps to reduce this pollution. There are also so many oil spills that also ~~is~~ is a dangerous pollutant to us. They are usually caused by accident, but we have to try and prevent it.

Air pollution is also an important issue. This can be prevented ~~in~~ in different ways. We need to produce more solar-powered vehicles, to reduce the smoke that releases from a vehicle. There is also excessive smoke released by some factories. These factories need to produce better machines that are less pollutive.

Most pollution today is because of man made objects. If we're going to use these ~~objects~~ objects, we need to think about our environment, and how we could prevent pollution. These are some facts in the way we can prevent pollution.

Anchor Level 1 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Provides minimal evidence of understanding the text beyond restating the task (<i>There are many indoor pollutants that can be reduced</i>). The response makes no connections between information in the documents and the assigned task.
Development	Is largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the text are vague and irrelevant (<i>If We're going to use these objects, We need to think about our environment</i>). The response only refers to outdoor pollutants.
Organization	Suggests an appropriate focus (<i>Pollution is very dangerous to our environment</i>) and suggests some organization with an introduction, two body paragraphs discussing outdoor air pollution, and a conclusion.
Language Use	Relies on basic vocabulary, with little awareness of audience or purpose (<i>These are some facts in the way we can prevent pollution</i>). The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure for effect, but with uneven success (<i>These are our garbage that we use to pollute our environment</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>diffarent</i> and <i>Vehicals</i>), capitalization (<i>Solar-powered</i> and <i>Machines</i>), and agreement (<i>They</i> [oil spills] <i>are usually caused by accident ... prevent it</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Although the response fits criteria for Levels 1, 2, 3, and 4, it remains at Level 1 because the response makes no reference to either document.	

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 1 – B

Air and Indoor pollution is a big problem
that even though we may not realize it but
its there and it affects our environment everyday.
There are many health risks concerned with
indoor pollution.

Anchor Level 1 – B

Quality	The response:	Commentary
Meaning	Provides minimal evidence of understanding. The response makes one connection between information in the documents and the assigned task (<i>They're many health risks concerned with indoor pollution</i>).	
Development	Is minimal, with no evidence of development.	
Organization	Suggests a focus (<i>Air and Indoor pollution is a big problem ... and it affects our environment everyday</i>) but is too brief to exhibit organization.	
Language Use	Is minimal.	
Conventions	Is minimal, making assessment of conventions unreliable.	
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 1, although it is somewhat stronger in organization.		

I am going to be writing about environmental problems. Environmental problems are problems that have to do with the environment.

Radon can cause lung cancer. To prevent this use non-chemicals. Pesticides cause cancer. To prevent this from happening in crease ventilation.

There are health risks with pollutants. There are indoor and outdoor pollutants. ~~Follow~~ manufacturers instructions and listen to what they tell you to do to be safe.
respect the

It has been studied and proven that outdoor environmental pollutants are considered to be less hazardous than indoor air pollutants. According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, it has been researched that approximately people spend about 90% of their time inside. From these studies it is shown that people that remain indoor have a higher risk to their health from the exposure of pollutants inside rather than the outdoor pollutants.

Many sources of air pollutants have been identified that are objects held in a common household. Oil, kerosene, wood, wet and or damp carpets, household cleaning products, personal care, furniture, and central heating and cooling systems are all examples of the sources of indoor air pollution. Any of these sources however are hazardous depending on the amount that is emitted or how hazardous the emission of the source is. Another dependency on how hazardous the sources are is the age and how well the source is maintained.

These sources all contain similar or different pollutants that can be very hazardous to a person's health. Some of these pollutants are bioaerosols, Radon, formaldehyde, pesticides, heavy metals, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon dioxide and even environmental tobacco smoke. Health effects from these pollutants vary in the amounts of each of the sources that contain these pollutants are used.

Common health effects from most of these pollutants are irritation of the eyes, nose and throat, headaches, fatigue and nausea. These health risks are minor compare to the very serious effects that can occur which are cancer, damage to

the kidneys & central nervous system, lung disease, influenza, humidifier fever, legionnaires' disease, bronchitis and even pneumonia.

There are ways to help reduce the amounts of pollution inside and ways to prevent serious health effects from occurring. A few examples of these include increasing ventilation, buy only what you need, read labels and instructions, stop smoking, vacuum regularly, remove lead based paint and even remove the source containing the pollutant. There are many ways to reduce and control these pollutants in the household. According to the chart all these suggestions will help.

Reducing these risks and controlling the sources of the pollutants is beneficial towards everyone and there is no doubt that by doing this it will ~~not~~ end up saving many lives of the people that are cared for by their families.

With all the new technology today, it's easy to understand that people ~~don't~~ may not want to leave their houses. With plasma screens and X-box 360s, and all new work out machines, it may seem to you that indoors is the place to be. Well, think again. Indoor air pollution may be seriously damaging your body, or even killing you. Indoor air pollution can cause anything and everything from throat irritation to central nervous system damage to lung cancer. However, there are actions you can take to reduce this life threatening problem.

Improper ventilation is one of the biggest problems of air pollution. If air is not being circulated, it may become stagnant and keep all of the nasty pollution in the house. For example, if you use a gas burning heating system, if it is not working properly, it may be pumping your house full of carbon monoxide. You may be thinking to yourself, "What's the big deal? I'm healthy enough that it won't affect me. Plus, I need my house to be heated or I will die from the cold." Well, there are things you can do. For one, you could get an exhaust fan to blow all the carbon monoxide away. You could also install proper ventilation machines that mechanically recycle the air. If you don't do ~~the~~ this, the carbon monoxide will mess with your body, and not in a fun way. You may get irritation to your eyes, nose, and/or throat, impaired ~~the~~ lung function, flu-like symptoms, or over a long

period of time, lung cancer. The best thing to do is to either replace the source of carbon monoxide or install better ventilation.

Did you know that even the location of your house could be the reason for air pollution? That doesn't necessarily mean it is better to live in the suburbs as compared to a city. Even in some polluted ~~city~~ cities, the outdoor air may be cleaner than the indoor air. Even in the suburbs, an outdoor source of indoor air pollution is radon.

Radon can come from radioactive decay of certain types of bedrock. Radon can come up through cracks in the houses foundation and over time cause lung or stomach cancer. This can be avoided by sealing cracks in the basement, subslab suction, and increased ventilation.

Air pollution may affect people in your own family differently. Some people ~~of~~ have more resistance to different forms of pollution. However, if you begin to notice that someone in your family is ~~always~~ sick at home, but ~~becomes~~ symptoms go away when on vacation or away from the house, there is a good probability that the house is poisoned. You should consult a doctor if this is occurring to see if a pollutant can be identified. If a pollutant is identified, it is then ~~wise~~ to end the problem.

Did you know that "research indicates that people spend approximately 90 percent of their time indoors."? But even indoors, pollutants can cause symptoms such as headaches, eye, nose, and throat irritation, cancer and in some cases, death.

But there are tons of easy ways to greatly reduce the amounts of indoor pollution in your home. is to have the appropriate amount of ventilation; vacume your home regularly, and isolate smokers to an outdoor area.

Also, to reduce the risk of outdoor pollutants from entering your home is to use nonchemical pesticides. instead, try using more natural and organic solutions.

So in the end, just by taking a few extra steps to reduce indoor/outdoor pollutants, you're not only keeping yourself healthy, but you're also providing a healthy environment for others to enjoy as well.

Although people take risks everyday, there is one risk most people do not know about. Indoor Air Pollution! Most people suffer from this because 90% of the time they are inside. To some this may not seem to be a very big deal but there are numerous health risks involved. Young children and older adults are more at risk. You are also at higher risk if you suffer from respiratory or cardiovascular disease. There are nine major pollutants, at least ten serious health risks, and about thirty-five ways to help control it.

The effects of indoor air pollution on a person can take anywhere from the first exposure to years. There are several factors that determine how long it takes for reactions. A couple factors are age and medical conditions. But effects ~~can~~ vary from one person to the next. Some symptoms are similar to colds and viruses.

Some health risks are; eye irritation, nose irritation, throat irritation, frequent headaches, pneumonia, respiratory infection, ear infection, Lung cancer, heart disease, and even loss of coordination.

There is no difference in ~~whether you live in a house or an apartment~~ ^{whether} you live in a house or an apartment. The risk of having serious air pollutants is the same. There are a few ways to identify air pollution problems. Some health risks are

Part B — Practice Paper — E

an immediate indicator. Some very serious air pollutants are; combustion, Environmental tobacco smoke, formaldehyde, volatile organic compounds, radon, pesticides, asbestos, heavy metals, ^{and} bioaerosols. A few sources that these pollutants come from are; gas appliances, cigarettes, wood products, foam insulation, paint, cleaners, soil, water, and even humans.

It seems like there may be nothing you can do to help prevent indoor pollution, but you really can control it. There are over thirty-five ways to control it. Some ways you can control indoor air pollution ~~are~~ ^{are}; avoid use of unvented gas or kerosine heaters, stop smoking, increase ventilation, buy only what you need, seal cracks and openings in basements, use non-chemicals, test the material, vacuum regularly, and always try to remove the source.

Air pollution affects us not ~~only~~ outdoors but indoors too. Indoor air pollution is something that people need to become more aware of. When your health is at risk it is very serious, but you can protect yourself. The quicker people understand indoor air pollutants the quicker they can protect their health.

Practice Paper A–Score Level 2

Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat stronger in language use.

Practice Paper B–Score Level 4

Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4 in all qualities.

Practice Paper C–Score Level 5

Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5, although it is somewhat weaker in conventions.

Practice Paper D–Score Level 3

Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat stronger in conventions.

Practice Paper E–Score Level 4

Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4 in all qualities.

Submitting Teacher Evaluations of the Test to the Department

Suggestions and feedback from teachers provide an important contribution to the test development process. The Department provides an online evaluation form for State assessments. It contains spaces for teachers to respond to several specific questions and to make suggestions. Instructions for completing the evaluation form are as follows:

1. Go to www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/exameval.
2. Select the test title.
3. Complete the required demographic fields.
4. Complete each evaluation question and provide comments in the space provided.
5. Click the SUBMIT button at the bottom of the page to submit the completed form.