

**SESSION TWO – PART B – SCORING RUBRIC
READING AND WRITING FOR CRITICAL ANALYSIS**

QUALITY	Responses at this level:	Responses at this level:	Responses at this level:	Responses at this level:	Responses at this level:	Responses at this level:	Responses at this level:
	6	5	4	3	2	1	1
Meaning: the extent to which the response exhibits sound understanding, interpretation, and analysis of the task and text(s)	-provide an interpretation of the "critical lens" that is faithful to the complexity and clearly establishes the criteria for analysis -use the criteria to make insightful analysis of the chosen texts	-provide a thoughtful interpretation of the "critical lens" that clearly establishes the criteria for analysis -use the criteria to make a clear and reasoned analysis of the chosen texts	-provide a reasonable interpretation of the "critical lens" that establishes the criteria for analysis -make implicit connections between criteria and the chosen texts	-provide a simple interpretation of the "critical lens" that suggests some criteria for analysis -make superficial connections between the criteria and the chosen texts	-provide a confused or incomplete interpretation of the "critical lens" -may allude to the "critical lens" but do not use it to analyze the chosen texts	-do not refer to the "critical lens" -reflect minimal or no analysis of the chosen texts	-do not refer to the "critical lens" -reflect minimal or no analysis of the chosen texts
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 evidence and appropriate literary elements from both texts	-develop ideas clearly and consistently, with reference to relevant and specific evidence and appropriate literary elements from both texts	-develop some ideas more fully than others, with reference to specific and relevant evidence and appropriate literary elements from both texts	-develop ideas briefly, using some evidence from the text -may rely primarily on plot summary	-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	-are minimal, with no evidence of development
Organization: the extent to which the response exhibits direction, shape, and coherence	-maintain the focus established by the critical lens -exhibit a logical and coherent structure through skillful use of appropriate devices and transitions	-maintain the focus established by the critical lens -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	-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	-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	-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.

Hennick Ibsen once said that "the strongest man upon earth is he who stands most alone." In his quote, Ibsen expresses the belief that those who are isolated in their lives develop an inner strength that cannot be rivaled by ~~more~~ those more engaged in society. This idea is proved to be true by various literary works, two of which ~~is~~ ^{being} ~~are~~ The Lord of the Flies, by William Golding, and A Tale of Two Cities, by Charles Dickens. In their novels, both authors are able to develop characters who ~~develop~~ ^{find} a tremendous degree of inner strength and power as they drift farther ~~from~~ away from being ~~considered~~ accepted members of society.

^{In The Lord of the Flies} William Golding depicts a character in Ralph whose strength develops as he is further ostracized from society. On an island ~~is~~ inhabited by a large group of ~~boys~~ young children, Ralph attempts to establish a civil form of life for the duration of their stay, while Ralph is initially elected leader, as he institutes a demanding form of life where one must play his role in society ~~to~~ to gain mutual benefits, more and more children begin to follow Jack, Ralph's nemesis, who espouses a more savage form of life. Jack and his savages wander the island, hunting pigs, ~~and~~ setting up forts, and ~~ultimately~~ ultimately ensuring the lives of five barbarians. As fear of a potential "beastie" mounts, tensions on the island elevate, and ~~Jack's~~ ^{Jack's} followers increase in number due to a desire for protection from what lies atop the island's hills. Ralph, on the other hand, finds himself isolated in his wisdom and sensibility, while all the other boys lose their senses of humanity, Ralph is left with only a few followers, all of whom were either captured

or killed ~~the boys~~ in the midst of Jack's tyranny. Although Ralph eventually finds himself all alone, as his attempt to establish a democracy failed miserably. It is Ralph who bears the most inner strength, as he had the sense not to let fear lead him into darkness. Ralph resisted the clutches of Jack's empowering rule, and, although he was alone and outnumbered in the end, it was his will to fight for justice and benevolence that ~~gave~~ ^{gave} him more strength than any other boy on the island. It is ~~far more difficult~~ ^{harder} to resist meekness than to submit to it, and as Henrik Ibsen suggested, this strength was found only in the ~~boy~~ ^{boy} who stood alone.

A Tale of Two Cities, by Charles Dickens, also contains a character in Sydney Carton whose strength is established through detachment from society. Carton, an ~~old~~ ^{old} impoverished drunkard, finds himself alone in Paris, as he has no family and ~~has~~ ^{has} only few acquaintances with whom he feels close. Carton feels that he ~~has~~ ^{has} wasted his life. He lives a wasted, purposeless life with few opportunities for redemption. Although Carton ~~becomes~~ ^{becomes} close with the Darnay family over the course of the book, his position in society never ceases to strengthen his feelings of isolation. When Carton is presented with an opportunity to redeem himself, however, he shows a tremendous amount of strength that had been developed by his rejection in society and his desire to bring purpose into his life. During the chaos of the French Revolution, thousands of innocent citizens fell victim to ~~the~~ ^{the} execution by the guillotine, a symbol of

the violence and tumultuous atmosphere of the ~~revolution~~ period. ~~At the~~ ^{husband} ~~of~~ the woman whom Carton loves, Charles Darnay, is suspected of having ties with the tyrannic monarchy, he is sentenced to execution. ~~As~~ Carton, who coincidentally ~~looks~~ looks quite similar to Darnay, ~~at that time~~ that through a series of clever acts, heroically takes Darnay's place in a jail cell where he awaits execution. Carton realizes that Darnay's life has great purpose - he is a father of a young girl and the husband of a loving wife. While Darnay's future holds great promise, Carton sees no other chance to give his life meaning than to sacrifice himself for Darnay. As a martyr and a Christ-like figure, Carton selflessly takes the place of Darnay on the guillotine, redeeming him of his wasted life and ~~reserving~~ ^{himself} a place in the hearts of the Darnay family. While all the other characters ~~in~~ Dickens develops have deep societal ties, especially in the unity among French citizens against tyranny, Carton finds himself alone. It is this loneliness, however, that gives him the strength to make the ultimate sacrifice, a true sign of courage and benevolence.

Henrik Ibsen was wise and perspicacious in his observation that the most strength lies in those who live in detachment. While ~~this~~ this idea proves to be true in Lord of the Flies and A Tale of Two Cities, throughout history, much strength has been found through unity. For example, Martin Luther King Jr. had a tremendous amount of strength and influence, while he had the support of hundreds of thousands of followers. Sam Adams had great power in the American Revolution, yet he had an entire army of patriots supporting him. Nevertheless, perhaps it is inner strength, rather than

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 6 – A

strength in numbers, that truly speaks for an individual. In the cases of Ralph and Sydney Carton, ~~this strength was developed through loneliness and ostracization,~~ inner strength proved to be eternally powerful.

Anchor Level 6 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Provides an interpretation of the critical lens that is faithful to the complexity of the statement and clearly establishes the criteria for analysis (<i>both authors are able to develop characters who find a tremendous degree of inner strength and power as they drift further away from being considered accepted members of society</i>). The response uses the criteria to make an insightful analysis of <i>Lord of The Flies</i> and <i>A Tale of Two Cities</i> , illustrating <i>Ralph whose strength develops as he is further ostracized from society</i> and <i>Sydney Carton whose strength is established through detachment from society</i> .
Development	Develops ideas clearly and fully. The response makes effective use of a wide range of relevant and specific evidence from both texts (<i>Ralph is left with only a few followers, all of whom were either captured or killed</i> and <i>While all the other characters Dickens develops have deep societal ties ... Carton finds himself alone</i>). The response includes references to setting (<i>On an island and what lies atop the island's hills</i>), characterization (<i>Ralph ... bears the most inner strength</i> and <i>Carton, an old, impoverished drunkard ... lives a wasted, purposeless life</i>), and symbolism (<i>the guillotine, a symbol of the violence</i> and <i>As a martyr and a christ-like figure</i>).
Organization	Maintains the focus established by the critical lens (<i>perhaps it is inner strength, rather than strength in numbers, that truly speaks for an individual</i>). The response exhibits a logical and coherent structure, with each paragraph reinforcing the focus as it relates to the text (<i>It takes far more strength to resist malevolence than to submit ... this strength was found only in the boy who stood alone</i> and <i>It is this loneliness ... that gives him the strength to make the ultimate sacrifice</i>). Coherence is strengthened through the skillful use of transitions (<i>In their novels, both authors</i> and <i>While all the other characters</i>).
Language Use	Is stylistically sophisticated, using language that is precise and engaging (<i>Ralph's nemesis, who espouses a more savage form of life; tensions on the island elevate; the ... tumultuous atmosphere</i>), with a notable sense of voice (<i>In the cases of Ralph and Sidney Carton, inner strength proved to be eternally powerful</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to enhance meaning (<i>Ralph resisted the clutches of Jack's empowering rule, and, although he was alone and outnumbered in the end, it was his will to fight for justice and benevolence that gave him more strength than any other boy on the island</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates control of the conventions with essentially no errors, even with sophisticated language.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 6 in all qualities.	

Strength is not simply found within a large group of people. Henrik Ibsen said, "... the strongest man upon earth is he who stands most alone." One would agree with this statement because in society, it truly does take an independently strong person to be able to survive and be able to overcome problems on their own. Also, while hardships are a part of life, ^{it would take} a truly strong person to be able to triumph and still have all of their primary beliefs and values untouched and intact. One piece of literature that greatly exemplifies this quote is Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*. Also, *Night* by Elie Wiesel is another piece of literature which greatly represents the meaning of ~~the~~ Ibsen's quote.

Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* depicts a story about an elderly man who is a fisherman, although, unfortunately, he has not caught a fish for more than 80 days. The imagery Hemingway uses to describe Santiago's, the old man's, scars and deep wounds from the fishing rope clearly show Santiago's past and present strength. Santiago fishes solely on his own, and his inner strength also gives him the will to continue on. Hemingway describes Santiago's weakening

and frailing figure that comes with age. But putting his physical obstacles aside, Santiago's inner strength to continue with his passion is beyond comparison. This exemplifies Santiago's independent strength because the fact that Santiago struggles to simply catch one fish on his own shores that he has solely built up his own internal will and strength to keep participating in fishing, his passion.

Also, Hemingway uses symbolism to show Santiago's individual strength. After Santiago finally succeeds in capturing a giant marlin, he heads homeward. Unfortunately, sharks attack Santiago's marlin, and therefore leaves nothing but a skeleton and its brilliant tail for the other fisherman to witness. When Santiago returns, Hemingway describes Santiago struggling to carry the mast of his boat up on shore. This symbolizes a Christ-like figure described in many other works of literature. Also in describing Santiago as a Christ-like figure, Hemingway parallels Santiago's hardships and triumphs to those stated in the Epic-Hero cycle. Santiago went on a voyage, encountered hardships, was so close to surrendering, but ultimately triumphed at the end. This

shows Santiago's individual strength because while Santiago didn't purposely attempt to, he gained the respect of all the other fishermen because of his own internal strength.

Another work of literature which greatly exemplifies personal, individual strength is *Night* by Elie Wiesel. Wiesel uses real-life imagery to describe the actual horrors he encountered during his experience at a concentration camp during the Holocaust. One event he describes is a young boy being innocently hung. The little boy was too light in weight to immediately kill himself, so Wiesel witnessed this young breath of innocence fight for life, and then slowly be taken away, until all innocence had been engulfed by the horrors of the concentration camp. While this event was tragic and hopeless, Wiesel still found the strength within himself to fight for survival, because he knew that no one else at the concentration camp was going to do that for him.

Also, Wiesel uses the theme of corruption of man and society to portray his own personal ~~own~~ strengths. The Nazis who conducted the Holocaust

to tear families apart, like they did to Elie's family. In order to achieve survival, Elie began to even, in a way, disown his father, the only relative he knew of to still be surviving. Once Elie's father died, however, Elie was faced with another internal conflict: his faith. He wondered how could there possibly be a God if he allows these horrible events to occur, for corruption to overpower innocence and truth? Elie's personal strength allowed him to survive until the concentration camp was liberated, and was even able to lead the rest of his life with moral and religious normalcy, more or less. Corruption came as a serious challenge for Elie and his faith, but his will to overcome it was much stronger and greater.

As exemplified by Santiago in Hemingway's *Old Man and the Sea* and by Elie in his own *Night*, one could conclude that indeed, strength is greater within those who stand alone in this world, and build themselves their own power and will to be strong enough to continue in life.

Anchor Level 6 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Provides an interpretation of the critical lens that is faithful to the complexity of the statement and clearly establishes the criteria for analysis (<i>it truly does take an independently strong person to be able to survive and be able to overcome problems on their own</i>). The response uses the criteria to make an insightful analysis of <i>The Old Man and the Sea</i> and <i>Night</i>, illustrating how characters in both works demonstrate that <i>it would take a truly strong person to be able to triumph and still have all of their primary beliefs and values untouched and intact</i>.</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and fully. The response makes effective use of a wide range of relevant and specific evidence through a discussion of imagery (<i>the old man scars and deep wounds from the fishing rope</i>), symbolism (<i>Santiago struggling to carry the mast</i>), and conflict (<i>He wondered how could there possibly be a God</i>) to illustrate how some may <i>build themselves their own power and will to be strong enough to continue in life, although alone</i>.</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains the focus established by the critical lens <i>that indeed, strength is greater within those who stand alone in this world</i>. The response exhibits a logical and coherent structure, moving from a discussion of the strength manifested by Santiago and Elie, and ending with a summary conclusion that refocuses on the critical lens. Coherence is further enhanced by skillful use of transitions (<i>This exemplifies, Another work of literature, As exemplified by Santiago</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses language that is fluent and original (<i>breath of innocence and moral and religious normalcy</i>), with evident awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Santiago ... has solely built up his own internal will and strength to keep participating in fishing</i>). The response occasionally makes less successful word choices (<i>although, unfortunately and frailing figure</i>), but varies structure and length of sentences to control rhythm and pacing (<i>Santiago went on a voyage, encountered hardships, was so close to surrendering, but ultimately triumphed</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 language use.</p>	

I disagree with Henrik Ibsen who said "the strongest man is he who stands most alone." Family and friends may be seen as hindrances or obstacles to one's survival or pursuit of power. However, Shakespeare's Macbeth and Remarque's All Quiet on the Western Front display examples that oppose this idea.

Macbeth gains power with the help of his wife, Lady Macbeth. Remarque's novel offers the theme of comradeship in war and its importance is emphasized by Remarque. Without family or friends, the protagonists in each of the stories would not have been as strong as they were.

Macbeth had gained kingship with Lady Macbeth's help. Both characters had the desire for power and the thirst for control but ^{only} Lady Macbeth acted upon her desire. Macbeth initially did not have plans to murder King Duncan in order to take the position of king. However, it was Lady Macbeth who persuaded Macbeth to take action. Because of this, Macbeth was able to gain power and rule over an entire region. A strong powerful man gets help from others.

Macbeth received help from the Three Witches as well. Their premonitions of Macbeth becoming king enabled him to carry out his plans of murder. Macbeth was assured that his path was inevitable and necessary. Had Macbeth not gained knowledge of the future, he may not have wanted to kill Duncan at all. This strength of certainty allowed Macbeth to pursue control by all means possible. His confidence made him ruthless.

All Quiet on the Western Front's protagonist, Paul, survived through years of war because of companionship. The soldiers that he fought alongside were his friends. One man, Kurziusky, was an incredibly perceptive man who

had a quirk for finding desired items (e.g. food) all the time. Paul also had a deep relationship with Kat. They saw each other as brothers and cared for each other. Paul endured the brutalities of war by seeking comfort in the comradeship present among all the members of his troop. Those without friendship may have felt hopeless and desperate. However, Paul felt the importance of his "brothers." It strengthened him and amplified his will to survive.

As the French and Germans continued to fight in World War I, Paul found himself losing his friends to death. One by one, Paul's friends get injured and die. The last friend to die is Paul's closest friend Kat. He is injured by a stray metal shard one day and Paul then finds himself completely alone in the midst of war. Shortly after, Paul dies as well. He had no longer felt hopeful. Paul did not have a reason to live; his friends were all gone. The hopelessness of fighting what had seemed an endless war finally ~~made~~ ^{wore} Paul down. A man is not made stronger when he is alone. It is loneliness that makes Paul weaker.

Macbeth in Shakespeare's play and Paul in All Quiet On the Western Front demonstrate the significance of family and friends. Macbeth gained power with help from family. Lady Macbeth was the drive and the witches were the motivation that enabled Macbeth to murder for kingship. Unlike Macbeth, Paul gained help from friends as he was detached from his family. Paul survived long, gruesome years of war with the help of the soldiers who were his companions. Comradship made Paul stronger. Both protagonists of two drastically different stories show that a man is weak when he is alone.

Anchor Level 5 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Provides a thoughtful interpretation that disagrees with the critical lens (<i>Without family or friends, the protagonists in each of the stories would not have been as strong as they were</i>). The response uses the criteria to make a clear and reasoned analysis of <i>Macbeth</i> (<i>it was Lady Macbeth who persuaded Macbeth to take action</i>) and <i>All Quiet on the Western Front</i> (<i>The soldiers that he fought alongside were his friends</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and consistently, with reference to relevant and specific evidence from both texts (<i>Macbeth initially did not have plans to murder King Duncan</i> and <i>One man, Karzinsky ... had a quirk</i>) and reference to characterization (<i>His confidence made him ruthless</i> and <i>The hopelessness of fighting ... finally wore Paul down</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains the focus established by the critical lens, stating that <i>both protagonists of two drastically different stories show that a man is weak when he is alone</i>. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, moving from a disagreement with the critical lens to an analysis of each main character and the friends and family who helped them (<i>Lady Macbeth was the drive and the witches were the motivation and Comradship made Paul stronger</i>). Appropriate transitions are used (<i>Because of this, Three Witches as well, Paul then finds</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses language that is fluent and original, with evident awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Macbeth was assured that his path was inevitable</i> and <i>Karzinsky, was an incredibly perceptive man</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to control rhythm and pacing (<i>Paul did not have a reason to live; his friends were all gone</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 5, although it is somewhat stronger in conventions.</p>	

A rather controversial statement, Henrik Ibsen's quote regarding the solitariness of men as an imminent strength, contradicts the more accepted notion of the importance of friendship and family. Ibsen depicts the idea that by standing alone, rather than accumulating loved ones, a man becomes stronger for he reduces the probability of being emotionally or even physically harmed. His perception sheds light on the fact that one risks a great deal by allowing oneself to care and love for others. Vehemently portraying ~~emotions~~ ~~may~~ ~~lead~~ ~~to~~ ~~emotional~~ ~~distress~~ ~~if~~ ~~they~~ ~~are~~ ~~not~~ ~~reciprocated~~ ~~or~~ ~~if~~ ~~that~~ ~~person~~ ~~dies~~. Moreover, one can become overwhelmed by feelings, which may cause them to sacrifice themselves to protect what they love ~~and care for~~ ~~Ibsen's~~ ~~view~~ ~~of~~. Therefore, Ibsen claims that by not caring for others at all, and not developing intimate relationships with others, one does not need to worry about the negative aspects and the consequences of friendship. ~~Although~~ A rather practical and realistic view of something that society, by in large, ~~sees~~ perceives to be beautiful and worth striving for Ibsen's beliefs ~~contrast~~ ~~on~~ ~~love~~ ~~contradict~~ ~~orthodoxy~~. He associates this emotion and ~~the~~ friendships with possible suffering, ~~that~~ ~~that~~ ~~weaken~~ ~~a~~ ~~man~~. Thus, not having these relationships at all may be beneficial for it reduces the chance of pain. As it stands alone I would have to agree with this statement for it is true that by caring for others ~~one~~ ~~becomes~~ ~~vulnerable~~ and exposing their feelings one becomes vulnerable to possible ~~no~~ distress. A man who showed no emotion at all and stood completely alone would in fact be stronger, yet this is highly unpractical and slightly utopian for ~~most~~ ~~people~~. What Ibsen portrays as man's greatest weakness in seeking relationships, and love is also his greatest strength. This idea is reinforced in novels such as One Flew Over the Cuckoo's

Nest and The Great Gatsby, in which the main characters suffer because of their love, yet are portrayed as heroes despite their inevitable fates.

One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest by Ken Kesey accounts the life of Randall Patrick McMurphy and his experience upon entering a mental institution, where ~~the~~ men are demasculinized and reduced to a childlike state by the Big Nurse. McMurphy, befriending these men, is able to restore strength and confidence to them, and thus frees them from the ward. This action, however leads to his demise. Kesey initially characterizes McMurphy as a strong, rugged, and powerful man. He enters the ward alone, with no background of family or friends. ~~He is depicted as~~ He is depicted as a very independent and self-sufficient man. ~~and~~ Thus, he falls into the description of Ibsen's statement that his strength derives from the fact that he is independent. However, upon entering the ward McMurphy begins to give up this independence and develops friendships with the other men. ^{what begins} ~~starting~~ as a gambling venture, develops into McMurphy caring for the men's future and wanting to help their current plight. Thus, he takes it upon himself to contradict the ward and reduce the Nurse's power. His actions are taken ~~is not~~ ~~not~~ only in retaliation to the ward and the Big Nurse, but they also serve as parables for the men, teaching them lessons that will serve them later on, and may help restore their strength. The symbolism in his attempt to lift the bath-tub central panel teaches the men, that despite all odds they must ~~at~~ at least attempt to achieve freedom. McMurphy's actions are seen as threats to the Nurse, and as the novel progresses he becomes more and more dangerous. Following his controversial fishing trip with the men he makes the ultimate sacrifice for the men when he attacks the Nurse after Billy

Nick's admiration of the man upon viewing his house and extravagant parties train, falling into Ibsen's ~~the~~ ~~statement~~ statement, Gatsby is alone, ~~but~~ yet he strives for love and companionship in Daisy. As the novel progresses and Gatsby blindly pursues his "green light" and seeks the love of his ~~love~~ ^{dreams} to complete his perfect life, he is slowly weakened. ~~But~~ In his pursuit for Daisy and unfortunate and unlucky series of events leads to Gatsby's death, as he is shot in ~~the~~ his pool. Fitzgerald therefore emphasizes the direct correlation between Gatsby's ~~is~~ thirst for love and his demise, which suggests that had he ~~maintained~~ maintained his independence and remained alone, never pursuing Daisy, he would not have died. Like McMurphy, in allowing himself to care for Daisy Gatsby exposes his weakness. Showing emotion puts him in jeopardy of being hurt, and in his case killed. He refuses to accept reality ~~and begins to idealize~~ and his idealization of Daisy causes him to blindly pursue her. He needs Daisy to complete ~~his~~ ^{the theme of the} American dream, yet ironically it is that aspect of his dream which causes the rest to crumble.

Although a rather gloom realization Henrik Ibsen's quote is at once practical and realistic. In his statement he states evident fact that if one cares for others he risks being hurt and therefore not caring for others would make a man stranger. This idea is enforced by the demise of the characters. McMurphy and Gatsby who were initially strong yet were destroying because of their decision to move away from independence and develop relationships.

Anchor Level 5 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Provides a thoughtful interpretation of the critical lens that clearly establishes the criteria for analysis (<i>by standing alone, rather than accumulating loved ones, a man becomes stronger for he reduces the probability of being emotionally or even physically harmed</i>). The response uses the criteria to make a clear and reasoned analysis of <i>One Flew Over the Cuckoo’s Nest</i> (<i>upon entering the ward McMurphy begins to give up this independence and develops friendships</i>) and <i>The Great Gatsby</i> (<i>had he maintained his independence and remained alone ... he would not have died</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and consistently. The response uses relevant and specific evidence from both texts through inclusion of references to characterization (<i>He is depicted as a very independent and self-sufficient man and an extremely successful, powerful, and wealthy entrepreneur</i>), symbolism (<i>his attempt to lift the bath-tub central panel teaches the men ... they must ... attempt to achieve freedom</i>), and irony (<i>it is that aspect of his dream which causes the rest to crumble</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains the focus established by the critical lens (<i>not having these relationships at all may be beneficial for it reduces the chance of pain</i>). The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas beginning with an agreement with the lens, then linking it to McMurphy’s <i>attempts to revitalize and strengthen the men</i> and <i>Gatsby allowing himself to care for Daisy</i> <i>Gatsby exposes his weakness</i>, and concluding that <i>not caring for others would make a man stronger</i>. Coherence is strengthened through the use of appropriate transitions (<i>Moreover; In this last lesson, however; Fitzgerald therefore emphasizes</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses appropriate language (<i>This action, however, leads to his demise</i>), that is sometimes awkward (<i>solitairelity, demasculinized, juxtaposes</i>), with some awareness of audience and purpose. The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>This idea is enforced by the demise of the characters</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>emotionaly, percieves, vegtable, corilation</i>) and punctuation (<i>men he makes, men he loses, realization Henrik</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 language use and conventions.</p>	

Henrik Ibsen once said, "... the strongest man upon earth is he who stands most alone." This means that being independent can lead one to salvation. I agree with this quote. In *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* by Ken Kesey and ~~Richard Brautigan~~ ^{night} by ~~Richard Brautigan~~ Eli ^{Wiesel} proves the validity of the above lens.

In *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, Ken Kesey shows how being independent can lead one to find their inner self. The story takes place in a mental ward in the 1950's. This setting is significant because in a mental ward, you become totally isolated and become under the control of authority. You are totally stripped of who you are and just become a patient "unacknowledged." The story is written in first person which is from the perspective of the main character, Chief Bromden. Chief Bromden is an Indian man who has been in the ward for as long as he can remember. His isolation from the world makes him feel as if he's in a fog that he can't escape. This cloudy vision of reality follows Chief throughout the story until he reaches sanity at the end. Chief uses hyperboles, symbolism, and metaphors to describe the actions in the ward. For example, he compares the Big Nurse (Nurse Ratched), the head nurse of the ward, by saying that she is "as big as a tractor." In reality she is that tall but in his cloudy mindset he believes she is. In the beginning of the story Chief is totally alone. He gets pushed around by the black boys, the Jantons, in the ward. They use ~~metaphors~~ metaphors to say how big he is by saying that "he could eat apples off my head." Chief keeps referring to a fog that clouds the

ward, but in reality it is just his imagination making him think he is due to being so alone throughout his years in ward. With the introduction of R.P.M., he gives chief that little boost he needs by including him in conversations with the other patients. In the middle of the book R.P.M. asks Nurse Ratched to change the t.v. time so the men could watch the world series. Chief takes a step into reality by raising his hand to change the time. Even though the others think he is deaf and dumb it is his own inner thoughts which keep him going. He knows everything that goes on in the ward because the others don't know that he can understand when he does raise his hand, it is his own personal triumph. He even states that nothing made him do it but he, "Did it on his own." Later in the novel chief looks in the mirror. He does not believe that his inner self matches his rough exterior. His dark eyes and strong face make him look strong on the outside but his inner confidence still needs some boosting. At the end of the novel, chief becomes so different from who he was in the beginning. His vision is no longer cloudy and distorted. R.P.M. as well as the other patients allowed chief to break out of the ward in the end. Even though the others may have helped him reach his original self, it was chief's independence that allowed him to overcome the oppression of the ward. Therefore, Ken Kesey has shown that the only person that can get you to the top is yourself.

In Night, Elie Wiesel shows how overcoming

oppressive forces by yourself can lead to independence and freedom. The story takes place on numerous concentration camps during the Holocaust. During the Holocaust, Jews were stripped of their identities by shaving their heads, having them in all the same uniforms, and by tattooing a number on their arm. Many families are taken there together but get split up according to their sex and strength. ~~The story is written in~~ The story is written in first person which gives you the narrative of a young boy on a concentration camp. Throughout the book you can see Eli becoming more independent by losing touch with his dying father. He even states that he didn't heed him anymore and that he was holding him back. In the story, Eli and his father are pushed to the highest limits. They have to perform rigorous jobs, walk hundreds of miles, and barely have anything to eat. As his father became weaker, Eli became stronger. It is hard to fight for your life when something is holding you back. Eli had to not only take care of himself but of his poor, starving, sick father. Eli thought about leaving him alone to die but ~~he~~ his faith still kept him strong. In the end, the father does die after Eli decides to sleep. When he woke up his father wasn't there. Eli felt sad but relieved at the same time. Now he could totally focus on himself. Eli survived the concentration camp in the end due to his independence. Therefore, Eli and his father has shown that one must not let others hold them back and being alone is the only thing that will save you.

Anchor Paper – Part B – Level 5 – C

Henrik Ibsen makes a valid statement about literature in his critical lens. From these texts, readers may learn that the strongest people are those who are most isolated and independent. Chief overcame the oppression of Nurse Ratched and the psych ward because he totally detached himself from the reality and gained the confidence back that he lost. Eli Wiesel overcame the cruelties of the Holocaust by losing the burden of taking care of his father behind him. Readers may use these lessons to improve their lives by acting on their own, not depending on others, and detaching themselves from what ever is on their mind to overcome it. It is clear that reading literature can open people's eyes to know that being alone is not necessarily a bad thing and that it can even allow that person to become the strongest.

Anchor Level 5 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Provides a thoughtful interpretation of the critical lens that clearly establishes the criteria for analysis (<i>being independent can lead one to salvation</i>). The response uses the criteria to make a clear and reasoned analysis of <i>One Flew Over the Cuckoo’s Nest</i> (<i>Ken Kesey shows how being independent can lead one to finding their inner self</i>) and <i>Night</i> (<i>being alone is the only thing that will save you</i>).
Development	Develops ideas clearly and consistently, with reference to relevant and specific evidence from both texts. The response discusses setting (<i>in a mental ward, you become totally isolated</i>), point of view (<i>the story is written in first person which is from the perspective of the main character and the narrative of a young boy on a concentration camp</i>), and characterization (<i>Eli survived ... due to his independency</i>) to support the discussion.
Organization	Maintains the focus established by the critical lens (<i>being alone is not necessarily a bad thing... it can even allow that person to become the strongest</i>). The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas beginning by stating that <i>One flew Over the Cuckoo’s Nest</i> by Ken Kesey and <i>Night</i> by Eli Wisel proves the validity of the above lens, and then linking the lens with <i>cheifs independency that allowed him to overcome the oppression of the ward</i> and <i>Eli becoming more independent by losing touch with his dying father</i> . Coherence is strengthened through the use of appropriate transitions (<i>In reality, With the introduction of, In the end</i>).
Language Use	Uses appropriate language (<i>He does not believe that his inner self matches his rough exterior</i>) that is sometimes inexact (<i>independency</i>) and informal (“ <i>whacko</i> ” and <i>R.P.M.</i>), with some awareness of audience and purpose. The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>I agree with this quote</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>striped, cheif, neccessarily</i>), punctuation (<i>In reality she, dumb it is, cheifs independency</i>), and usage (<i>In One flew Over the Cuckoo’s Nest ... proves the validity</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.	

Henrik Ibsen once said, "the strongest man upon earth is he who stands most alone." He is saying that a man with the greatest power is the man who doesn't let other people interfere with his life; he is on his own. His statement is incoherent in the novel *A Tale of Two Cities* by Charles Dickens and *Macbeth* by William Shakespeare. Dickens uses characterization and Shakespeare uses characterization and theme to prove Henrik Ibsen's statement.

Charles Dickens characterizes Sydney Carton as a miserable drunk. He doesn't really have a reason to live, or so he believes. Lucie, on the other hand, is a beautiful and radiant woman who lights up any room. The conflict in this story is that Carton falls in love with Lucie, but she is already married to Darnay, so Carton can only see her and meet up with her on occasion. On his own, Carton is a worthless man who drinks all the time. He has no excitement in his life, but in his occasional gatherings with Lucie, he brightens up and feels he can do anything. Being with Lucie gives him his power and reason to live; his love for her and her compassion towards him gives him his strength. It is with this strength that he trades places with Darnay (who is jailed in the end) to give her the happiness of being with her husband. He gave his life to see that she is happy. It was because of her that he gained the power to conduct this most selfless act. He would not have this power without her, and therefore proves Ibsen's statement false.

William Shakespeare characterizes Macbeth as an arrogant, self-centered man, at least in the end of the play. Macbeth seemed like a hero in the beginning of the play, but

then this protagonist turned into a completely different character. He was so caught up with the idea that he would be king, that he didn't want anyone else to be. The witches told him that he would be king, then Banquo's sons would be king. Macbeth then murdered his friend so this prophecy wouldn't come true, showing the theme to not let ambition get the best of you, or it will lead to your downfall. After he killed Banquo, because he didn't want his sons to be future kings, Banquo's ghost haunted him and his reactions made everyone believe he was crazy. Soon many occurrences happened that finally led to his downfall, and he died. This proves that one man alone cannot have the greatest power, but it is with other people, a friend or loved one, that you can truly be great.

Ibsen once said, "...the strongest man upon earth is he who stands most alone." His statement is clearly not true in Dickens's *A Tale of Two Cities* and Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. You need other people to be great; they influence you and provide what you need to get strength. Lucie's love gave Carton the strength to stand up for himself. Without Banquo, Macbeth fell apart. You need other people to stand with you, to support you, and to love you in order to gain the strength you need to do anything, with out them, it's all downhill.

Anchor Level 4 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Provides a reasonable interpretation of the critical lens (<i>a man with the greatest power is the man who doesn't let other people interfere with his life</i>) that establishes the criteria for analysis by disagreeing with the quote. The response makes implicit connections between the criteria and <i>A Tale of Two Cities</i> (<i>his love for her and her compassion towards him gives him his strength</i>) and <i>Macbeth</i> (<i>Without Banquo, Macbeth fell apart</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops some ideas more fully than others, with reference to specific and relevant evidence. The response discusses characterization (<i>On his own, Carton is a worthless man who drinks all the time and characterizes Macbeth as an arrogant, self-centered man</i>) and conflict (<i>Carton falls in love with Lucie, but she is already married and He was so caught up with the idea that he would be king, that he didn't want anyone else to be</i>) from both texts. Macbeth's dependence on others is less developed.</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the idea that <i>you need other people to be great; they influence you and provide what you need to get strength</i>. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first interpreting the lens and then discussing how the characters and themes in each text disprove it.</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>a beautiful and radiant woman and to conduct this most selfless act</i>), and with occasional inappropriate word choices when stating disagreement with the quote (<i>incoherent and to prove</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure (<i>You need other people to stand with you, to support you, and to love you in order to gain the strength you need to do anything</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors in punctuation (<i>and therefore proves; Banquo, because; do anything, with out them</i>) and grammar (<i>He gave ... she is happy and one man alone ... you</i>) only when using sophisticated language.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4, although it is somewhat stronger in conventions.</p>	

Henrik Ibsen stated "... the strongest man upon earth is he who stands alone." Society creates an image or moral standard one must live by. and The individual who is morally strong in their own beliefs, is the person who does not allow those images of society to sway their personal ideas. In both, To Kill A Mockingbird by Harper Lee, and Of Mice and Men, by John Steinbeck, the protagonists do not change their views based on society. The character's ~~own~~ morals make them strong and untouched by ~~world~~ worldly views.

In Harper Lee's novel, To Kill a Mockingbird, Atticus is faced with many trials that deal with what is morally right and wrong. Because Atticus was a white man defending a black ~~man~~ man in the South, he was faced with many problems that dealt with the discrimination in Southern States. Tom Robinson was convicted of a crime and the town believed he was guilty by the color of his skin. Atticus the town lawyer, believed that everyone deserves a fair opportunity to defend themselves. Atticus did not form to ~~society's~~ society's views and stood alone on his moral beliefs.

Atticus believed that moral opinions and the personal ~~belief~~ belief in what is wrong or right is more important than what the surrounding population agrees to. ~~Harper Lee~~ Harper Lee develops Atticus as a caring, compassionate and fair character who wants to do ^{the} right thing. Because Atticus feels that giving Tom Robinson an ~~an~~ equal

opportunity in court, he is ~~not~~ going with what is right ~~to~~ according to his moral standards and not ^{what} his society in the South feel is right.

In John Steinbeck's novel Of Mice and Men, George is faced with a responsibility to take care of his mentally ill companion, Lennie. George made a promise to take care of him, no matter what obstacles they would face. During the 1930's people who had a disability would have been institutionalized and not given a chance in society. The setting of Of Mice and Men, is a time where people were treated differently if they did not fit the norm, of society. George willingly took care of Lennie, not caring or worrying about society's view. George was morally strong to stand alone and do what he thought was ~~the~~ the right thing ~~to do~~, which was take care of a mentally sick man during the 1930's.

Throughout the novel, ~~Stien~~ Steinbeck's character, George was faced with many griefences and hard times while taking full responsibility of Lennie. Even though George knew that he could have his own land, and a stable job, ~~and~~ without Lennie, he refuses to leave Lennie. His morals kept George strong and led him to do the right thing, despite the fact of what society felt what was right.

The individual who is morally strong in their own views, is the person who does not allow society's opinion impact them. The statement by Henrik

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 4 – B

Ibsen, "... the strongest man upon earth is he who stands most alone," is supported by the characters in, both, *To Kill a Mockingbird*, and *Of Mice and Men*. Each character is faced with moral ~~quest~~ questions that had been impacted greatly by society. Because each protagonist does not conform to a worldly views, they are strong in their beliefs and ~~is~~ untouched by other views.

Anchor Level 4 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Provides a reasonable interpretation of the critical lens that establishes the criteria for analysis, stating that <i>the character's morals make them strong and untouched by worldly views</i> . The response makes implicit connections between the criteria and <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> (<i>Because Atticus was a white man defending a black man in the South, he was faced with many problems ... with... discrimination</i>) and <i>Of Mice and Men</i> (<i>George willingly took care of Lennie</i>).
Development	Develops some ideas more fully than others. The response offers specific and relevant evidence to describe Atticus's character and actions (<i>Atticus, the town lawyer, believed that everyone deserves a fair opportunity to defend themselves</i>), but evidence relating to George's character is less specific (<i>George knew that he could have his own land ... he refuses to leave Lennie</i>).
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on characters <i>not caring or worrying about society's view</i> . The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas by first presenting both characters' moral standards and then presenting the way in which Atticus helps Tom Robinson (<i>giving Tom Robinson an equal opportunity in court is not what his society ... feel is right</i>) and George helps Lennie (<i>George made a promise to take care of him, no matter what</i>). The response concludes by reiterating the introduction.
Language Use	Uses appropriate language (<i>Harper Lee develops Atticus as a caring, compassionate and fair character and George is faced with a responsibility to take care of his mentally ill Companion, Lennie</i>), with occasional inappropriate word choices (<i>did not form to society's views</i>). The response indicates awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Each character is faced with moral questions</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure (<i>Society creates an image or moral standard one must live by</i>).
Conventions	The response demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>obstacles, insitutionalized, griefences</i>), punctuation (<i>In both, To; character's morals make them; Of Mice and Men, is</i>), and grammar (<i>The individual ... their, the person ... impact them, each ... they</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4 in all qualities.	

The man who stands most alone, is the strongest man on earth. I disagree with this statement. Two works of literature that disprove this statement are Lord of the Flies by William Golding and The Crucible by Arthur Miller.

The characterization of Ralph in Lord of the Flies by William Golding ~~disproves~~ disproves the statement that the man who stands alone, is the strongest man on earth. When the British boys first arrive on the island Ralph is automatically a leader figure, and he is elected as the leader of the tribe. Ralph is a strong character but he has his few friends whom stand by him. Piggy, Simon, Sam and Eric support Ralph and they stick together even when Jack makes his own tribe. Ralph's characterization is strong, but he does not stand alone, he has ~~the~~ help from his friends.

The play ~~the~~ The Crucible by Arthur Miller disproves the statement that the man who stands alone, is the strongest on Earth. ~~The~~ ~~strongest~~ The characterization of John Proctor disproves the statement. In The Crucible, the strongest character is John Proctor. John Proctor has an affair with Abigail Williams. Although other than that sin John Proctor is one of the most honest ~~man~~ people in this play. When John goes to fight against the witch trials, he does not go alone. He brings his friends Giles Corey and Francis Nurse with him. As well as a document containing 90 signatures verifying that the ~~the~~ three men's wives are innocent. The characterization of John Proctor is strong, but he does not stand alone, like Ralph in the Lord of the Flies, he has help from friends.

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 4 – C

In some works of literature the strongest man can stand alone, but not always. Some men can be the strongest of them all but they sometimes need a little help from others.

Anchor Level 4 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Provides a reasonable interpretation of the critical lens that establishes the criteria for analysis by disagreeing that people are stronger without friends (<i>Ralph's characterization is strong, but he does not stand alone and Proctor is strong, but he does not stand alone</i>). The response makes implicit connections between the criteria and <i>Lord of the Flies</i> (<i>they stick together</i>) and <i>The Crucible</i> (<i>he does not go alone. He brings his friends</i>).
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some evidence from the texts to refer to specific friends of Ralph (<i>Piggy, Simon, Sam and Eric</i>) and John Proctor (<i>Giles Corey and Frances Nurse</i>). The response repeats that Ralph and Proctor are <i>strong</i> characters, but evidence of the type of problems facing Ralph (<i>Jack makes his own tribe</i>) and evidence of the charges against John Proctor (<i>John goes to fight against the witch trails</i>) are undeveloped.
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus by disagreeing with the lens and explaining the idea that <i>some men can be the strongest of them all but they sometimes need a little help from others</i> . The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, explaining in separate paragraphs that Ralph and John Proctor are each strong characters who are supported by several friends. The response concludes with a paragraph that reiterates the criteria.
Language Use	Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>I disagree with this statement</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>When the British boys first arrive on the island Ralph is automatically a leader figure, and he is elected as the leader of the tribe</i>).
Conventions	The response demonstrates partial control, exhibiting errors in punctuation (<i>alone, is and Ralph and</i>) and capitalization (<i>John proctor and As well</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4, although it is somewhat weaker in development.	

Loneliness in a man does not make a man the strongest in the world. I disagree with Henrik Ibsen and his quote "the strongest man upon earth is he who stands most alone." Loneliness causes ~~many~~ many conflicts within oneself. Some literature that helps express this is Hamlet and the Scarlet Letter.

In the novel Hamlet, Hamlet has lost his father due to his mother's and uncle's greed. Hamlet has no one to turn to but himself. The theme ~~of~~ of revenge is played throughout the novel. Hamlet has conflicts within himself because he is not helped and he has conflicts within the castle. At the end of the novel, he kills his uncle, while his uncle kills his mother. Hamlet is later killed by a slice with poison. Standing without help has led him to his doom.

In the Scarlet Letter, Anne Hutchinson has a child and is casted from town, ~~Reverend~~ The Reverend who is suppose to watch Anne is the father. They kept the secret of the child a secret. The reverend starts to have inner conflicts with himself for not helping Anne. ~~The~~ The theme of lone is shown in this novel but it is not played out.

These novels shows that the quote Henrik Ibsen made was not true.

Anchor Level 3 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Provides a simple interpretation of the critical lens that suggests some criteria for analysis (<i>Loneliness in a man does not make a man the strongest in the world</i>). The response disagrees with the quote and makes superficial connections between the criteria and <i>Hamlet</i> (<i>Standing without help has led him to his doom</i>) and <i>The Scarlet Letter</i> (<i>The theme of love is shown in this novel</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas briefly, using some evidence from <i>Hamlet</i> (<i>Hamlet has conflicts within himself</i>) and <i>The Scarlet Letter</i> (<i>The reverend starts to have inner conflicts with himself</i>). The response relies primarily on plot summary, which is sometimes vague (<i>by a slice with poison</i>) and unjustified (<i>Anne Hutchinson has a child</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Establishes a focus that disagrees with the critical lens (<i>Loneliness causes many conflicts</i>). The response exhibits a rudimentary structure, presenting an introduction, a separate paragraph for each text that includes a short description of the plot and the inner conflicts of the characters, and a short concluding paragraph that reiterates disagreement with the critical lens.</p>
Language Use	<p>Relies on basic vocabulary (<i>Some literature that helps express this</i>). The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure for effect (<i>At the end of the novel, he kills his uncle, while his uncle kills his mother</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in capitalization (<i>the <u>Scarlet Letter</u> and The reverend</i>) and grammar (<i>is casted, is suppose, These novels shows</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat stronger in conventions.</p>	

"The Strongest man upon earth is he who stands most alone". I agree with this quote because being and doing things by yourself can't get you into any trouble and can help you achieve the thing you want to do because there's no one to mess you up. ~~There is~~ A short story and novel that I have read that can relate to this quote is A Cast of Amontillado ~~by~~ ^{by} Edgar Allan Poe and Monster by Walter Dean Myers.

The short story that I have picked ~~is~~ is A Cast of Amontillado. I know that this story can relate to this quote because Montresor pretends to be Fortunato's friend even after Fortunato insulted him. Fortunato should have known that if you insult someone then don't expect them to act nice to you after you messed up. Since Fortunato was so drunk he couldn't think / figure that he was about to get himself in trouble. If Montresor didn't do anything to Fortunato that would have made ~~him~~ him the stronger and smarter person because not getting revenge is the best revenge.

The novel that I've picked that I know can relate to this quote is Monster. Monster is based on a 16 year old boy who gets involved in someone's else problem because he probably was too scared to say no and walk away because that's what his friends, but friends can get you in trouble that's why you should just stand alone. He did the wrong things and made unwise decisions. This book is called Monster because it's what the prosecutor label Steve and James. If Steve would have say no

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 3 – B

and walked away he would have been the strongest because he stood up and said something about ~~the~~ ^{the} situation.

Finally I can say that standing alone might be best for lots of people because if so then you can't be blamed for any ~~at~~ thing or anyone's actions. Standing alone is also good because if you have your mind set for some you'll have a better chance of getting it ~~at~~ with out the distractions.

Anchor Level 3 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Provides a simple interpretation of the critical lens that suggests some criteria for analysis (<i>being and doing things by yourself can't get you into any trouble and can help you achieve the thing you want to do because there's no one to mess you up</i>). The response makes superficial connections between the criteria and "The Cask of Amontillado" (<i>not getting revenge is the best revenge</i>) and <i>Monster</i> (<i>friends can get you in trouble thats why you should just stand alone</i>).
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some evidence from the texts (<i>Montresor pretends to be Fortunato's friend even after Fortunato insulted him and Monster is based on a 16 year old boy who gets involved in someone's else problem because he probably was to scared to say no</i>). The response relies primarily on plot summaries of each work. References to how friends caused troubles are vague.
Organization	Establishes, but fails to maintain, an appropriate focus on the idea that people are stronger when they avoid friendships (<i>If Montresor didn't do anything to Fortunato that would have made him the stronger and smarter and If Steve would have say no and walked away he would have been the strongest</i>). The response exhibits a rudimentary structure by agreeing with the quote and presenting information showing how friends in each text caused problems. The response contains some irrelevancies (<i>This book is called Monster because</i>).
Language Use	Relies on basic vocabulary (<i>messed up, I figure, for lots of people</i>). The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure, but with uneven success (<i>Standing alone is also good because if you have your mind set for some you'll have a better chance of getting it with out the distractions</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>cast, Edger, Fortunato</i>), punctuation (<i>think I figure, thats, Finally I can</i>), and grammar (<i>I have pick, if you insult someone then don't expect them, the prosecutor label Steve and James</i>) that hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3 in all qualities.	

→ "The strongest man upon earth is he who stands most alone," by Henrik Ibsen.
(This quote.) Means that even the most powerful man stands alone sometimes.

In the play Julius Caesar, a man named Brutus wanted to be king so bad that he would go any length to get to the top. Since Caesar was suppose to be king Brutus was mad and got all of Caesar's "friends" together to kill Caesar. They killed him, ~~and~~ then Brutus realized how many people didn't like him no matter how powerful he got he was still alone.

As a result of this quote wealth, power, and intelligence ~~could~~ might make you respected but these things can't give you happiness.

Anchor Level 3 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Provides a simple interpretation of the critical lens that suggests some criteria for analysis (<i>even the most powerful man stands alone sometimes</i>). The response makes superficial connections between the criteria and one text, <i>Julius Caesar</i> (<i>no matter how powerful he got he was still alone</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Is largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the text are unjustified (<i>Since Caesar was suppose to be king Brutus was mad and got all of Caesars "friends" together to kill Caesar and Brutu's realized how many people didn't like him</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Establishes, but fails to maintain, an appropriate focus on how power causes isolation (<i>these things can't give you happiness</i>). The response exhibits a rudimentary structure with an introductory paragraph, one paragraph explaining the plot inaccurately, and a concluding paragraph.</p>
Language Use	<p>Relies on basic vocabulary (<i>wanted to be king so bad that he would go any length to get to the top</i>) that is sometimes imprecise (<i>As a result of this quote</i>). The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure for effect, but with uneven success (<i>Means that even the most powerful man stands alone sometimes</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>Juleus</i> and <i>inteligance</i>), punctuation (<i>this quote.</i>; <i>Caesars</i>; <i>killed him, then</i>), and grammar (<i>so bad</i> and <i>was suppose to</i>) that hinder comprehension.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat weaker in development.</p>	

The strongest man upon earth is he who stands most alone. This quote means if you achieve something by doing it yourself you will get farther. Two literature works that go with the quote is *Of Mice and Men* by John Steinbeck, and *Night* by Elie Wiesel.

The strongest man upon earth is he who stands most alone. In the novel *Of Mice and Men* by John Steinbeck the only way the george could move on with his life ~~what~~ was to kill his friend leny, because leny was accused of raping a woman and that was the only way to move on with his life george thought. In the novel *Night* by Elie Wiesel, Eli and his family was taken to a concentration camp. When ~~the~~ eli was separated from his mom and sisters eli was only with his father and Eli had to move on when his father died.

The strongest man upon earth is he who stands most alone this quote means if you achieve something by doing it yourself you will get farther.

Anchor Level 2 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Provides an incomplete interpretation of the critical lens (<i>if you achieve something by doing it yourself you will get farther</i>). The response alludes to the critical lens but does not use it to analyze <i>Of Mice and Men</i> and <i>Night</i> .
Development	Is incomplete and largely undeveloped. The response hints at ideas, but references to the text are vague (<i>leny was accused of raping a women and eli was only with his father</i>).
Organization	Suggests a focus on the critical lens (<i>if you achieve something by doing it yourself you will get farther</i>) and suggests some organization with a brief introductory paragraph, followed by a paragraph which discusses the two texts, and a conclusion which repeats the restatement of the critical lens.
Language Use	Relies on basic vocabulary (<i>you will get farther</i> and <i>Eli had to move on</i>). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>the only ways the geogre could move on ... was to kill his friend ... and that was the only way to move on with his life george thought</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>Stienbeck, Wisle, leny, throught, consitration, separted</i>), capitalization (<i>men, geogre, leny</i>), and grammar (<i>works ... is and was takin</i>) that make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat stronger in language use.	

Two works of literature I have read are *Mice and Men* by John Steinbeck and *Macbeth* by Shakespeare which will be discussed in this essay.

The first piece of literature is *Mice and Men* by John Steinbeck. Lenny who is mentally disabled was the strongest man upon earth is he who stands most alone. Him and his brother had to move because of something Lenny did to a young woman. So they ended up at a place in the middle of nowhere where Lenny had a hard time getting along with the other guys. But as time went on he got better. There was one guy who made the most trouble for the Lenny. That guy was the one who owned the farm they worked on. Lenny had no choice to defend himself so he ended up bending the guy's hand forward to point where his hand started ~~and~~ bleeding. And because of Lenny's disabilities he couldn't let go because everyone around them had told him to fight bears and that stayed in his mind. Lenny was so strong he ended up killing the owner's wife. But he didn't do it on purpose and he didn't know any better but he got carried away and choked the woman. One of the workers walked in the barn they found her and told the owner. Lenny's brother told him to run as far as he could because all the people were going to kill him. But instead of them doing his own brother killed him by a gun. Lenny was the strongest man on the farm.

Anchor Level 2 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Provides an incomplete interpretation of the critical lens (<i>Lenny ... was the strongest man upon earth is he who stands most alone</i>). The response alludes to the critical lens but does not use it to analyze the one text chosen, <i>Of Mice and Men</i> .
Development	Is largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the text are irrelevant (<i>There was one guy who made the most trouble for the Lenny</i>) and unjustified (<i>Lenny and his brother had to move</i>).
Organization	Lacks an appropriate focus but suggests organization. The response includes one brief introductory paragraph and one paragraph summarizing <i>Of Mice and Men</i> .
Language Use	Relies on basic vocabulary, with little awareness of audience and purpose (<i>So they ended up at a place in the middle of no where</i>). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>But instead of them doing his own brother killed him by a gun</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in punctuation (<i>by: John; Shakespeare which; Lenny who ... disabled was; back and; purpose and; better but; barn they found</i>) and grammar (<i>Lenny ... is ... disabled ... was, Him for "He," one ... they found</i>) that make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat stronger in language use.	

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 2 – C

The Lens: "The strongest man upon earth is he who stands most alone." This means that if someone knows everything then and they show that they will not have many friends. In the Giver the Giver has all the memories for the society. He has to not give any of the memories away except to the resciver, in training. ~~So~~ Even though he has all the memories of Pain and exciting things. He is the only one in the community that can see color of any thing But in Black and white.

Anchor Level 2 – C

Quality	Commentary
	The response:
Meaning	Provides a confused interpretation of the critical lens (<i>This means that if someone knows everything then and they show that they will not have many friends</i>). The response alludes to the critical lens but does not use it to analyze <i>The Giver</i> .
Development	Is incomplete and largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the text are irrelevant (<i>He is the only one in the community that can see color</i>).
Organization	Suggests a focus by stating and inaccurately interpreting the critical lens but lacks organization. The response consists of one paragraph of loosely connected ideas.
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise (<i>if someone knows everything</i> and <i>Even though he has</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>memorys, society, resciver</i>), punctuation (<i>Lens: "The; that. they; In the giver"; things. He</i>), and capitalization (<i>Lens, Stands, The giver, Pain, But</i>) that make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2 in all qualities.	

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 1 – A

This Statement that Heniriks Ibsen made was very Strong Statement and would mean alot to people who feel they need someone to depend on.

I agree with this statement one thra san percent, Because if your independent you get more done and accomplished in your goals in life because your Not depending on anyone else but you.

Anchor Level 1 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Provides a confused and incomplete interpretation of the critical lens (<i>This Statement that Heniriks Ibsen made was very strong statement</i>). The response alludes to the critical lens but does not use it to analyze any texts.
Development	Is minimal. The response is personal only and contains no evidence of textual development.
Organization	Suggests a focus on the critical lens by stating that people would find the statement important (<i>would mean alot to people</i>). The response contains two brief paragraphs, the first introducing the idea of the quote and the second agreeing with it.
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise (<i>was very strong statement, if your independent, your not depending on anyone ... but you</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>Henirik, alot, thasan</i>) and capitalization (<i>Statement, Because, Not</i>) that may hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Although the response fits the criteria for Levels 2 and 3, it remains at Level 1 because the response makes no reference to any text.	

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 1 – B

"The strongest man is ~~th~~ upon earth is he who stands alone," a quote from Henrik Ibsen, can be interpreted ^{by saying} ~~with~~, "The Strongest person is the one who stands ~~ga~~ against the most adversity. This is shown in both ~~An Enemy of the People, by Henrik Ibsen, and The Scarlet Letter,~~ by ~~_____~~. Through the authors use of Setting and Characterization.

Anchor Level 1 – B

Quality	Commentary
	The response:
Meaning	Provides an incomplete interpretation of the critical lens by stating it and then partially paraphrasing it (<i>The strongest person is the one who stands against the most adversity</i>). The response mentions two works of literature, <i>An Enemy of the People</i> and <i>The Scarlet Letter</i> , but reflects no analysis of the chosen texts.
Development	Is minimal. The response refers to the literary devices of <i>setting and characterization</i> but shows no evidence of textual development.
Organization	Suggests a focus on the critical lens (<i>can be interpreted by saying</i>). The response suggests some organization by referring to the titles of two texts and referring to two literary devices used by the authors.
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 meaning and organization.	

Henrik Ibsen once said "the strongest man upon earth is he who stands most alone." This means that a person doesn't have to join a group or have a lot of friends to be successful in life. Two works of literature that suffice to this quote would be "The Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald and "To Kill a Mockingbird" by Harper Lee. I agree with this quote because a person usually becomes a good leader when they stand alone. They become independent which makes them stronger than everyone else.

In the book "The Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald the main character Jay Gatsby, is alone for most of his adulthood. Since he was alone he became very self-sufficient. He obtained a good amount of money by getting it illegally. At least that's what we think. Gatsby also owns a mansion size house which he lives in by himself. He also throws these parties every week which he never attends himself. He invites people that he doesn't know, and sometimes people just showed up because they knew there was a party there. Gatsby a man who was independent also became strong because he almost obtained the love of his life. Another man who was strong by himself was Atticus Finch.

In "To Kill a Mockingbird" by Harper Lee Atticus Finch is a father of two young children and is without a wife. Atticus is a lawyer in a small town. He decides to defend an African American who he knows is innocent against a white man during the time of segregation. During the trial Atticus has to deal with threats of white people and two children who are very curious.

Part B – Practice Paper – A

But all during the story Atticus stays strong
and never backs down to the challenges he faces.

"... the strongest man upon earth is he who stands most alone," by Henrik Ibsen can be interpreted as the most strength in life does not come from working out or many people in a group. However, the true strength in life is being able to stand up by yourself against a difficult situation or hardship. For most people, standing up is the hardest possible task in your life. Two literary works that help support this interpretation is A Lesson Before Dying by Ernest Gaines and The Color Purple by Alice Walker.

In A Lesson Before Dying by Ernest Gaines the character named Jackson supports Ibsen's quote. Jackson was condemned to death for a crime he did not in fact commit. Throughout the story Jackson's character grows. At first he goes into a serious depression explaining who he just does not care anymore about life. Then a teacher/mentor helps him learn that even though the white man can take his life away, he can't take his pride and independence away. Jackson eventually learns that he is not just a black man who ~~he~~ is going to die, but he is really a symbol and hope for the black people in his area. It ends up being a young black man who has to stand alone and fight back for the purpose of equality. He learns to find the "strength" in himself to do a difficult task as he endured.

Another literary work that supports the interpretation is The Color Purple by Alice Walker. The main character Celie also has to "fight back" against her difficult situation. Celie is a ^{black} woman in the ~~1900s~~

mid-1900s south. During this time the south was very male dominated which made life hard for women to succeed. Celie had an abusive father and husband. Actually her husband did not want her and only married her so he could have her cow. She lived in a neglected household where she was her husband and his children's personal slave. She was not allowed to even write or receive letters from her sister. However, throughout the story a woman named Shug helped Celie to find her "strength" in herself to be able to stand up against her abusive family and move out on her own and ~~succeed~~ live happily.

Although both characters Jackson and Celie needed help to find their "inner strength," both stood up on their own using that strength to conquer the difficult situation they were placed in. Even though they were put down, they were able to take the hardships and prove that strength comes from within ~~not~~ one person rather than many. The quote by Henrik Ibsen, "...the strongest man upon earth is he who stands most alone," can be interpreted in many ways but truthfully it simply means that inner strength of one person is the most powerful strength on earth. If you can channel this strength then you can ^{yourself} overcome ~~another~~ any situations in life without the dependence on others.

"... the strongest man upon earth is he who stands most alone", was once stated by Henrik Ibsen. This statement is true because one's strongly held opinions and thoughts on life can be most powerful. One person should not conform just to be like the rest. One should embrace the unique qualities and interests about one's self rather than conform to society. There are many works of literature that uphold this philosophy.

One work of literature is Anthem by Ayn Rand. Anthem is a satire criticizing how certain governments force individuals to conform to society. Equality is a young man forced to work as a street sweeper and be like the rest. When he finds the "sacred" tunnel and uses it to hide away in to educate himself, Rand shows how independent and intelligent he really wants to be. Equality steals scripts of the times before the "dark times" to learn more about technology. His world has returned to almost medieval times and their latest invention is the candle. Equality strives to be better than the rest. He wants to be a scholar and help better society. Those scholars deprive him of these things and he is never able to be the independent person he wants to be. Rand develops his character by having him run away so he can keep the "box of light" that he has made so he can keep being the unique, intelligent person he is.

When Ayn Rand uses a flashback of Equality's memory she shows an image of another strong person. Equality dreams of a blond, blue eyed man, like himself pinned to a cross. In the memory, he wondered why this man was forced to suffer. But as an

adult he realized why the man from the memory was punished. He was punished because he disobeyed the scholars. He embraced his own uniqueness and that was not acceptable in a society that demanded conformity.

Another piece of literature that upholds the critical lens is The Scarlet Letter by Nathaniel Hawthorne. This novel shows how Hester Prynne is representative of "The strongest man upon earth." When Hester gives birth to Pearl, her husband is supposedly dead. The religious society she lives in accuses Hester of the sin of adultery. Hawthorne makes the Biblical allusion to Jesus on the cross in describing Hester's treatment by the people. As she stands alone in front of her accusers to be humiliated, she accepts her punishment and holds her child proudly against the embroidered "A" that lay on her chest. Hester suffers on the scaffold and keeps the father of the child secret. The people of the community treat her as if she is diseased.

When the Reverend dies, Hester lives out the rest of her life with the letter "A" still on her bosom. She embraces the embroidery on her dress and is proud each day. Although it was a punishment at first, now wearing the letter shows how strong she is. Hawthorne develops her character by showing how Hester is strong and prevails through the ridicule and humiliation that the town's people inflict on her.

The words of Henrik Ibsen are completely true. Both Equality and Hester Prynne were expected to conform but never did. They embraced their own actions, the morals they believed in and most of all believed in them-

selves. Though the societies in which they lived and their guilt might have brought them down, they never gave in. They were never deprived of their individuality. One cannot let oneself be suppressed by the world. One needs to look ahead and expect the best. When one comes down the path of life, the strong take the direction "less chosen" and are able to embrace themselves.

"The Strongest man upon earth is he who stands ~~the~~ most alone." This statement means to me that to be a Strong person in life you must depend on your self. I agree with this statement. I have ^{read} Of mice and Men by John Steinbeck. Another story is

Of Mice and Men by John Steinbeck ~~is~~ takes ~~place~~ ~~in~~ ~~California~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~depression~~ ~~period~~. The Character of Candy depends on ~~him~~ ~~self~~ himself to life. ~~He~~ even though he has a ~~short~~ ~~arm~~ ~~he~~ still work to get money. He can ~~sweep~~ Sweep the bunk house and things like that. He doesn't depend on nobody but him self.

"The strongest man upon earth is he who stands most alone." This quote from ~~Henry~~ Henrik Ibsen is an intellectually stirring statement that appears in many works of literature. Often, the protagonist of a story will have to overcome some huge feat, but the ~~hardest~~ most difficult part is achieving it by himself. The man who can overcome the hardest of obstacles is the man who has to make his own determination, and drive to succeed alone. This sometimes enhances the will power to achieve his goal, the effects that one person can have on others, and the amount he can do without being given assistance.

Fahrenheit 451, written by Ray Bradbury, is an excellent example of Henrik Ibsen's quote. ^{because of their strength and change.} Not only does the protagonist have to deal with a new reality that shatters his own, but he cannot enlist the help of anyone to do it. Even his wife cannot understand the situational irony of firemen who burn things, and the sadistic joke that it makes of his entire life. None the less, Guy Montag, the protagonist, decides to recant his past behaviors and strive for a better future for all. Perhaps the thought that he was not only helping himself aided in building his will power to fight the entire populace. Also, in the small ways he begins to change, he unwittingly attracts attention from someone, and helps them as well.

As Guy Montag is fighting inside to become something new, he is noticed by a retired teacher, Faber. Montag actually stirs Faber into ~~living better~~ and feeling ^{more} alive by what he does. It is ~~so~~ amazing that one man could affect another so much when he is determined. Montag even goes against everything he knows to be true, and revolts against the firemen. He ends up changing many people, and his own life entirely, by himself.

Another changed man is portrayed in Edgar Allen Poe's

Part B — Practice Paper — E

"Hop Frog." Hop Frog is ^{set} as poor little man who is constantly abused for his size, his origin, and availability. This, along with the abuse of his ^{female} assistant, drives him to make a change, and he is the only one who can do it. Hop Frog ends up killing more than three horrible men, and teaching a lesson to a crowd at the same time. Even though he was such a small, insignificant man in the eyes of his superiors, he became strong and threatening when faced ~~with~~ a trial alone.

With people in the world today ~~with~~ who have less will than our forefathers, we should take a lesson from these authors. Henrik Ibsen was correct in his statement, ~~and~~ we need to show that strength. Many of the people in history would never be in it if they hadn't shown strength.

Practice Paper A–Score Level 3

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

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 language use.

Practice Paper D–Score Level 2

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

Practice Paper E–Score Level 4

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

**Regents Comprehensive Examination in English
Map to Learning Standards**

Standards	Part of Test
Listening and writing for information and understanding	Session One – Part A
Reading and writing for information and understanding	Session One – Part B
Reading and writing for literary response	Session Two – Part A
Reading and writing for critical analysis and evaluation	Session Two – Part B

The Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the June 2009 Regents Examination in Comprehensive English will be posted on the Department's web site <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> on Thursday, June 18, 2009. Conversion charts provided for previous administrations of the Regents Examination in Comprehensive English must NOT be used to determine students' final scores for this administration.

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.