

SESSION ONE

FOR TEACHERS ONLY

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

ENGLISH

Thursday, August 16, 2007—8:30 to 11:30 a.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) 3	(7) 2
(2) 1	(8) 3
(3) 4	(9) 1
(4) 2	(10) 4
(5) 3	(11) 2
(6) 1	(12) 4
	(13) 1
	(14) 4
	(15) 3
	(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
<p>Meaning: the extent to which the response exhibits sound understanding, interpretation, and analysis of the task and text(s)</p>	<p>-reveal an in-depth analysis of the text -make insightful connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task</p>	<p>-convey a thorough understanding of the text -make clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task</p>	<p>-convey a basic understanding of the text -make implicit connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task</p>	<p>-convey a basic understanding of the text -make few or superficial connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task</p>	<p>-convey a confused or inaccurate understanding of the text -allude to the text but make unclear or unwarranted connections to the assigned task</p>	<p>-provide minimal or no evidence of textual understanding -make no connections between information in the text and the assigned task</p>
<p>Development: the extent to which ideas are elaborated using specific and relevant evidence from the text(s)</p>	<p>-develop ideas clearly and fully, making effective use of a wide range of relevant and specific details from the text</p>	<p>-develop ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the text</p>	<p>-develop some ideas more fully than others, using specific and relevant details from the text</p>	<p>-develop ideas briefly, using some details from the text</p>	<p>-are incomplete or largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the text are vague, irrelevant, repetitive, or unjustified</p>	<p>-are minimal, with no evidence of development</p>
<p>Organization: the extent to which the response exhibits direction, shape, and coherence</p>	<p>-maintain a clear and appropriate focus -exhibit a logical and coherent structure through skillful use of appropriate devices and transitions</p>	<p>-maintain a clear and appropriate focus -exhibit a logical sequence of ideas through use of appropriate devices and transitions</p>	<p>-maintain a clear and appropriate focus -exhibit a logical sequence of ideas but may lack internal consistency</p>	<p>-establish, but fail to maintain, an appropriate focus -exhibit a rudimentary structure but may include some inconsistencies or irrelevancies</p>	<p>-lack an appropriate focus but suggest some organization, or suggest a focus but lack organization</p>	<p>-show no focus or organization</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>-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</p>	<p>-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</p>	<p>-use appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose -occasionally make effective use of sentence structure or length</p>	<p>-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</p>	<p>-use language that is imprecise or unsuitable for the audience or purpose -reveal little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect</p>	<p>-are minimal -use language that is incoherent or inappropriate</p>
<p>Conventions: the extent to which the response exhibits conventional spelling, punctuation, capitalization, grammar, and usage</p>	<p>-demonstrate control of the conventions, essentially no errors, even with sophisticated language</p>	<p>-demonstrate control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors only when using sophisticated language</p>	<p>-demonstrate partial control, exhibiting occasional errors that do not hinder comprehension</p>	<p>-demonstrate emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors that hinder comprehension</p>	<p>-demonstrate a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors that make comprehension difficult</p>	<p>-are minimal, making assessment of conventions unreliable -may be illegible or not recognizable as English</p>

- 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.

Since the birth of big business, mighty corporations have been decried as exploiters of free enterprise, defilers of capitalistic justice. There was a time in American history where virtually all corporations were found to be evil trusts of the elite. To this day, much of that stigma has remained. No exception was made for the rise of the coffee titan from Seattle: Starbucks. Protests and malignant slander rapidly filled the business air, as those who felt threatened by such a gargantuan presence were determined to prevent its ascension to monopolistic power. However, in reality, national business chains such as Starbucks have hardly run the aspiring small enterprises out of business. Rather, they have directly benefitted independent vendors, making their businesses more profitable, ^{thus} shattering the idea of the national corporation as a bully of the professional world.

First off, national chains have aided small independent vendors on the conceptual plane, reaping intangible benefits at first but eventually reaping in the physical profit. Giant companies like Starbucks have an imposing presence, unlimited marketing ability, and unparalleled influence. Thus they are able to mold the mentality of the American consumer to bend to their will. In the case of Starbucks, the coffee leviathan "introduced people to coffee" and "educated the United States to coffee", according to Lynn Rothenberg's report on the coffee shop business. Using its influence, Starbucks has ingrained into the American mind the value of relaxation, "hanging out over a cup of coffee without guilt." No doubt such a move was motivated by Starbucks's personal profit, but as a result, coffee shops all over the nation have enjoyed better business, and the American people may ^{have} even done themselves a favor in learning how to slow down and relax in the midst of the

hectic American culture. Instead of stubbornly hanging on to the idea that coffee's only purpose was for a caffeine jolt to keep a sleep-deprived, busy worker from collapse, people have started to value it for the time spent with friends, ~~the~~ ~~spend~~ just slowing down and enjoying a cup of freshly roasted coffee. Therefore more and more people are shifting away from constantly questioning, "Why go out for coffee," when they can make it themselves at home. And as a result, these people are flocking to the coffee shops, not just to Starbucks who started the migration, but to all the corner shops, all the little independent vendors who are growing richer and bigger, thanks to the efforts of one national business chain.

Secondly, national chains provide small companies with healthy competition that fosters their growth. Most obviously in the case of Starbucks, the coffee titan's higher prices give the cheaper, smaller independent vendors an edge in the cost ~~of coffee~~ realm. Higher real estate rent causes large corporations to seek the capital deficit from the customers, spiking up prices in return for a promise of quality. Independent vendors are thus hardly averse to a Starbucks moving in right next door. Due to the higher costs of Starbucks coffee, the smaller vendors can push up their own prices, and still be the cheapest. As long as the vendor has a quality product, it has nothing to worry about from the seemingly domineering presence of a national chain, and can even profit from the competition. Less clear-cut, the competition also causes the independent vendors to adapt to competition, by providing more intimate customer services that a national corporation simply could not. In addition, the added pressure of a competitor

causes the entrepreneurs to advance their own marketing methods, such as using the fast-growing Internet, helping their business to grow in the long run. In the end, because of the competition from a national chain, independent vendors have thrived in the fray, surpassing the potentially oppressive shadow ~~of a~~ cast by a larger company, coming out stronger and better.

Thanks to national business chains like Starbucks, the small business world has become a better place, for the small vendors and even the consumers. Independent vendors would not enjoy nearly as much success if it were not for the presence of the mighty corporation. Thus such a trend epitomizes the American capitalistic spirit, endeavoring to come out on top in the face of adversity. Through symbiotic relationships, big and small businesses alike prosper in the midst of each other, making the American economy better and a true symbol of free enterprise.

Anchor Level 6 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Reveals an in-depth analysis of the text, stating that <i>national business chains such as Starbucks</i> have <i>directly benefitted independent vendors, making their businesses more profitable</i>. The response makes insightful connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task by suggesting that rather than being <i>a bully of the professional world</i>, national chains <i>have aided independent vendors to reap intangible benefits and rake in physical profit</i>.</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and fully, making effective use of a wide range of relevant and specific details from the text. The response explains Starbucks's <i>unparalleled influence (coffee shops all over the nation have enjoyed better business and American people have started to value coffee shops for the time spent with friends)</i>, and how such corporations foster <i>healthy competition (smaller vendors can push up their own prices, need a quality product, should provide intimate customer services, and use marketing methods, such as ... the ... Internet)</i>.</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the idea that <i>thanks to national business chains like Starbucks, the business world has become a better place, for the small vendors and even the consumers</i>. The response exhibits a logical and coherent structure, first setting up the idea that <i>mighty corporations have been decried as exploiters of free enterprise</i> and then showing how <i>independent vendors have thrived ... coming out stronger and better</i>. The response skillfully uses appropriate devices (<i>No exception was made for the rise of the coffee titan from Seattle: Starbucks</i>) and transitions (<i>However, in reality and Such a trend epitomizes</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Is stylistically sophisticated, using language that is precise and engaging (<i>defilers of capitalistic justice and ascension to monopolistic power</i>), with a notable sense of voice and awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Independent vendors are thus hardly averse to a Starbucks moving in right next door</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to enhance meaning (<i>To this day, much of that stigma has remained</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>	

Public opinion regarding the effects of chain businesses tends to lean in a negative direction. We think of chains as being the bad guy, out to destroy any competition that it may have, only interested in making a profit. While, in some instances this may be perfectly true, chains in some industries actually propel the success of their smaller competitors. In the coffee, or more specifically the cafe business, chains like Starbucks have helped independents by providing them with a larger customer pool. As the Starbucks vs the independent cafe example works very well to describe the positive effects a chain can have on independent vendors, this example will be used to further elaborate and explain the benefits of nationally owned chain businesses in the U.S.

Until the 1990s, cafe culture was only prevalent in the United States in areas of European influence, like large cities, or in places geared towards providing relaxation, like the Berkshires in Massachusetts. College towns hosted cafes as well, catering to large numbers of students who appreciated the product provided. Not until the 1990s though did coffee become a hot commodity. With the advent of Starbucks, a chain which penetrated practically every city and suburb in the nation, ^{designer} coffee

became a luxury that everyone had access to. Lee Cohen of ^{the} independently owned Daily Grind in Albany said of Starbucks' ^{influence} ~~power~~ "Starbucks has the power to introduce people to coffee." Starbucks offers lattes, ~~espresso~~ frappuccinos, coffee adorned with whipped cream and chocolate shavings, luxuries that the average American had not before been introduced to or knowledgeable of. Starbucks facilitated this education of the coffee culture, the slow paced relaxation of sharing gourmet coffee with friends, and thus supplied independently owned cafes with many more people to cater to.

Starbucks then made it easier for these shops to make a profit. By renting highly priced real estate, Starbucks was forced to charge high prices for their drinks. Independent cafes could then raise their prices 50¢ and still be the less expensive cafe in town. This increase profit for them by increasing the number of people who will choose their cafe and by increasing the amount of money per drink coming in.

Also, independent cafes are built into the communities in which they reside. They know their customers and have a personal relationship with the community. ~~A~~ Many people prefer this personal atmosphere rather than that of

Starbucks, where every cafe looks the same and the people never know you. One cafe owner once gave a man coffee who had forgotten his money at home. This kind of personal relationship with a cafe sets independent cafes apart from the chains and makes them more desirable.

Smaller cafes also strive for unbeatable quality in their product. They roast their own beans daily to provide the best tasting coffee they can. They also cater specifically to the customer to keep up even more with the competition. Professor Java's by the Albany Int'l Airport provides conference rooms for local businesses and ships coffee to people who have discovered the cafe during layovers. Also, ~~at three of~~ Uncamman Grounds, the Daily Grind, and Professor Java's provide Fair Trade, shade grown coffee, etc. If the customer requests it, they are willing to oblige.

As is evident from the effect of Starbucks on independent cafes in the U.S., not all chains are harmful to privately owned business. They provide larger customer bases, highlight the advantages of a more personal atmosphere, cater directly to the local customer, and uphold a high quality in their product. Chains help people realize the value of ^{the} small businesses that

are invested in the ~~the~~ community. Chains, while certainly not their objective, ~~do~~ induce appreciation for businesses that are more personable.

Anchor Level 6 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Reveals an in-depth analysis of the text, arguing that the account <i>works very well to describe the positive effects a chain can have on independent vendors</i> . The response makes insightful connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task by relating Starbucks' influence on the <i>cafe culture</i> to its impact on small businesses.
Development	Develops ideas clearly and fully, making effective use of a wide range of relevant and specific details from the text to discuss the penetrating growth of Starbucks into <i>practically every city and suburb</i> , and how Starbucks' <i>high prices</i> allow independent cafes to <i>raise their prices</i> . The response explains the small business owner's competitive techniques (create a <i>personal atmosphere</i> , <i>strive for unbeatable quality</i> , provide <i>conference rooms</i> , and <i>Fair Trade</i> , <i>shade grown coffee</i>).
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the positive <i>effect of Starbucks on independent cafes</i> . The response exhibits a logical and coherent cause-and-effect structure, showing how Starbucks' rise introduced <i>luxuries</i> and <i>facilitated ... coffee culture</i> , which lead to larger profits for independent shops and their need to <i>keep up even more with the competition</i> . The response makes skillful use of appropriate devices and transitions (<i>Until the 1990s</i> , <i>With the advent of</i> , <i>As is evident from</i>).
Language Use	Is stylistically sophisticated, using language that is precise and engaging (<i>chains in some industries actually propel the success of their smaller competitors</i>), with a notable sense of voice (<i>Not until the 1990s though did coffee become a hot commodity</i>) and awareness of audience and purpose. The response varies structure and length of sentences to enhance meaning (<i>In the coffee, or more specifically the cafe business, chains like Starbucks have helped independents by providing them with a larger customer pool</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>prevelant</i> , <i>knowledgable</i> , <i>desireable</i> , <i>oblidge</i>) and grammar (<i>We think of chains as being the bad guy</i> and <i>the less expensive cafe in town</i>).
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 6, although it is somewhat weaker in conventions.	

National business chains have had an enormous impact on society today. Other than dramatically altering the economy, national business chains have also impacted independent vendors in many positive ways. One example of a large national business chain is the Starbucks Coffee Company. Today, Starbucks seems to dominate the coffee industry and is even thought to have revolutionized the way that Americans integrate coffee into their lives. While Starbucks is widely popular, many choose to remain loyal to their local coffee shops and avoid the "gargantuan coffee peddler." And even though many believe that Starbucks is truly detrimental to local ~~coffee~~ café's and coffee shops, it is exactly the opposite. Many small, privately owned coffee businesses are unphased by Starbucks, and many are reaping the benefits of its existence.

The development of Starbucks occurred because of the national growing desire for coffee and relaxation. In the past, it was mainly Europeans who enjoyed the luxury of sitting down in a local café to drink coffee and chat with their friends. But in the 1990's, due to increased international contact, the trend found its way to the US, where it has become a huge phenomenon. It is not uncommon today to see people of all ages flocking to coffee shops in the morning, after work, after school, and even in the late hours of the evening. Starbucks is today's most popular place to go and grab a cup of coffee, and they are not hard to find. Almost every town has one, and all it takes is a quick drive to get to it. Many, though, choose to support local vendors, and even boycott Starbucks, believing that it is monopolizing the coffee industry and hurting smaller businesses. But many small businesses have come to find that, in fact, Starbucks is not really as large a threat as they initially thought.

Starbucks has actually been very beneficial to small coffee shop owners, despite its dominating popularity. According to reporter Lynn Rothenburg, local vendors do not even mind having to co-exist with the "coffee peddler." In her

account about the coffee shop business, she talks to three local coffee vendors: Lee Cohen, who owns "The Daily Grind," Dan Murphy, who owns "Uncommon Grounds," and Frank Figliomeni, who owns "Professor Java." All of these owners agree that Starbucks has been a positive influence on their businesses, and that they each have something to offer that Starbucks cannot. They also agree that Starbucks has introduced people to the luxury of sitting down and enjoying a good cup of coffee, which has been good for the coffee business as a whole.

Lee Cohen believes that his "Daily Grind" is truly special in that it offers freshly ground coffee beans, and a friendly, communal environment, where everyone is an acquaintance. Dan Murphy is indifferent to the existence of Starbucks, simply stating that he offers the same, if not better, quality product, at a much more reasonable price. The high prices that Starbucks pays on real estate causes the price of one of their "vente" sizes to be dollars more than the same size one would receive at a local café. Frank Figliomini says that he provides all customer needs at his shop. He knows every customer. Therefore, it is correct to say that one can receive a better quality product, lower prices, and better customer service at a small café than at a large Starbucks.

It is clear to see that coffee has become an important part of society today. National coffee chains started the trend and have had an impact on small, private vendors. Although one would think that national business chains could be nothing other than ~~to~~ harmful to small businesses, it is true that they have actually been a positive influence on the development of small, independent vendors.

Anchor Level 5 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Conveys a thorough understanding of the text, explaining how, despite the fact <i>Starbucks seems to dominate the coffee industry ... many choose to remain loyal to their local coffee shops</i>. The response makes clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>All of these owners ... have something to offer that Starbucks cannot</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the text to explain the <i>phenomenon</i> of the coffee explosion in America, and how independent cafes can offer <i>freshly ground coffee beans</i>, a place <i>where everyone is an acquaintance</i>, and customers have all their <i>needs</i> provided for.</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on how national chains <i>have actually been a positive influence on the development of small, independent vendors</i>. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, moving from America’s discovery of the <i>luxury of sitting down and enjoying a good cup of coffee</i>, to what small vendors can offer consumers that Starbucks cannot—a <i>friendly, communal environment and lower prices, and better customer service</i>. Transitions are used appropriately (<i>Today, In the past, They also agree, It is clear</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses language that is fluent (<i>It is not uncommon today to see people of all ages ... of the evening</i>), with evident awareness of audience and purpose (<i>But many small businesses have come to find that, in fact, Starbucks is not really as large a threat as they initially thought</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to control rhythm and pacing (<i>But in the 1990’s, due to increased international contact ... phenomenon</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>	

American culture is based on the pace at which one runs about getting things done. Coffee ~~has~~ ^{and the} idea of slowing down ~~to~~ to enjoy a cup has made advances in the states because of ~~the~~ national chains like Starbucks. Many have said that with the introduction of chains like Starbucks, independent retailers have suffered. ~~That statement is not completely true.~~ Dan Murphy of Uncommon Grounds, Frank Figliomeni of Professor Java's, and Lee Cohen of Daily Grind disagree. They say that as long as you offer a good product, and a friendly atmosphere an independent coffee retailer will do better than a national chain.

Starbucks and chains like it have had a positive effect on independent retailers says Lee Cohen, Frank Figliomeni, and Dan Murphy. They say that without national chains people never would have ~~accepted~~ the idea of coffee shops or cafe's. Starbucks has "introduced people to coffee." Places like the Daily Grind, Professor Java's and Uncommon Grounds are local cafe's supported by repeat customers, people who come because of the "family" atmosphere. ~~and~~ Places like Starbucks don't offer that atmosphere. Starbucks is coffee on the run, for those people who don't have time to make their own. Independent sellers and their coffee ~~is~~ 'stores' are like

secondhand homes, where the owner is family, places to sit down and have a cup of coffee.

Another reason national chain cafe's have had a positive effect on ~~independent~~ ^{independent} cafes is the difference in coffee beans. Starbucks carries their own brand with little difference in flavor between the products. Smaller coffee shops carry many different brands along with organic and free trade varieties. Independent coffee shops also roast their own beans, something Starbucks doesn't. Beans are roasted that day ensuring quality whereas Starbucks coffee is pre packaged and sent to every franchise. Although this ensures ~~consistency~~ ^{consistency} consistency, it doesn't ensure quality. This difference in quality and therefore taste makes independent coffee shops more appealing.

The most positive influence Starbucks, and chains like it, has had on the coffee 'world' is price. Independent sellers charge lower prices because they don't concern themselves with prime real estate, and mass-marketed merchandise. Independent sellers focus on the coffee and how that product is the best it can be. When a Starbucks moves it to ~~move~~ a new location it rents prime property, and stocks its stores with mugs, coffee makers, CDs etc. All this over stocking and

buying causes the price of a cup of coffee to rise. ~~The~~ Starbucks prices are so high that independent sellers can raise their prices by 50 cents and still be under the price of Starbucks.

All in all the impact of national chains on sole owned and operated, independent coffee houses has been positive. Although many suburbanites don't see the perk of going to an independent coffee house for a break and a cup of coffee, many college students, and urban occupants relish the chance to slow down and enjoy a cup of coffee with friends.

Anchor Level 5 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a thorough understanding of the text, explaining how <i>Starbucks and chains like it have had a positive effect on independent retailers</i> . The response makes clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>Independent coffee shops also roast their own beans, something Starbucks doesn't and Independent sellers charge lower prices because they don't concern themselves with prime real estate, and mass-marketed merchandise</i>).
Development	Develops ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the text to discuss independent vendors' comfortable atmosphere, coffee offerings (<i>different brands and organic and free trade varieties</i>), service to customers, and competitive pricing.
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the positive <i>impact of national chains on ... independent coffee houses</i> . The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, moving from the independent vendors' home-like environment, to the freshness and variety of their products, to their ability to undersell chains. The response uses appropriate transitions (<i>Another reason, therefore, All in all</i>).
Language Use	Uses language that is fluent and original (<i>Places like the Daily Grind, Professor Java's, and Uncommon Grounds are local cafe's supported by repeat customers, people who come because of the "family" atmosphere</i>), with evident awareness of audience and purpose (<i>The most positive influence Starbucks ... has had on the coffee 'world' is price</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to control rhythm and pacing (<i>Although this ensures consistency it, doesn't ensure quality</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>carrys, franchise, operaterated</i>), punctuation (<i>retailers says, and therefore taste, location it</i>), and grammar (<i>says Lee Cohen, Frank Figliomeni, and Dan Murphy and Starbucks and chains like it, has</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5, although it is somewhat weaker in conventions.	

One of the greatest fears of the small business world is the coming-in of a large chain business. Owners are afraid of the competition and of what may happen to their own ~~business~~ establishments. Although these are rational thoughts, it just so happens that the big industry ~~coming~~ ^{coming} in may help benefit and promote small ~~business~~ ^{business}.

A great example of this is how the large companies are able to introduce ideas. Large businesses can throw better sales pitches than a local shop, and they can effectively get the idea out there to the public. Starbucks, for example, is a major coffee retailer that has promoted coffee for years. But this also helps smaller, more regional businesses. Many people boycott the large businesses, which allows smaller shops to open and meet the ~~common~~ ^{common} need. The large business advertises and promotes an idea; then smaller businesses can emerge with the product. ~~Even~~ After the small business gets started, the bigger companies continue to help out the little guy.

Lee Cohen, owner of the Daily Grind, makes a great point about the pricing of Starbucks coffee. Cohen mentions how the prices for larger chains is higher due to the ideal, expensive real estate that they use for location of businesses. This is another way the smaller shops are helped. ~~If a big chain store comes in nearby~~ Small business may have some trouble keeping prices up since they need to keep their customers happy. If a big chain store with high prices comes in, the small stores can raise prices and still have prices lower than the competitor. Now the ~~small~~ local business can increase profit and also may possibly gain customers searching for a cheaper product. And aside from product and price, there is one thing an independent vendor will have that a national chain has a difficult time recreating: environment.

Environment is a key part to a business and its success in the community. Frank Figliomeni, owner of ~~Professors~~ ^{Professors} Java's, stresses the importance of a friendly environment. People should feel relaxed and comfortable, and it'll help your business become part of the community. One way Figliomeni does this is by providing conference rooms in his shop, allowing for business or social gatherings to occur in a ~~good~~ relaxed place with food and drinks ~~not~~ readily ~~over~~ available. Dan Murphy, who owns Uncommon Grounds, adds quality products to ~~help~~ better the environment further. When asked ~~for~~ ~~his~~ his thoughts on competition, he replied, "...if you have a ~~good~~ quality product, it doesn't matter." A national chain may have a quality product, but can't recreate the friendly neighborhood environment.

Some people think that large businesses threaten the smaller, more local shops. Others, such as Cohen, Murphy, and Figliomeni, have taken it to their advantage. ~~Large~~ ^{National} chains ~~do~~ can destroy local ~~business~~ business, but if you know how to use it, it can help an ~~small~~ independent vendor to ~~flourish~~ flourish.

Anchor Level 5 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a thorough understanding of the text, explaining how the national chains may actually <i>promote small business</i> . The response makes clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>The large business advertises and promotes an idea; then smaller businesses can emerge with the product and A national chain may have a quality product, but can't recreate the friendly neighborhood environment</i>).
Development	Develops some ideas more fully than others. The response uses specific and relevant details from the text to explain how <i>local business can increase profit and also may possibly gain customers searching for a cheaper product</i> and how small shops' <i>friendly environment</i> helps them <i>become part of the community</i> . The discussion of the <i>quality products</i> independent vendors offer is less developed.
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on how the <i>independent vendor</i> can <i>flourish</i> , despite large businesses' power. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, moving from the idea of small businesses profiting from national chains' ability to <i>get the idea out</i> , to local shops being able to sell a less expensive product, to the way these shops help customers <i>feel relaxed and comfortable</i> . Transitions are appropriately used (<i>A great example, Even after, Now</i>).
Language Use	Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>This is another way the smaller shops are helped</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure (<i>One way Figliomeni does this is by providing conference rooms in his shop ... with food and drink readily available</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors in agreement (<i>prices ... is and chains ... it</i>).
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5, although it is somewhat weaker in development and language use.	

Many national chains have had a positive impact on independent vendors. They may look like a threat or even become a threat at first, but really they are helping independent companies. For example when Starbucks had started opening up everywhere, local coffee shops had been worried because Starbucks is one of the biggest coffee businesses in the United States, but instead of becoming a threat, which is what the local businesses worried about, it turned out that Starbucks actually helped the local coffee shops.

When Starbucks had started opening in cities and little towns the local coffee shops had at first thought of it as a threat, but according to Lynn Rotherburg Starbucks had actually helped the business of local coffee shops. Starbucks had people wanting coffee and setting aside time to go in, sitting at a table and enjoying a cup of coffee with some friends. It had people slowing down and connecting with friends.

Even though Starbucks was a huge national company and chain, it lacked a character that the local coffee shops had which was a relationship. Little coffee shops have a relationship with the people that came in, they know their names and even sometimes their order. Lee Cohen who is the owner of a local coffee shop called Daily Grind had a customer come in one day and had forgotten their money. Cohen said to them "I'll get it

next time. that is something that you won't see in a chain business.

Local coffee shops are confident in their products and they know that if you have a good product that the people enjoy then it doesn't matter what new national chain cafe moves in next door, its about what the people like. Something that Starbucks could never do is accomidate their customers the way that small coffee shops do. If a customer asks for a product that they do not carry then they will try to make it or purchase it whereas in a chain business you can only get what they have on the menu. Most usually, large chain businesses like Starbucks have more expensive products because they have to pay prime real estate with high rent and they need the money to keep the business up or they will be forced out.

According to Lynn Rothenberg everyday local business owners roast their own beans so that there is fresh coffee made maybe even minutes before a customer purchases it. Not only is the coffee less expensive but it may also be more fresh than coffee at Starbucks. Today, some local business owners are now turning to other methods to selling their products. For example, Lee Cohen has turned

to the internet to sell his coffee and coffee machines. It is now becoming more common for someone to go to a local café with a group of friends or even by yourself and enjoy a nice hot cup of coffee.

As you can see, national chains can have a positive impact on independent vendors. Starbucks was not a threat because local business coffee shops weren't even phased by Starbucks moving right down the street. They know that if their product is good and it pleases the people, then they have absolutely nothing to worry about!

Anchor Level 4 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a thorough understanding of the text, explaining how national chains <i>may look like a threat or even become a threat at first, but really they are helping independent companies</i> . The response makes clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>As you can see, national chains can have a positive impact on independent vendors</i>).
Development	Develops ideas clearly and consistently, using specific and relevant details from the text to explain how Starbucks <i>actually helped the local coffee shops (Starbucks had people wanting coffee and It had people slowing down and connecting with friends)</i> and how Starbucks <i>lacked a character that the local coffee shops had (they know their names, if a customer asks for a product ... they will try to make it, local business owners roast their own beans)</i> .
Organization	Maintains an appropriate focus on the impact of national chains. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas starting with the notion that Starbucks was <i>first thought of ... as a threat</i> and then moving to a discussion of services <i>you won't see in a chain business</i> , but lacks internal consistency by discussing product quality in both paragraphs 4 and 5 and discussing coffee culture in both paragraphs 2 and 5.
Language Use	Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>It is now becoming more common for someone to go to a local café</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure (<i>They know that if their product is good ... they have absolutely nothing to worry about!</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting frequent errors in comma use (<i>For example when, towns the, Rothenburg Starbucks, had which, Cohen who</i>), and occasional errors in agreement (<i>people ... enjoying a cup of coffee and a customer ... their money</i>) and verb tense (<i>Starbucks was a huge national company and coffee shops have a relationship with the people that came in</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 development.	

It started in Europe, people would go to coffee shops and talk about politics, literature, and life in general. It was much more natural to go to coffee shops in Europe than it was in the United States. Then small coffee shops started to open up in big cities and in some college towns. College students would go and connect and talk with friends. People who wouldn't even think about drinking coffee were now in these coffee shops. Two examples would be, The Daily Grind and Uncommon Grounds. Both of these ~~independent~~ ^{independent} vendors had a relationship with their customers and knew what they wanted when they came in. The owners were nice and the coffee was always fresh.

Then in 1980, in Seattle, Starbucks opened. Some people boycotted it at first because of it being a threat to other independent vendors, but it wasn't a threat at all. Independent vendors were still making the same amount of money because of loyal customers and lower prices than Starbucks. The independent vendors still had a good product which they roasted the coffee beans themselves and it was truly fresh.

Even though Starbucks was and now is a national business chain, they had positive affects on the independent vendors like The Daily Grind and Uncommon Grounds. Starbucks locations are usually in buildings in which the

rent cost a lot of money. Furthermore, this makes Starbucks coffee and other products have much higher prices. This allows those independent vendors to raise their coffee prices about 50¢ and still have lower prices with coffee just as good if not better. They say business is good only if you make it good. Furthermore, if the people say they want a product, the independent vendors, like Daily ^{Grind} ~~Grinds~~ and Uncommon Grounds will try to provide for the ~~customers~~ customers.

Coffee shops started with people not understanding them, saying things like, why would I go buy coffee when I can make it myself at home? To now you see coffee shops, independent vendors to national business chains all over, and if you look in the window, almost all the seats will be filled of people all ages drinking coffee with friends and family.

Anchor Level 4 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the text, explaining how Starbucks <i>wasn't a threat at all</i> and how Starbucks <i>had positive affects on the independent vendors</i>. The response makes implicit connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>Coffee shops started with people not understanding them</i>).</p>
Development	Develops some ideas more fully than others. The response uses specific and relevant details from the text to discuss pricing (<i>rent cost a lot of money ... much higher prices</i> and <i>This allows those independent vendors to raise their coffee prices about 50¢</i>) and to discuss customer service (<i>independent vendors had a relationship with their customers and they roasted the coffee beans themselves</i>). The concept that <i>business is good only if you make it good</i> is less developed.
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the positive influence of Starbucks on local coffee shops. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first explaining the early coffee culture (<i>College students would go</i>) and then describing the emergence of and competition with Starbucks (<i>Independent vendors were still making the same amount of money</i>), but ends with an inconsistent conclusion that changes the focus to the history of coffee shops.
Language Use	Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>People who wouldn't even think about drinking coffee were now in these coffee shops</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure (<i>Further more, if the people say they want a product, the independent vendors ... will try to provide for the customers</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in comma use (<i>The owners were nice and and just as good if not better</i>) and agreement (<i>a national business chain, they and the rent cost</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4 in all qualities.</p>	

National coffee chains, such as Starbucks often have a positive influence on the small town coffee shops in the area. They may actually help increase business at the smaller shops.

Big chain shops help to influence and educate Americans of the idea of slowing down. Hanging out over coffee can be relaxation without the guilt. Many owners of small shops welcome Starbucks in their community because it increases their business and allows them to raise prices and still remain the least expensive of the two.

Many consumers prefer the smaller coffee shops because they carry a quality product at lower prices owners of the smaller shops often personally know many of their customers from their community.

Large chains also have higher prices. Usually due to the fact that they rent expensive real property. They also don't roast the coffee beans and make the product fresh on the premises, as do smaller shops. Smaller shops try harder to meet the customer's needs by offering things such as bagels and conference rooms to business men.

Some people may think National coffee chains are a bad idea but ironically, many coffee shop owners are welcoming them into their neighborhoods. It is an increase in business and profit for the smaller coffee shops.

Anchor Level 4 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the text, explaining how national chains <i>may actually help increase business at the smaller shops</i>. The response makes implicit connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>owners of the smaller shops often personally know many of their customers</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the text (<i>it increases their business and allows them to raise prices and still remain the least expensive of the two and Smaller shops try harder ... by offering things such as bagels and conference rooms</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Establishes an appropriate focus on the idea that <i>National coffee chains ... have a positive influence on the small town coffee shops</i>. The response exhibits a rudimentary structure, but is inconsistent in paragraph 2, shifting discussion from the chain's ability to <i>influence and educate Americans</i> to pricing, and in paragraph 4, moving from a discussion of <i>higher prices</i> to an explanation of customer service.</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Some people may think National coffee chains are a bad idea but ironically many coffee shop owners are welcoming them into their neighborhoods</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure (<i>They also don't roast the coffee beans and make the product fresh ... as do smaller shops</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>premissis, confrence, ironichy</i>) and punctuation (<i>prices owners, chain's ... have, dont</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4, although it is somewhat weaker in development and organization.</p>	

In the last century there has been ~~many~~ an impact of international business chains on independent ones. These impacts are both positive and negative. They change the way ~~many~~ vendors ~~work~~ and customers look at their product.

The coffee culture has a huge market in Europe, not so much the United States. This is slowly starting to change in college towns. ~~and~~ Starbucks a big ~~is~~ international coffee vendor might change more than that. Reporter Lynn Kothenburg reports that small coffee vendors "are not scared, because they give something to the community that Starbucks can't."

another small vendor states "That if you have only a ~~mediocre~~ mediocre shop then, he would be worried!" ~~They~~ These vendors feel they benefit the community on a higher ~~level~~ level. They also know that Starbucks makes a lot more money, but that is not what is always important.

I agree with these small vendors. ~~That~~ Their product is much more appealing just because you know that someone that personally cares about you is making your food. They do not have anything to worry about "personal things always mean more."

Small vendors and international vendors have no problems they do not need to worry about each other they all offer different services for the community. They do effect each other, but in a good way

Anchor Level 3 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the text (<i>These impacts ... change the way vendors and customers look at their product</i>). The response makes superficial connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>These vendors feel they benefit the community on a higher level</i>).
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the text (<i>coffee culture has a huge market in Europe and Starbucks make a lot more money, but that is not what is always important</i>).
Organization	Establishes, but fails to maintain, an appropriate focus on the <i>impact of internal business chains</i> . The response exhibits a rudimentary structure, but includes some inconsistencies (<i>Small vendors and international vendors have no problems</i>) and irrelevancies (<i>They do not have anything to worry about "personal things always mean more"</i>).
Language Use	Relies on basic vocabulary, with little awareness of audience and purpose (<i>I agree with these small vendors</i>). The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure for effect, but with uneven success (<i>The coffee culture has a huge market in Europe, not so much the United States</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>indepented, Rothenburg, mediolker</i>) and punctuation (<i>Starbucks a big international coffee vendor might; eachother they; community. they</i>) that hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3 in all qualities.	

In some cases national business chains have positive effects on independent vendors. This is proven by Starbucks and these three independent vendors. According to a reporter, Lynn Rothenberg people in America are not big fans of coffee shops.

According to Lee Cowin of the Daily Grind, Dan Murphy of Uncommon Ground and Frank Figliomeni of Professor Java's Starbucks does not affect their business. They say that Starbucks does not offer things that they do like they know all of their customers. Plus all their coffee is fresh roasted that day. All three of owners said that they would meet their customers needs.

Lynn Rothenberg said that Americans are warming up to coffee shops. The three vendors said that Starbucks has not affected business. In one way they can raise prices a little in competition with Starbucks high prices.

Anchor Level 3 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the text by restating the task (<i>In some cases national bussiness chains have positive effects on independent vendors</i>). The response makes few and superficial connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>They say that Ster bucks does not offer things that they do and All three of owners said that they would meet there costumers needs</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the text (<i>Plus all there coffee is fresh roasted that day and Lynn Rothenberg said that Americans are warming up to coffee shops</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Establishes an appropriate focus on the positive effects of national chains on independent vendors. The response exhibits a rudimentary structure (introduction, body paragraph, and conclusion) but includes some inconsistencies (<i>people in America are not big Fans of coffee shops</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Relies on basic vocabulary (<i>not big Fans, like, Plus</i>), with little awareness of audience and purpose. The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure, but with uneven success (<i>In one way ... with Ster bucks high prices</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>bussiness, Accordiy, Cowin, Figlementy, costumers</i>), punctuation (<i>sterbuck's, Rothenberg people, Javos Star bucks, do like, Plus all</i>), and capitalization (<i>sterbuck's and Fans</i>) that make comprehension difficult.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat weaker in conventions.</p>	

Anchor Paper – Part A—Level 3 – C

In economics class we have been discussing the positive impact national business chains have on independent vendors. The positive impact of national business chains on independent vendors started by in Europe. In Europe time is spent by attitude, culture, and art over a cup of coffee, they discuss topics over about everything and anything. By the 1940's coffee in America spread by European and international influence. That's where Starbucks came about. Starbucks form in Seattle introduce the United States with coffee. It's the idea of setting time aside without go it. Starbucks made a huge impact on three independent vendors which are Lee Cohen of Daily Grain, Dan Murphy of Uncommon Grounds, and Frank Figliomeni of Professor Java. Dan Murphy of UnCommon Grounds started in 1992 in Saratoga Springs and then in 1997 in Pittsburg. He believes that if you have good coffee products it doesn't matter. He owns a half dozen and coffee shop. Which keeps his business steady. Frank Figliomeni of Professor Java believes that Starbucks has the power to introduce and educated Americans with coffee. Also, he said it's good for independent business. He doesn't care if Starbucks was next door to him because they don't do what he can do's meeting customer needs. The on face large chain has no bad impact on his business. Lee Cohen of the Daily Grain since 1980 states Starbucks charge more than independent vendors because rents prime real estate. If he raises his price to 50¢ it will still be under Starbucks, independent vendors are in competitive with large corporate chains, so Lee Cohen interact and sells of coffee machines and coffee over the internet. The independent vendors all have something in common is they share organic graded fair share coffee. They even roast there own coffee beans. So by this national business chains does have an impact on independent business is that it makes them more competitive and try's new ways in order to be successful.

Anchor Level 3 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the text (<i>Starbucks made a huge impact on three independent vendors</i>). The response makes superficial connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>Which keeps his business steady</i> and <i>The ... large chain has no bad impact on his business</i>).</p>
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the text (<i>It's the idea of setting time aside without guilt</i> and <i>Starbucks charge more than independent vendors because rents prine real astate</i>).
Organization	Establishes an appropriate focus on the idea that national chains <i>have an impact on independent businesses that ... makes them more competitive and successful</i> . The response exhibits a rudimentary structure but includes irrelevancies (<i>they discuss topics over about everything and anything</i> and <i>Dan Murphy of Uncommon Grounds started in 1992 ... and then in 1997</i>).
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise (<i>In Europe time is spent by auttiude, culture, and art over a cup of coffee</i> and <i>So by this national business chains does have an impact</i>). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>He doesn't care if Starbucks was next door to him because they don't do what he can do is meeting customer needs</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>postive, vedors, Settle, Saranatorga, unface</i>), punctuation (<i>coffee, they; Thats; vedors which; products it; Starbucks, Independent</i>), and grammar (<i>Starbucks form, to introduce and educated, Lee Cohen interact and sells, they share organic growed ... coffee</i>) that make comprehension difficult.
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat weaker in language use and conventions.</p>	

The positive impact of independent vendors is great because they have their own products and sell them at their low price which brings them more business. By asking their customers what they prefer they can get what their customers want and bring them back for more business.

People like independent chains of coffee shops better because they give you what you want more people know what you want and how you like it and they know you better. The people are friendly and know what people like.

People enjoy the independent vendors because it lets them relax and enjoy their coffee and bags. It lets them get to open up more and make more friends.

People don't choose the independent vendors because they have lower prices they choose them for the respect and the quality of their products and also how they respond to the people's needs.

The other big business are just out to get the people's money. They don't care about what customers want or how they like it or even who you are the only thing that matters to them is the money. They have good products but they want an arm and a leg for them and it's probably not fresh or home brewed it comes from out the country pre-made.

Anchor Level 2 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Conveys a confused and inaccurate understanding of the text (<i>The positive impact of independent vendors is Great ... which brings them more buissness</i>). The response alludes to the text but makes unwarranted connections to the assigned task (<i>The other big biesness are Just out to get the peopls money</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Is incomplete and largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the text are vague and repetitive (<i>asking there customers whet they prefer, what there coustemers want, give you whet you want, what you want, how you like it</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Lacks an appropriate focus but suggests some organization through the use of paragraphing.</p>
Language Use	<p>Relies on basic vocabulary (<i>people like ... better, know whet people like, out to get the peopls money</i>), with little awareness of audience or purpose. The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure or length, but with uneven success (<i>They have good products ... from out the country pre-made</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>whet, coustemers, coffe, injoy, probly</i>) and occasional errors in punctuation (<i>prefer they, want more, dont</i>) that hinder comprehension.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat stronger in language use and conventions.</p>	

The impact of national business chain was a positive comment thing for our nation and how big company have the coffee shop ^{name star-} ^{all buch} over the world. and how independent vendors have they have there ^{way of} business.

Lynn Rothenberg interview 3 independent vendors. Lee Cohen and Frank Figliomeni Dan Murphy ~~and~~ all from different part of New York. Dan Murphy said the basis for a successful business is a quality product he ~~and~~ did mines that starbucks he said all that matter is if you have good product that no other business ~~you have~~ ^{they} you have nothing to worry about, that what Dan Murphy said to Lynn Rothenberg.

Lee Cohen had competitive with large corporate he went national with his coffee business he sell coffee bean to different city by marketing over the internet. sell his good he was worry about starbuck either Frank Figliomeni coffee shop Professor Java has succeeded by meeting with the customer need.

The big company try to take over the small company some time they can but with the 3 men they did let the the

big company take over they
 knew what ever they have was
 good they was worry of other
 company like Darwin said suriver
 of the fittes.

Anchor Level 2 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a confused and inaccurate understanding of the text (<i>The impact of national business chain ... have the coffe shop name StarBuck all over the world</i>). The response alludes to the text but makes unclear (<i>he did mines that Starbucks</i>) and unwarranted (<i>The big company try to take over the small company</i>) connections to the assigned task.
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the text (<i>all that matter is if you have good product, marketing over the intenet, meeting with the customer need</i>).
Organization	Lacks an appropriate focus but suggests some organization through the use of paragraphing.
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise (<i>and how independent vendors have they have there way of business and Lee Cohen had competitive with Large corporate</i>). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>sell his good he was worry about Starbuck either</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>positve, coffe, intereview, intenet, suriver</i>), punctuation (<i>world. and; product he; corporate he; shop Professor; said suriver</i>), capitalization (<i>figiliomeni and Large</i>), and grammar (<i>all that matter and he sell coffe</i>) that make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat stronger in development.	

Everyday some body or some one in the whorld wakes up to a fresh cup of coffee.

Around the world. There are thousands and thousand of coffee shops located from America to Europe. They must have positive impact on national business.

Beacaus if they didnt than why wood there be so many?

Some positive impact they coffee shop have on national business. Smaller coffee shops try harde to make the customer feels wanted and to make them enjoy comming to there business for coffee. In the

1990's when the Starbuck's came out. Many small companys boy-cotted, but it didnt have to much impact. One coffee shop owner gave a man a break beacaus he didnt have his money so then he told him to pay him.

later because a big big business wouldnt buy! So all in all businesses all across the whorld and

Even Europe have a national impact on bussness. But the most positive impact of all is on the independent vendor for low prices, freindly and more caring.

Anchor Level 2 – C

Quality	Commentary
	The response:
Meaning	Conveys a confused and inaccurate understanding of the text (<i>They must have positive impact ... than why wood ther be so many</i>). The response alludes to the text but makes unclear and unwarranted connections to the assigned task (<i>small companys boy-cotted but it didn't have to much impact</i>).
Development	Is largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the text are vague (<i>Around the world ... thousan off coffee shops</i>) and unjustified (<i>businesses all across the whorld and Even Europe have a national impact</i>).
Organization	Lacks an appropriate focus but suggests some organization through paragraphing.
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise (<i>Their</i> for “there,” <i>off</i> for “of,” <i>than</i> for “then,” <i>wood</i> for “would”). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>One coffee shop oner gave a man a break ... wouldnt haye!</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>whorld, thousans, Becaus, ther, bussness, harde</i>), punctuation (<i>world. Their; buisiness. Becaus; didnt; Starbuck's; out. Many</i>), capitalization (<i>Their, Becaus, Enjoy, Even, Vendor</i>), and agreement (<i>Some positive impact, to make the customer feels, customer ... them</i>) that make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2 in all qualities.	

My economic class has been studying the impact of national business chains. In preparation for a classroom debate ~~and~~ I have chosen to write a position paper ~~and~~ pointing out the positive impact of national chains on independent vendors.

There are many positive impacts of national chains on independent vendors. One has to have the perfect spot with very little to compete with. Then, one has to have the best of the best no matter what it is. One must have and do whatever it takes to be the best vendor ever. In conclusion to be the best you have to have the best.

Anchor Level 1 – A

Quality	Commentary
	The response:
Meaning	Provides minimal evidence of textual understanding beyond a reference to the task, offering only a personal response.
Development	Is minimal.
Organization	Suggests a focus on positive impacts but lacks organization, presenting a series of loosely connected statements about business.
Language Use	Relies on basic vocabulary (<i>One must have and do whatever it takes and be the best vendor ever</i>). The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure, but with uneven success (<i>Then, one has to have the best of the best no matter what it is</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>compeet</i> and <i>wat</i>) and comma use (<i>debate I, best no, conclusion to</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Although the response best fits the criteria for Levels 1, 2, 3, and 4, it remains at Level 1 because the response makes no reference to the text.	

Coffee is good in the morning with breakfast. starbucks
is an industry that makes coffee and it cant compete with common grounds.

Anchor Level 1 – B

Quality	Commentary
	The response:
Meaning	Provides minimal evidence of textual understanding beyond a reference to <i>starbucks</i> and <i>common grounds</i> . The response makes no connections between information in the text and the assigned task.
Development	Is minimal, with no evidence of development.
Organization	Shows no focus or organization.
Language Use	Is minimal.
Conventions	Is minimal, making assessment of conventions unreliable.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 1 in all qualities.	

Part A — Practice Paper — A

National business chains are not as big of a threat to independent vendors as you may ~~think~~ think. In fact, they have ~~many~~ many positive impacts on independent vendors. One example of this is shown in coffee shops. Coffee shops are very popular in Europe and in the 1990's international influences affected large cities and college towns. Soon after, Starbucks, a national business chain opened.

~~Starbucks~~ Starbucks first opened in Seattle, Washington. Many think Starbucks educated the United States on coffee. People were more likely to hang out over coffee. One problem with Starbucks is their prices ~~are~~ ^{are} high. Unlike the small business coffee shops built into the community, Starbucks pays high rent for prime real estate. Independent vendors can raise their prices slightly and still be cheaper than Starbucks charges for coffee.

Many independent vendors have adapted to their competition. Dan Murphy had a coffee shop in Saratoga and Albany. ~~where he had a coffee shop~~ He called his shop Uncommon Grounds. He believed that the quality of a product is very important in owning a business. He made his shop into a half bagels / half coffee shop and he believes he does better than Starbucks.

Small businesses have also expanded to help keep up with their competition. A coffee shop called the Daily Grind, owned by Lee Cohen, is an example of this. His coffee shop started selling coffee machines. He even started an internet site with different products you can purchase.

Part A — Practice Paper — A

Cohen also believes quality is most important. He grinds the coffee beans daily so every cup of coffee is fresh.

Many small businesses are built into the community. Some people find ^{this} ~~it~~ important, and would much rather go to a coffee shop that's been in their community over a new Starbucks. Frank Figliomeni owns a coffee shop called ~~Prof~~ Professor Java's. Figliomeni has regular people come daily and he knows every ~~the~~ customer. These people who go to Professor Java's would most likely continue to go there over a Starbucks.

A lot of the impacts of national chains on independent vendors are positive. Uncommon Grounds, The Daily Grind, and Professor Java's are all examples of how the national chain, Starbucks, has had a positive impact on their shops.

Businesses that are started by independent vendors always start off slow. There has been many ~~the~~ independent vendors who do successful with the business. Many people start their businesses off rough but after a while they develop good skills and a good reputation.

Many businesses, like Starbucks started off small and now are a major company. They have very high prices. The prices are so high because of real estate and rent space. They have to make their prices high to keep their business going.

Small businesses such as Lee Cohen's coffee does really good business. He believes if you stay small you do better. People with small ~~business~~ businesses tend to do better because

they know what there customers want and what there customers are. They also do better because there prices aren't too expensivity.

Businesses have many impacts on society. Many people do successful. With ~~small~~ small businesses.

After a slow start up most, businesses becomes very successful.

Part A — Practice Paper — C

America prides herself on variety, freedom, as well as competition. This competition commonly exists between large, national corporations and small, independent businesses, where the larger company is victorious. However, according to the report made by Lynn Rothenberg, this is not always the case. In the account, she explains that in the coffee shop business, national chains (such as Starbucks), have a positive impact on independent vendors (for example, Daily Grind).

While it is true that major corporations like Starbucks have re-introduced the European concept of "stretching time," it is the smaller vendors who are able to provide a comfortable, personal atmosphere for their customers. This fact is part of the reason why independent businesses do not view Starbucks as a threat to sales. The national chain does not have that familiar atmosphere to it, and, therefore, cannot connect with customers on a personal level. One of the independent vendors gave Rothenberg ~~the~~ a compelling anecdote in which he described a time when a customer was getting a cup of coffee, but soon realized he had forgotten his money. The shop owner simply responded, "I'll pick it up next time." This ~~is~~ exemplifies that customers are more likely to do business with people who provide the compassion that an old friend

would. Starbucks, in most cases, can not put a name to a face and ~~only~~ only see their own personal gain as what is important.

Another way that Starbucks has a positive influence on small vendors, is due to its higher prices. According to Rothenburg's account, Starbucks ~~holds~~ holds its products at such high prices because they are located in top-realty areas with high rent. One shop owner, Lee Cohen, found, that even if he raised his prices as much as fifty cents, he would continue to do the same amount of business. The average ~~an~~ American can not afford to purchase a four-dollar cup of coffee every day. ~~Therefore~~ This leads them ~~to~~ in the direction of independent coffee shops which meet their needs. The three shop owners described in the report all agree that another factor that lures customers in is the quality of the product. Unlike Starbucks, independent vendors ~~do~~ make their product freshly, on premises and sometimes "minutes before a customer buys it." A final factor mentioned ~~was~~ in the report is the fact that small businesses are able to have a relationship ~~is~~ with the community in which they are located. Starbucks, on the other hand, can only have a tangible relationship that deals with money and profit.

Usually in the business world, it is the larger corporation that dominates over the smaller one

Part A — Practice Paper — C

in competition. However, when dealing with coffee shops, this is not the case. It is the impersonal, unfamiliar atmosphere of corporations like Starbucks, that leads customers to smaller vendors, such as Uncommon Grounds or Professor Java's. ~~While Starbucks' headquarters is in Seattle, Washington, it has many locations in the United States.~~ All in all, Starbucks has re-introduced the concept of slowing down in the United States, which has ^{had} a direct impact on the ~~the~~ business made by ~~small~~ independent vendors.

Independent vendors can not do well alone. They need help from other people. If they are ignorant to other people's ideas, they will not be nearly as successful.

The impact of national chains have a huge impact on the independent vendors. Many of which are positive.

One of the biggest positive impacts is the introduction of ideas. ~~The~~ In the passage it showed how Starbucks clearly influenced the smaller coffee businesses, Uncommon Grounds, Daily Grind, and Professor Squas, in many ways.

Starbucks also introduced many people to coffee, which greatly helped the smaller businesses. It also got many people to like coffee or get addicted to it.

As you can see, the national chains can have a huge impact on independent vendors. Starbucks' ~~last~~ greatest effect it had on the smaller coffee shops was mainly the introduction of ideas.

In today's society people are becoming more and more social. Starting from a young age children see the importance of being socially active. The better you are socially the easier things are day to day. Often times in our society people become so caught up in work family school and other activities, that they just need to take a second to relax. Large and small coffee shops have given people this place where they can go to just step out of their world for a second, enjoy a nice cup of coffee and relax. Although with big coffee chains like Starbucks and Peet's popping up all over small independent vendors have still managed to keep running steady businesses. In fact these large chains have even had positive impacts on the smaller shops.

Although coffee has always been very popular in areas like Europe, it didn't become big in the US until around the 1900's. Not many people were addicted yet. When business chains like Starbucks and Peet's were created many more people became instantly attracted. This was good for small coffee shops b/c it also brought them more customers just by them being aware of coffee. Because these chains are so big and infest so much in neighborhoods they're forced to keep prices high. This is good for small shops b/c they can then also raise prices and still be less expensive. Small shop owners like Lee Cohen, Dan Murphy, and Frank Figliomeni all have coffee shops around the area. They are not threatened by places like Starbucks b/c they feel they still offer their own individual services to their customers that b/c of its size

Starbucks can't do the same. They know each customer on a more personal level which creates a very inviting and comfortable atmosphere for their customers.

Big chains like Starbucks have opened the American public's eyes to coffee and now people can't get enough. Still cute, small shops remain unaffected ~~by~~ because as long as they produce quality service they have no significant competition.

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 in all qualities.

Practice Paper C–Score Level 5

Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5 in all qualities.

Practice Paper D–Score Level 3

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

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.

When you turn eighteen, some of your first thoughts are focused on your new found freedom, college, and the future. One of the great privileges you also receive in the United States of America is the right to vote. Voting for a nation's leaders is both a great honor and a great responsibility, and taking such importance into consideration, the voting process has been changed and amended quite often to achieve the best possible election outcomes. The history of the voting process is quite extensive, yet through advancing technology, there is always more to be done to improve ~~the~~ voting techniques.

The voting process can be traced as far back as 500 B.C., when "Ancient Greeks voted by dropping clay balls into pots" for the candidates they wished to win. As time progressed, clay balls turned into beans and corn kernels, used by the Romans and early settlers in North America. In North America as well, in "public meetings", voters' choices were recognized by shouting out the names of the candidates. There was little privacy allotted by this method, yet voters in the nineteenth century continued shouting out candidates' names in often chaotic elections. Soon, however, voters encouraged more privacy, leading to the introduction of paper ballots. Privacy went on to urge the creation of lever machines, punch cards, optical scans, and electronic voting. While lever machines "leave no paper record", optical scans have "one of the best track records for reliability among voting technologies." Thus, from Athens to the present day, the voting process has undergone quite an evolution which continues to take place.

With the coming of the twentieth century has also come many new ideas about possible methods for voting. As "computer scientists and cryptographers" have emerged as experts in developing voting systems, "security" and "anonymity" of a secret vote" have remained the principle goals of those involved in the voting process. One of the more influential ideas to date was created by graduate student Rebecca Mercuri in the nineties. Her method, "verified voting", allowed a voter's selections on touch-screens

to not only be "summarized" on screen, but also printed out on paper, which, after the voter had verified his/her selections on screen, could then be placed in a "locked ballot box". Mercuri's methods have caused many variations to be considered, including the Vote Meter, and has even affected government itself. There were recently attempts to introduce a voter verification bill by Republican Rush Holt of New Jersey, and New York Senator Hillary Clinton and Florida Senator Bob Graham recently presented a similar bill to the Senate. Mercuri, still involved in government at the Kennedy School of Government, continues to comment on her method and look to the future. She now thinks that the actual count should be taken from the printed-out ballots, as opposed to from the computers, and many others have begun attempting to make this possible.

The voting process has certainly come a long way from placing balls in pots and shouting in crowded meetings, but there is always more that can be done to improve the process. The process that seems most promising to this reporter, is a method called Voteegrity, developed by cryptographer David Chaum. It involves three encrypted ~~strips~~ stripes encoded with information that allow your votes to be digitally stored, and the voters are also able to take a strip home with them to verify that their vote has been counted. In such a process, both secrecy and validity are secured, and voting seems to be fairly conducted.

One possible change that could be lent to this process should be the ability of anyone and everyone to vote, including those who are out of the country, such as soldiers, and any others who cannot make it to the polls. Each voter should be given his or her own personal miniature hand screen that would include Voteegrity. They would vote and then send in their little machine to the Board of Elections. Their identity would be concealed by requiring voters to enter a password into the machine when they

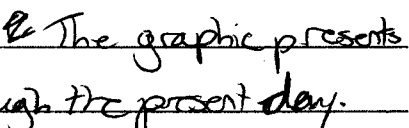
voted, but when all such votes were tallied together, no one stripe would contain enough information to uncover a voter's identity. Today, miniature computers could be easily constructed and easily accessible to anyone who needed to vote.

Thus, voting, what many place little thought in besides the hassle of going to do it one morning, choosing the candidate they want and then continuing on in their daily lives, has turned into quite a complicated process behind the scenes. While this ~~miniature~~ writer's suggested miniature voting booths may never actually come into existence, it is fascinating to discover just how many people have contemplated new ways to make voting better. Through time, the voting process has been set to higher standards of efficiency, simplicity, convenience, privacy, speed, and honesty, and with technology's help, the voting system and process will continue to evolve and improve.

Anchor Level 6 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Reveals an in-depth analysis of the documents, stating that <i>the history of the voting process is quite extensive, yet through advancing technology, there is always more to be done</i> . The response makes insightful connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>The process that seems most promising ... is a method called Voteegrity</i>).
Development	Develops ideas clearly and fully, making effective use of a wide range of relevant and specific details from the documents to discuss how <i>the voting process has certainly come a long way from placing balls in pots and shouting in crowded meetings</i> . The response explains how the Voteegrity method could improve the voting process since <i>both secrecy and validity are secured</i> .
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus (<i>Through time ... the voting system and process will continue to evolve and improve</i>). The response exhibits a logical and coherent structure, first introducing voting as <i>a great honor</i> , then moving on to discuss the history of the voting process, followed by a suggestion of what <i>can be done to improve the process</i> . The response skillfully uses transitions (<i>With the coming of the twentieth century has also come and In such a process</i>).
Language Use	Is stylistically sophisticated, using language that is precise and engaging, with a notable sense of voice and awareness of audience and purpose (<i>While this writer's suggested miniature voting booths may never actually come into existence, it is fascinating to discover just how many people have contemplated new ways to make voting better</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to enhance meaning (<i>Thus, from Athens to the present-day, the voting process has undergone quite an evolution which continues to take place</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.	

Election Day isn't just a well-earned day off for students in the November. ~~Every November, Election Day is the day when voters are called to the polls.~~ Though voting has changed and certainly improved in many ways over time, the process is still plagued with problems. There are always concerns about accuracy, voter privacy, and verification of votes. In recent years, there have been many technological ^{innovations} ~~improvements~~ in hopes of improving the voting system in the United States.

Throughout history, voting has been one of the defining characteristics of equality and citizenship. African Americans, women, and immigrants to the United States have fought tooth and nail for the right to vote. Voting is obviously quite important. After all, it has been a part of society since before 500 B.C. Voting first began in Athens, where democracy originated.  The graphic presents a timeline of voting techniques from ancient Athens through the present day. Voting began very publicly. In early Athens and Rome, clay balls or beans were used to represent votes and were separated and counted for each candidate. In early North America, voting was often done in town meetings where citizens shouted out their choices. By the 1800s paper ballots were created to offer more privacy and accuracy. Lever machines came into use because they were more secure, but did not offer a means of verification. Paper punch ballots were another improvement, but were far from fool proof, as was seen in the 2000 Florida recount. Optical scans, much like standardized tests, came next, and are considered one of the most reliable forms of voting. Finally, by the 2004 election, electronic voting was being used. "Modified PCs" are used to cast votes because they are very ~~easy~~ reliable. However, they do not provide a way to recheck accuracy in the event of a problem. Recent developments involving technology have tried to solve this problem.

Voter-technology is a little known area of today's many modern innovations, but it is among the ~~very~~ important and challenging uses of technology. The article excerpt by Levy presents many additions to the voting system that will allow for verification and also keep the anonymity of the current voting process. The most effective of these additions would probably be ~~the~~ "verified voting" developed by Proletacea Mercuri. The system uses the modern touch-screens to cast votes, but takes the verification process a step further by summarizing the results both on-screen and on a paper printout. If the choices are correctly represented, the vote is approved and the paper ballot is stored in a secure box. This effective system allows for any unforeseen circumstances that may require a recount of votes. This system would be accepted by the public because, though it involves computers, ~~there are~~ paper-based records are still kept. Even in today's modern world, physical, tangible records still provide a greater sense of security, which would be greatly appreciated by voters. The Mercuri system, or one like it, would provide both computerized and ^{secure,} ~~secret~~ paper-based results, which ~~do~~ allow for vote verification and voter privacy, the "bedrock requirements of any decent voting system."

Through ^{its} long history, voting has undergone many changes. New people were allowed to vote, new requirements were implemented for voting, and most importantly, new technologies were developed to make voting faster and more accurate. Computer scientists, cryptographers, and other technological gurus are working tirelessly to create the best voting system possible. ~~They~~ ~~have~~ In recent history, ~~new~~ new technology such as the Mercuri system have become a part of voting, making it closer to fool-proof than ever. Voting has come a long way since the clay balls of ancient Athens. Think about this the next time ~~the~~ Election Day rolls around — after you take advantage of sleeping in, of course.

Anchor Level 6 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Reveals an in-depth analysis of the documents by stating that <i>though voting has changed and certainly improved in many ways over time, the process is still plagued with problems</i>. The response makes insightful connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>Throughout history, voting has been one of the defining characteristics and This effective system allows for any unforeseen circumstances</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and fully, making effective use of a wide range of relevant and specific details from the documents. The response discusses the history of <i>voting techniques from ancient Athens through the present day</i>, and the components of “<i>verified voting</i>” developed by <i>Rebecca Mercuri</i> (<i>This system would be accepted by the public because, though it involves computers, paper-based records are still kept</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on how <i>through its long history, voting has undergone many changes</i>. The response exhibits a logical and coherent structure, first summarizing the history of the voting process and the problems that have arisen and then suggesting a technological solution (<i>The most effective ... would probably be “verified voting”</i>). Appropriate transitions are used (<i>After all, it has been part of and By the 1800s</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses language that is fluent, with evident awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Think about this the next time Election Day rolls around</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to control rhythm and pacing (<i>Even in today’s modern world, physical, tangible records still provide a greater sense of security, which would be greatly appreciated by voters</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>	

Voting has been part of human history for thousands of years, dating back before the time of Christ. However, voting has never been a perfect institution, with issues of security and verification arising even in very recent ~~elections~~ presidential elections in the United States. Elections have evolved throughout history, but the implementation of new technologies such as the Chaum System, would greatly aid in voting security and verification.

Stretching back to the times of antiquity, polling has existed in many different forms. IN ANCIENT ~~times~~ Greece and Rome, a very rudimentary form of voting was practiced as voters dropped balls into areas designated by elector (Graphic). By the 19th century, voting included paper ballots as well as lever machines, though each presented problems, the former of buying scandals, the latter of verification. (Graphic). ~~The~~ The 1960s witnessed the advent of punch cards and optical scans, while the 21st century saw the introduction of electronic voting. (Graphic) Although these methods have increased voter security, they have not really aided in very precise verification. However new technologies exist today, that if introduced will solve issues of both security and verification.

Implementation of the Chaum System of ~~voting~~ voting would exponentially increase the validity of voting. Developed by cryptographer David Chaum, the system uses encryption to ensure security, and an ingenious stripe system to verify the chosen candidate. When voting, the power

CAN CLEARLY SEE WHO THEY VOTED FOR, AND ALSO TAKE A RECORD WITH THEM, WHICH ONLY THEY CAN CHECK. THIS SYSTEM IMPROVES ANY PRIOR ONE IN ALL RESPECTS AND MAKES FOR BETTER VOTING.

In conclusion, the introduction of the above system will hopefully be a huge step forward in the effort to perfect the institution of voting. A future in which an official is elected without dispute as to the validity of the voting system would be a great future indeed.

Anchor Level 5 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a thorough understanding of the documents by noting that <i>voting has never been a perfect institution, with issues of security and verification arising ... in the United States</i> . The response makes clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task, asserting that <i>new technologies such as the Chaum System, would greatly aid in voting security and verification</i> .
Development	Develops ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the documents to explain the history of voting methods (<i>Ancient Greece and Rome ... dropped balls, paper ballots, lever machines, punch cards</i>) and current technology (<i>the Chaum System ... uses encryption, stripe system, poller can ... see ... and also take a record</i>).
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the history of voting and a way to improve it. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first tracing how <i>voting has been part of human history for thousands of years</i> and then recommending the Chaum System as <i>a huge step forward in the effort to perfect the institution of voting</i> . Transitions are appropriately used (<i>Although these methods, Developed by cryptographer David Chaum, When voting</i>).
Language Use	Is stylistically sophisticated, using language that is precise and engaging, with a notable sense of voice and awareness of audience and purpose (<i>A future in which an official is elected without dispute ... would be a great future indeed</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to enhance meaning (<i>By the 19th century, voting ... though each presented problems, the former of buying scandals, the latter of verification</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors in punctuation (<i>However new; that if introduced will; security, and</i>) and grammar (<i>the poller ... see who they voted for</i>).
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5, although it is somewhat stronger in language use.	

Voting is an essential part of a democratic or republican government, such as the one we have in the United States. It gives ^{political} power to the people, all the people; rather than just a ~~few~~ group of people or even just one person. The technique of voting gives political power to the people in that it allows them to choose ~~who they want to represent them~~ certain political members, such as the President; possibly the most important political member in a democratic or republican nation. Today we use different techniques, in the United States, to vote. ~~Some states use punch cards~~ ~~Some states use punch~~ ~~sands~~ Some states use punch cards, others are now going to use electronic voting. There are, however, and have been problems and difficulties that these voting methods ~~have presented~~ and previous voting methods have presented.

As seen in the article "Voting Through the Ages", voting ~~has been around~~ for political leaders has been around for a very long time. ~~Dating back to the 500 B.C.~~ Voting dates back to 500 B.C. when Ancient Greeks used to vote by dropping clay balls ~~into~~ into pots ~~or~~ that ~~before~~ designated a certain candidate. By 50 B.C., Romans were using small beans or small balls to vote. In the 1600's, early North American settlers used a similar ^{voting} technique to that of the Romans, but used corn kernels or beans instead. They also had public meetings in which ~~they~~ ^{voters} shouted out their candidate of choice. The 1800's introduced paper ballots and in 1892 the lever machine was created. ~~The 1960's~~ In the 1960's, the punch card, which required voters to punch holes near their candidates' names on machine-read ballots, and optical scans, which required voters to fill in blanks to choose their candidate, were introduced. ~~Most~~ The most recent method of voting that has been created is electronic voting.

Most of these methods, if not all, produced some kind of problem. Paper ballots ~~usually~~ involved rigged countings at times, lever machines did not allow a recount for contested elections, punch cards could become difficult to interpret, and electronic voting does not provide a paper ballot to "double-check accuracy" as stated in the article "Voting Through The Ages." This is why I have a recommendation for a technological change that could improve the voting process by maintaining confidentiality and allowing verification ~~to do~~ if necessary. ~~As stated in the text of S. Levy~~
As stated in the text of S. Levy, "The most-talked-about scheme was first conceived in the early 1990's by a graduate student named Rebecca Mercuri." This "scheme" ~~is~~ as S. Levy states "is a kind of truth serum for touch-screen systems." After a ballot is cast, the choices of the voter are printed out on a piece of paper, in addition to being ~~shown~~ showing on the screen. The voter would then look at the printout and verify on the screen whether those are the choices that he or she cast. After the vote is approved, the paper goes into a locked ballot box. This method would keep the voter's identity secret and allow for ~~a~~ the accuracy of the touch screen to be tested, using the paper ballots. Many politicians, such as Republican Rush Holt of New Jersey and New York Senator Hillary Clinton, have already introduced a similar voter-verification bill in committee.

This new method would be different from past ones in that it would not have to deal with so many ~~possible~~ problems. Unlike paper ballots, this method could not be tampered with. Unlike punch cards, ~~and~~ it wouldn't be difficult to interpret. ~~with~~ Unlike lever machines, recounts would be simple. This new method could aid ~~in~~ the voting process in many ways.

Anchor Level 5 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a thorough understanding of the documents by identifying the <i>problems and difficulties ... voting methods have presented</i> . The response makes clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>This is why I have a recommendation for a technological change that could improve the voting process by maintaining confidentiality and allowing verification</i>).
Development	Develops ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the documents to discuss past methods used to vote <i>for political leaders (dropping clay balls into pots, small beans, voters shouted out their ... choice, lever machines, punch cards)</i> and to explain the benefits of the new scheme (<i>would keep the voter’s identity secret and allow for the accuracy of the touch screen to be tested, using the paper ballots</i>).
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the voting process and a way to improve it. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first establishing the importance of voting (<i>Voting is an essential part of ... government</i>), then tracing past voting methods and their difficulties (<i>Most of these methods ... produced some kind of problem</i>), and concluding with a recommendation for a voter verification system (<i>This new method would be different from past ones in that it would not have to deal with so many problems</i>).
Language Use	Uses language that is fluent, with evident awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Today we use different techniques, in the United States, to vote</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to control rhythm and pacing (<i>Unlike paper ballots, this method could not be tampered with. Unlike punch cards, it wouldn’t be difficult to interpret</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors in the use of semicolons (<i>people; rather and President; possibly,</i>), commas (<i>Some states use punch cards, others are and in the article “Voting Through the Ages”,</i>) and proofreading (<i>prinout and Republica</i>).
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5 in all qualities.	

The voting process has a long history, there have been many different strategies for polling votes through time and there are many changes that may be made to improve the voting process. Although, many are comfortable with the voting process many technological changes can be made to make the experience more safe, accurate, private and convenient.

Elections have become much more accurate over the centuries. In 500 B.C. the Ancient Greeks voted by dropping clay balls into pots. Later in 50 B.C. the Romans upgraded to beans or small balls to put in their vote. The Roman Senate submitted the votes tallied on writing tablets. Still in the ^{1600s} 1600s, North American settlers voted with corn kernels or beans, much like the Romans. Later in the 1600s voters shouted their choices at a county election. Although this process ~~was~~ was very chaotic, it remained popular into the 19th century. In the 1800s paper ballots became much more popular for privacy reasons. About 92 years later, in 1892 lever machines were used to count ballots - they left no paper record so it was never very accurate or reliable. When the early 1900s rolled around punch cards came into play. Voters punched holes near the candidate names. This process became difficult because machines find it hard

to interpret these cards. In 2000 there was a big dispute and fuss over the election because the cards were not accurate. They had to recount all the votes in that state because the punch cards were not reliable.

This process was soon discarded and optical scans were introduced. Voters were to pick candidates by filling in blanks, this is the best method by far the best method for reliability to be introduced. In 2004 electronic voting provides an accurate voting method. Modified PCs protect voters from the risk of making mistakes, although there is no paper trail, so voters must be as careful as possible when using this device.

Voting is such an important process it alters everyone's lives, so it is important that we have a trustworthy system when it takes place. When reading a passage by S. Levy I read about a small machine called a frog that was suggested in 1999. I would recommend using this for many reasons. The frog "is a cheap form of digital storage that records votes," says Levy. It is very convenient because it may be as small as a business card and you can generate any ballot by any computer you choose, you just need to pick up a frog ~~to~~ from an election official. Inserting

to the frog into a terminal makes a screen come up that displays your choices. When you've made your decision, you simply press a button to make your vote official. Re-programming the frog is also easy to do if you are not happy with the outcome. After you have made your final decision and cast your vote, the frog freezes its memory and no changes can be made. If a recount is necessary, the frogs can be used to recount, but not rewrite. This system is convenient, reliable and safe. This device is the best way to go for a new voting strategy.

Choosing a leader has been a very important process since 500 BC. Times and technology have changed drastically. There have been many different ways to elect a leader but I think there can be improvements. The most accurate, smart way to submit votes is to use the frog system.

Anchor Level 5 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Conveys a thorough understanding of the documents, asserting that <i>there have been many different strategies for polling votes through time</i>. The response makes clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task, stating that <i>many technological changes can be made to make the experience more safe, accurate, private and convenient</i>.</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the documents to illustrate how <i>elections have become much more accurate over the centuries</i> and to discuss the ways <i>a small machine called a frog provides a voting system that is convenient, reliable and safe</i>.</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the history of the voting process and a recommendation to improve it (<i>Times and technology have changed drastically</i>). The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first by describing chronological changes in the voting process (<i>In 500 B.C. the Ancient Greeks voted by dropping clay balls, Later in the 1600s voters shouted their choices, In the 1800s paper ballots became much more popular</i>), followed by an explanation of why the frog <i>is the best way to go for a new voting strategie</i>. Appropriate transitions are used (<i>Still in the Early 1600s, Although this process, This process was soon discarded</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>but I think there can be improvements</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>Modified PCs protect voters from the risk of making mistakes, although there is no paper trail, so voters ... when using this device</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>skans, reccomend, neccesary, strategie</i>) and frequent errors in punctuation (<i>Although, many; blanks, this is; choose, you just; After ... your vote the frog</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>	

As we all know, voting and elections have been around for quite some time. Historical records show that it started as early as 500 B.C. during the ancient Greek times, when they would use clay balls to vote for each candidate. Around the year 50 B.C., the voting process was still the same for non-Senate members. The Romans used beans to vote, while the Senate used ~~so~~ writing tablets. The use of small ~~of~~ objects to vote didn't offer a lot of verification and confidentiality, ~~to~~ ^{and} continued through the 1600's.

The ~~paper~~ paper ballot became quite popular in the 1800's because voters wanted more privacy. However, when 1892 came about, so did the lever machine. This was a voting process that ensured privacy, but was difficult to verify votes.

During the 1960's, the punch card way of voting came out. One would punch a hole near their candidate of choice. Sometimes, voters would ~~do~~ not press hard enough, and the cards became difficult to read. Also in the 1960's came the optical scans. Voters would fill in blanks to vote for the candidate they wanted to win. It was like a standardized test. This proved to be the best and most accurate way of voting.

In 2004, with the increased popularity of computers and electronic devices, it was decided that millions will use electronic voting. The only ~~draw~~ downfall with this method is that there is no paper trail to make sure of the accuracy.

I believe that there is one technological change that we could use to improve the voting process. Americans, as well as other people from different democratic nations, should use an ~~method~~ electronic device that does not use the internet (for security and privacy), and have a print-out to verify the results. Somewhat like the Mercuri scheme, the "frog" system, or like that of the Voteegrity System; all which were introduced within the past decade. I believe that this would be an efficient, practical, and safe way to vote without any flaws. The voter would sit in an enclosed booth to ensure privacy, and make their selection on an electronic device that has been tested many times before anyone votes on it.

Maybe, someday, this idea will be improved so that it is virtually flawless, and that it will improve voting for years to come. So, to all you future inventors, start creating!

Anchor Level 4 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the documents, making implicit connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>voting and elections have been around for quite some time and should use an electronic device that does not use the internet</i>).
Development	Develops some ideas more fully than others. The response uses specific and relevant details from the graphic to explain voting through the ages (<i>The use of small objects to vote ... continued through the 1600's</i>), while only making a brief reference to the text (<i>Somewhat like the Mercuri scheme, the "frog" system, or like that of the Voteegrity System</i>) as the discussion of a technological change becomes more of a personal response.
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus, first discussing the history of voting (<i>Historical records show and In 2004, with the increased popularity of computers</i>) and then <i>one technological change that we could use to improve the voting process</i> , concluding with the hope that <i>maybe, someday, this idea will be improved so that it is virtually flawless</i> . Appropriate transitions are used (<i>However, when 1892 came about</i>).
Language Use	Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>As we all know and I believe that this would be an efficient, practical, and safe way to vote</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>The Romans used beans to vote, while the Senate used writing tablets</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in punctuation [<i>500 B.C. during, Also in the 1960s came, (for security and privacy), and</i>], grammar (<i>One would punch ... their, it was decided ... millions will use, an electronic device that ... have, voter ... their</i>), and usage (<i>to ensure privacy, and make and that has been ... before anyone votes on it</i>).
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4, although it is somewhat stronger in organization.	

Voting is a process that many people go through each year, and has been around for quite a long time. In fact voting has been around since 500 B.C. when the ancient Greeks in Athens started it. Voting methods have come a far way and technology will continue to flourish in the voting field. One voting method, if used properly that will drastically increase the accuracy and sufficiency of voting is the touch screen system.

Voting began in 500 B.C. when the Greeks dropped clay balls into pots designed for each candidate as stated in the graphic. Back then that was a great advancement. The Romans in 50 B.C. used a similar method when they used beans or small balls to vote. This is where the word ballot that we often use today, meaning "little ball" in Italian. In the 1600's early settlers used corn kernels or beans shouting out their candidates name. This method wasn't very private; that's why in the 1800's they created paper ballots. In 1892 they made lever machines, which were good, but left no way of recounting the votes. In the 1960's they moved to optical scans which was one of the best methods ever. In 2004 with technology increasing millions of voters used electronic voting. This method was good, but had one fault, no way to double check accuracy.

With technology on the rise and incidents such as Florida, there was bound to be new methods of voting. Computer scientists and cryptographers came up with a few new methods including: touch screen with printouts, frogs, stripes, and internet voting. The most effective method they came up with was touch screen with print outs. The way this method works is: they pick their vote

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 4 – B

on the touch screen, the paper is printed out, and they put the paper into a locked ballot box if the vote is approved. Security is not a problem because the people are not able to walk out with the paper and the vote is casted in a private area. If this method is used throughout the nation, there will be no problems with voting.

Voting is a process that has been used for thousands of years. The process has progressed in accuracy and suffency year after year. Touch screen and print outs is the best method ever created. It is certain that in years to come the process will advance in technology and ultimately be better.

Anchor Level 4 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the documents (<i>Voting methods have come a far way and technology will continue to flourish in the voting field</i>). The response makes implicit connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>With technology on the rise and incidents such as florida, there was bound to be new methods of voting</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops some ideas more fully than others. The response uses specific and relevant details from the documents, referring to the history of voting (<i>Romans in 50 B.C. used a similar method and In 1892 the made lever machines</i>) and the touch screen method (<i>pick their vote on the touch screen, the paper is printed out, and ... into a locked ballot box</i>). Other technological advances are briefly mentioned (<i>Computer scientists and cryptographers ... frogs, stripes, and internet voting</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the history of the voting process and suggests a recommendation (<i>Touch screen and print outs is the best method ever created. It ... will advance in technology and ultimately be better</i>). The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas but lacks internal consistency (<i>This is where the word ballot ... meaning "little ball" in Italian. In the 1600's early settlers used corn kernels or beans, shouting out their canidates name</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Voting is a process that many people go through ... and has been around for quite a long time</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>This method wasn't very private; thats why in the 1800's they created paper ballots</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>dropped, desighned, canidate</i>), punctuation (<i>a far way and technology; 2004 with technology increasing millions; including: touch</i>), capitalization (<i>ancient, Graphic, florida</i>), and grammar (<i>there was bound to be and vote is casted</i>).</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4 in all qualities.</p>	

Voting, where has it come from and where is it going in the future? The voting process started in 500BC in Athens by dropping clay balls into the designated pots for each candidate. Moving to Rome in 50BC and in North America in the 1600s a concept very similar to Athens was used, the idea of using beans as ballots. In the 1800s paper ballots were introduced but the counts were sometimes rigged. In 1892 lever machines were invented but there was difficulty in recounts. One of the most reliable methods was optical scans, in the 1960s. The history of the voting processes has come very far, even if today there are still problems.

One change that might be able to improve the voting process and make it more efficient, would be to use electronic voting which helps guard against voter mistakes, but in addition to that have the vote printed out after each person has voted. From there, that printout would be locked up and only used as verification. All of this would be anonymous so the voter can keep their choices confidential. This would be very helpful because they guard against voter mistakes and they would also provide a paper trail to double-check its accuracy.

These new methods, combined with the old methods could possibly take away from the problems in the voting history and provide

confidentiality and accuracy of all the votes. They would be able to double check the results and still be able to keep it anonymous.

Anchor Level 4 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the documents, indicating <i>the voting process started in 500 BC in Athens</i> and that there is <i>one change that might be able to improve the voting process and make it more efficient</i> . The response makes implicit connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>The history of the voting process has come very far, even if today there are still problems</i>). The response refers to the Mercuri system in recommending a change, but never clearly identifies it as such.
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the document to refer to the history of voting (<i>In the 1800s paper ballots were introduced but the counts were sometimes rigged</i>) and a way to improve the voting process (<i>that printout would be locked up and only used as verification</i>).
Organization	Maintains an appropriate focus on how <i>these new methods, combined with the old methods could possibly take away from the problems in the voting history</i> . The response exhibits a rudimentary structure, with an introductory paragraph which includes a brief history of voting, followed by a recommendation of a technological change that could improve the process, and ending with a two-sentence conclusion.
Language Use	Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Voting, where has it come from and where is it going in the future?</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>Moving to Rome in 50 BC and in North America in the 1600s a concept very similar to Athens was used, the idea of using beans as ballots</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>additon</i> and <i>annoymuus</i>), punctuation (<i>introduced but; scans, in; methods could</i>), and grammar (<i>voter can keep ... they</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4, although it is somewhat weaker in development and organization.	

Voting techniques have been used ~~for~~ since 500 B.C. when the ancient Greeks voted by dropping clay balls into pots designated for each candidate. Throughout time the voting history has improved significantly. From using clay balls to now using PC ~~down~~ devices the system of voting has changed greatly. Even though our voting techniques have increased, technology demands to find better ways. The only problem with these new ideas is making sure the people's privacy is being protected while still having a reliable source.

All of these new voting tactics are great, but the main complaints involve privacy, access, and how easy the process is. Personally, I believe none of these tactics are mechanically ready as well as the people. The use of computers is too demanding. That would be asking millions of people young or old to commute to computer based places and put in their vote. That seems like way too much work to make one vote. I think the most resourceful way to get votes done is by sending ballots to people's homes. Once they are done voting they would need to bring them back to a certain place. This way a person has time to think about their decision and not be rushed into it.

Out of all of the voting ideas, I feel that the mercuri scheme is the most practical in

voting confidentially and easily. The mercuri scheme allows voters to use a touch screen system. After using the system the voter gets a printout to verify their choses. After that the paper is locked ~~is~~ in a box safely. This allows security and confidentiality which is the main problem with the voting tactics now.

People have been trying to change voting ways for many years and some have been very successfull. With few minor improvements the mercuri scheme seems like it could be the new way for people to vote. Hopefully the scheme will have success and allow easy access voting while still obtaining security and confidentiality.

Anchor Level 3 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the documents, indicating that <i>throughout time the voting history has improved significantly</i> . The response makes few connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>Voting techniques have been used since 500 B.C. and I feel that the mercuri scheme is the most practical</i>).
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the documents to discuss the voting process (<i>From using clay balls to now using PC devices</i>) and a technological change that could improve the voting process (<i>The mercuri scheme allows voters to use a touch screen system</i>).
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on how <i>people have been trying to change voting ways for many years and with few minor improvements the mercuri scheme seems like it could be the new way</i> . The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas moving from history to personal recommendation. The discussion of <i>asking millions of people ... to commute to computer based places</i> results in a lack of consistency.
Language Use	Relies on basic vocabulary (<i>All of these new voting tactics are great and That seems like way too much</i>). The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure, but with uneven success (<i>Personally, I believe none of these tactics are mechanically ready as well as the people and After that the paper is locked in a box safely</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>resourcefull, choses, successfull</i>), punctuation (<i>people young or old to, peoples homes, system the</i>), and grammar (<i>person ... their and voter ... their</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat stronger in organization and conventions.	

Voting has a long history. It all started back in 500 B.C. This was the time when the Greeks dropped balls into pots or bowls for the candidate they wanted to choose. But today it has gotten even to Electronic Voting; when you use computers to cast votes. There are many different ways ~~to vote~~ ~~to vote~~ ~~to vote~~ ~~to vote~~ ~~to vote~~ ~~to vote~~ ~~to vote~~ ~~to vote~~ ~~to vote~~ ~~to vote~~ you can cast your votes. Such as the Truth Serum where you verify what vote you want from a print off, a Frogin which you receive from an election official that stores the recorded votes, punch cards where one punches a hole next to the candidate they choose, and optical scans where one fills in the blank.

Although there are many different ways to vote there also come a lot of problems. Like with the punch cards if you didn't punch out the hole hard enough it could lead to a recount like in Florida in 2000. Also a lever machine creates a problem too. A lever

machine technique doesn't leave a paper record so it's hard to go back and recount. But the best voting method is the optical scan. They just fill in the blanks, ^{the} ~~and~~ ^{it} it has the best track record for reliability.

If more people cut back on all the other methods of voting and started using the optical scans increasingly it would dramatically change the voting process. For example: we would have paper records and we wouldn't have another Florida 2000 mishap.

Anchor Level 3 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the documents, stating that <i>voting has a long history</i> and suggesting <i>the best voting method is the optical scan</i> , though mistakenly referring to verified voting as <i>the Truth Serum</i> . The response makes superficial connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>But today it has gotten even to Electronic voting; when you use your computers to cast votes</i>).
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the documents (<i>This was the time when the Greeks dropped balls into pots or bowls for the candidate they wanted to choose and we would have paper records and we wouldn't have another Florida 2000 mishap</i>).
Organization	Establishes a focus on the history of voting (<i>all started back in 500 BC</i>) and recommends the optical scan (<i>has the best track record for reliability</i>). The response exhibits a rudimentary, three-paragraph structure, moving from methods to problems to solution (<i>If more people ... started using the optical scans ... it would dramatically change the voting process</i>). Some inconsistency exists as the introduction of the voting history becomes more of a presentation of methods.
Language Use	Relies on basic vocabulary (<i>there also come a lot of problems and Also a lever machine creates a problem too</i>). The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure and length for effect, but with uneven success (<i>Like with the punch cards if you didn't punch out the hole hard enough it could lead to a recount like in Florida in 2000</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in punctuation (<i>voting; when; your votes. Such as; For example: we</i>), capitalization (<i>Electronic and Truth Serum</i>), grammar (<i>a frog in which and one punches ... they</i>).
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3 in all qualities.	

As we seen over the past years our technology has changed dramatically. Voting first began with dropping clay balls into pots and now it is done with computers. As you see we came a long way. The history of the voting process started around 500 B.C. in ~~Gree~~ Athens. There was a pot that represented each candidate and whom ever the people like they would drop clay balls in the pot. People now a days do not believe their votes counted. They are unsure of it. To get ride of this problem scientists and cryptographers are developing a system to let people know that their votes have counted. Just about two years ago the United States ~~starting~~ started to use computers to vote. They called it electronic voting. Using these modified PCs will guard against voter mistakes so it is more accurate then the other methods used in the past. This electronic voting method was used in the November elections and did not make a mistake. Before the electronic voting there was optical scans. These scans were like a standardized test. People had to fill in blanks. These optical scans were the best to track records. People are scared now a days because they feel these computers can be hacked into and

someone can mess up the votes. As we see over the years our technology has advanced and it will continue to. Who knows what the future of voting will have for us.

Anchor Level 3 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the documents (<i>As we seen over the past years our technology has changed dramatically</i>). The response makes few connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>This electronic voting method was used in the November elections and did not make a mistake</i>).
Development	Is incomplete. The response makes repetitive references to <i>dropping clay balls</i> and hints at, but makes no real recommendation (<i>modified PCs will guard against voter mistakes so it is more accurate and optical scans were the best to track records</i>).
Organization	Suggests a focus (<i>As we see over the years our technology has advanced and it will continue to</i>). The response lacks organization starting with the idea that <i>we came a long way</i> , but moves back and forth in chronology and personal commentary.
Language Use	Relies on basic vocabulary (<i>People are scared ... because they feel these computers can be hacked into and someone can mess up the votes</i>) that is sometimes imprecise (<i>ride</i> for “rid,” <i>then</i> for “than,” <i>their</i> for “there”). The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure for effect, but with uneven success (<i>Their was a pot that represented each candidate and whomever the people like they would drop clay balls in the pot</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>dramaticlly</i> and <i>now a days</i>), punctuation (<i>pots and now</i> and <i>Who knows ... for us</i>), grammar (<i>we came a long, their was, continue to</i>) and proofreading (<i>The are unsure and called is electronic</i>) that hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat weaker in development and organization.	

The voteng prossice been around since the time of the Romans. There are many kinds of voteng process. In todays wourld we use punch bullets, and at the start of electrone voteng.

One techologie chang that will help is the use of safer computers. Withe the new computers, ~~we can~~ they can make voteng faster and more easier to do. A down side of this is people can get any personal information. In these days everythng is being computerized.

Voteng is a fast way of getting people opions ~~of~~ of who should take a spot of leaders ship. For a good governem to run It should have a good voteng system to go along with it.

Anchor Level 2 – A

Quality	Commentary
	The response:
Meaning	Conveys a confused understanding of the documents (<i>In today's wourld we use punch bullets, and the start of electrone voteng</i>). The response alludes to the documents but makes unclear connections to the assigned task (<i>In these days everythng is being computerized and Voteing is a fast way of getting people opions of who should take a spot of leaders ship</i>).
Development	Is incomplete and largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the documents are vague (<i>The voteng prossice been around since the time of the Romans and One techologie chang that will help is the use of safer computers</i>).
Organization	Establishes, but fails to maintain, an appropriate focus on the history of voting and the <i>many kinds of voteng process</i> . The response exhibits a rudimentary structure of three loosely constructed paragraphs that move from kinds of voting to a personal suggestion and concludes that <i>for a good governem to run It should have a good voteng system to go along with it</i> .
Language Use	Relies on basic vocabulary (<i>There are many kinds of voteng process</i>). The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure for effect, but with uneven success (<i>Withe the new computers, they can make voteng faster and more easier to do</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>voteing, wourld, techologie, leaders ship</i>), punctuation (<i>todays; bullets, and; people opions; run It</i>), and usage (<i>prossice been around and more easier</i>) that make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat stronger in organization and language use.	

The history of the voting process has changed over the years. It used to be a digital storage that records votes now it's the frog system. Personally I think the frog system is better because you can change your vote before you really submit your answer.

I also think a way that they can improve the voting system is by having cards were people can scan so the election cannot be fixed. So that you can not vote more than once without your ID card you can't vote at all.

They should have ~~some~~ people getting it updated frequently so there won't be any mixups.

The way we vote now is better than ~~the~~ 500 BC were

Ancient Greeks voted
by dropping clay balls.

There are many
ideas for them to
update the process
so you can write letters
to the newspaper with
your ideas.

Bye

Anchor Level 2 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a confused understanding of the documents, making unclear connections to the assigned task (<i>It used to be a digital storage that records votes now its the frog system and you can write letters to the newspaper with you ideas</i>).
Development	Is largely undeveloped. The response offers a one-sentence recommendation (<i>I think the frog system is better because you can change your vote before you really submit your answer</i>) and one sentence that details the history (<i>The way we vote now is better than 500 B C were Ancient Greeks voted by dropping clay balls</i>).
Organization	Suggests a focus on how <i>the voting process has changed over the years</i> but lacks organization. The response moves from mentioning history, to a textual recommendation, to two personal recommendations, then back to history, and ends with another personal suggestion.
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise (<i>They should have people getting it updated frequently so the wont be any mixups</i> and <i>were</i> for “where”). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>So that you can not vote more than once without your Id card you cant vote at all</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>digatal, its, can not, mixups</i>), punctuation (<i>votes now, Personally I, cant</i>), and usage (<i>they can, you can not, ideas for them</i>).
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2 in all qualities.	

One of the technological changes I would be recommending to improve the process is the most talked about scheme was first conceived in the early 1990's because of Rebecca Mercuri that had graduated is called Verified Voting.

And the system is a kind of touch screen for touch screen system. Plus the Mercuri has picked up a lot of momentum last year of 2003.

500 B.C. Dropped balls of clay into pots to vote for greek.

50 B.C. Use small beans so that they were able to vote.

In the 1600's early settlers voted with corn kernel or beans public meeting in which voters shouted out their choices.

didn't offer much confidentiality but Bernard Rapoport into the 19th century. This 1852 painting shows a typically chaotic county election.

Anchor Level 2 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a confused understanding of the documents (<i>One of the technological changes I would Recommend to improve the process is The most Talked about Scheme was first conceived in the early 1990's because of Rebecca Mercuri that had graduated is called verified voting</i>). The response alludes to the documents but makes unclear connections to the assigned task (<i>And the system is a kind of truth serum for touch screen system</i>).
Development	Is largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the documents are vague (<i>Plus the Mercuri has picked up a lot of momentum Last year of 2003</i>) and irrelevant (<i>This 1852 painting shows a typically chaotic county election</i>). The response contains only three original sentences.
Organization	Shows no organization. The response consists of a series of loosely related facts taken from both documents.
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise (<i>Plus the Mercuri has picked up a lot of momentum Last year of 2003</i>). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>50 B.C. use small beans so that they were able to vote</i>) and contains several phrases directly copied from the documents.
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>Dropped, poblic, choces</i>), punctuation (<i>settler's, voter's, didnt</i>), capitalization (<i>Recommending, Talked, greek</i>), grammar (<i>500 B.C. Dropped balls and 50 B.C. use small beans</i>), and usage (<i>Mercuri that had and momentum Last year</i>) that make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat weaker in organization.	

A way you could improve the process of voting is to go to the voters house and have them vote. If you go to ever house you could get ever vote and count ever person who votes so you could keep record of how many ~~voter~~ voter really do vote.

It is important ~~to know~~ for history to know how many votes a president gets. You should know how many votes the president won by. If you get the count of people who vote ever election you might be able to make a guess of how many people are in the united states.

Anchor Level 1 – A

Quality	Commentary
	The response:
Meaning	Provides no evidence of understanding (<i>A way you could improve the process of voting is to go to the voters house and have them vote</i>). The response makes no connection between information in the documents and the assigned task (<i>It is important for history to know how many votes the President gets</i>).
Development	Is minimal. The response includes no details from either document.
Organization	Lacks an appropriate focus but suggests some organization. The response consists of two paragraphs of personal commentary.
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise, revealing little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>If you go to ever house you could get ever vote and count ever person who votes so you could keep record of how many voter really do vote</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in punctuation (<i>voters house</i>), capitalization (<i>united states</i>) and grammar (<i>keep record, many voter, won by</i>) that make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Although the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, it remains at Level 1 because the response makes no reference to the documents.	

In this Article I will describe the history of the voting process and also recommend one technological change that could improve the process. Throughout the time voting process have changed and improve.

Anchor Level 1 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Provides minimal evidence of understanding. The response makes one connection between information in the documents and the assigned task (<i>Throughtout the time voting process have changed and improve</i>).
Development	Is minimal, with no evidence of development.
Organization	Suggests a focus on voting, but is too brief to exhibit organization.
Language Use	Is minimal, consisting of only two sentences, one of which is essentially copied from the document.
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.	

The History of Voting is very important because some voting history isn't as good as others. So we wouldn't want history to repeat itself.

There have been many things that have gone wrong in the voting process. One example of this is in lines 11-15 where they talk about the scheme ran in the early 1990's by a graduate student named Rebecca Mercuri. On March 15 2001 NY Senator Hillary Clinton & Florida Senator Bob Graham Unveiled a Voter-Verification bill. The new technological way to vote is by using computers. Computers are now used to calculate votes faster & easier. In line 36-38 talks about in 1999 a trio of computer scientists suggested a different method. The new idea would prevent fraud and the anonymity of a secret vote.

Throughout the ages of voting, technology has always had connections in the process of voting. Like any other invention, voting has gone through significant changes that have altered the ways to vote. Every year technology seems to make an attempt to improve the process of voting, but somehow a problem is found. In order to understand this, perhaps getting some information about the history of voting will make this clearer and might encourage readers to support a technological change that could improve the process of voting.

Like anything else invented, the process of voting throughout the ages has had improvements and changes. While way back in the ancient times ~~technology~~ technology wasn't much part of voting, a process ^{or way} of voting still existed. For instance, "The Athens voted by dropping clay balls into pots designated for each candidate". Romans, too, had their own way of voting; they used beans or small balls to vote". In North America early settlers voted with "corn, kernels or beans". However in order to increase privacy and accuracy more ideas began to infiltrate into the process of voting. In the early 1800s, voters began to mark their choices in order to increase privacy, which led to the invention of "standardized ballots". However, the process of voting was still very inaccurate and not very confidential. It is here, starting in the late 1800s when technological advances began to alter the process of voting in an attempt to correct their unique problems. From lever machines in the 1890s to ~~electronic~~ electronic voting in the year 2004, voting has improved, but nonetheless the need to improve its accuracy

~~It has~~ has pushed "computer scientists and cryptographers" to develop systems in order to "let people know that their votes have actually counted".

In the modern day, the process of voting has been connected with technological advances in order to improve its process in as many ways possible. It is for this reason why many computer scientists have come up with different ways of voting using technology as their source of intelligence. For example, a trio of computer scientists have suggested a method called a "Frog". While the term itself ~~has~~ has nothing to do with the process of voting, the ideas themselves ~~are~~ seem to be very appealing and accurate. This "cheap form of digital storage that records votes". After a person is approved to vote the frog is initialized by an election official, with the ballot appropriate to the person's precinct. After a long ~~process~~ ^{worth waiting} process and after the vote is casted, "the memory freezer, and the device takes no changes". This prevents others from using this same frog or reentering the user. Furthermore, no "works" have been identified in this system, and therefore, "the frog idea seems like a long shot". As David Jefferson however, "It's an attractive method, but no one's picked up on it yet".

Though a long history of voting has had many changes throughout time, a need of improving its accuracy has always existed. From ancient times to modern day, technology has made its into the process of voting one way or another. The technological advances over time has caused many scientists

Part B — Practice Paper — B

to take advantage of them and use them as their ways
to improve the process of voting. There are many new
thought out ways of voting, but the process that the system
"Frog" enhances, never to be efficient, confidential and thus
fair free from "wants".

Part B — Practice Paper — C

Historically, voting has been done in many different ways throughout the ages, and as time goes on, the voting systems will become more and more technologically advanced. Voting for leaders is something that has taken place from the time of Ancient Greece, since democracy was set in place. Today, the system of voting is a lot safer and a lot more accurate than it was then, and as technology advances, the way that votes are cast will have very few flaws. Voting is an important part of our history that has given us the chance to voice our opinion ~~by voting for the candidate that suits us.~~ by voting for the candidate that suits us.

There have been many different systems of voting throughout the ages that have allowed people to choose their leader. For example, in Ancient Greece they would vote by dropping clay balls into pots that were assigned to each candidate. In 50 B.C. Romans would use beans or small balls to cast their votes and it would then be recorded on writing tables. The process was similar in North America in the 1600s, or they would shout out their votes in public meetings. Ballots were created in the 1800s, and lever machines in the late 1800s. In the 1900s, punch cards were created, and finally optical scans that were reliable, since voters had to pick candidates by filling in blanks. Today, many voters use computers to vote, which are good for avoiding mistakes, but make it difficult to check again. According to the graphic, elections have become a lot more accurate, but they still have many flaws and are far from being fail-safe. Methods used in history have become the basis for the current methods used, because many ideas are derived from those methods, just as the technology that will be used in the future will be developed from ~~today's~~ today's systems.

Technology today is ^{an} ~~an~~ important part of our lives, and it will play a very important role in the system of voting. There are many roles that technology can play to better the way that votes are cast. One way that can ensure accuracy is the development of a computer system that allows people to vote using a computer and then have a printed version of what they just voted for.

Part B — Practice Paper — C

~~This~~ This would ensure security and accuracy because this way the voters can check that the choices are the same as the ones they cast, and this would also leave a system for double checking the votes, because of the ~~the~~ information left on the computer, and the printed data. This system thought of by ~~a~~ student Rebecca Mercuri, is a lot better than the current system, because it is safer, still provides anonymity and can be easily double-checked. There are downsides to this system, because computers can fail, but because of the printed ballots, it is unlikely that many errors can occur.

As history ~~has shown us~~ advanced, technology advanced with it, and allowed the systems for voting to become better and more accurate. Each time a new system developed, voting was better and usually easier than before, causing ~~the~~ more people to vote, and allowing the system to become better. Voting is an important part of our lives, and technology is making it easier and safer for people to exercise their right to vote.

There are many countries in the world that had different ways of voting. Voting has changed throughout the years and has caused difficulty. Many people in the world try to find a new way to process the vote of someone. Many different systems have been developed. Rebecca Mercuri thought of a system called "Verified Voting". This process will be in the computer and printed out and if the person agrees with his or her choice, they can put the printed paper inside the ballot box. Some scientists suggested a different method such as using a frog. The frog can be reprogrammed if that person did not want to vote for that person. Once you choose the person you wanted to vote for, you press a button to make it final. "Mercuri says that the Chaum system is the better ballot box."

This system is codes that are put in the web and the serial number are printed on the paper. The graphic shows many different voting ways throughout the ages. These votes are different in many countries. Throughout the years they have changed. One technological change that could improve the process is ~~a one person must vote by using a computer and~~ giving people voting and mailing it to the place where the ballot is counted. The vote will be in a specific type of paper only for government use only.

These different voting ways have changed society. Voting is very important in America. It is important that people do something about it now instead of later on in the future.

The history of the voting process is a very important thing to understand. One can identify with another time and understand the current process by hearing about the history of voting. One should also understand the new changes in the voting process, which could affect the way the process is done for years to come.

There are some very important processes that went on through the ages that affect voting today. "In 500 B.C. ancient Greeks voted by dropping clay balls into pots designated for each candidate." This process is similar to in that we count ballots but we differ from their process in that our techniques have evolved since then. Although during the 1800's more primitive ways of voting were not used but their ideas were not forgotten. Paper ballots were introduced as an easier means of voting. Although this seemed like a good idea, "Politicians like Boss Tweed were notorious for rigging counts". Since counts were "rigged" a more safe action was taken. Lever machines were introduced in the late 1800's. "these mechanical booths were tougher to tamper with than ballot boxes". Above all one of the most reliable methods among all of the different processes was optical scan. This process was commonly used during the 1960's. "voters pick candidates by filling in blanks, as they would on a standardized test."

All of those were pretty good methods for voting, but now that it's 2006, we must think of more advanced ways of technological voting. The voting process has come a long way since 500 B.C. in Athens. In 2004 touch screens

Were made for an easier voting process. Now there are more ideas for a better voting process. It's called verified voting. "The ~~new~~ system is a kind of truth serum for touch-screen systems. After a ballot is cast, the choices are not only summarized on the screen but printed out on a piece of paper. This is an advanced touch-screen system that is less faulty than the now used touch-screens. This could really change the voting process for the better.

One must understand that the voting process is a very hard thing to try and make less strenuous. It may always have its faults. One must do everything in their power to try and make it as simple and reliable as possible. With a more reliable and simple system all may feel safe that the voting process, without fault, helped benefit them in some way.

Practice Paper A–Score Level 2

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

Practice Paper B–Score Level 4

Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4, although it is somewhat weaker in conventions.

Practice Paper C–Score Level 5

Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5 in all qualities.

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.

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.