

SESSION ONE

FOR TEACHERS ONLY

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

ENGLISH

Wednesday, June 18, 2008—9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., only

E

SCORING KEY AND RATING GUIDE

Mechanics of Rating

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

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

Scoring of Multiple-Choice Questions

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

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

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	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:
<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 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, paragraphing, capitalization, grammar, and usage</p>	<p>-demonstrate control of the conventions with 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.

In order to be a successful scientist, intellect must be bolstered by character. Without the perseverance to shoulder social burdens (like ^{gender-based} prejudice), ~~the passion and~~ desire to commit wholeheartedly to one's goal, and the passion for progress ~~to better~~ the world through ~~science~~ ^{science} a scientist cannot succeed. Truly, Madame Marie Curie, though indubitably brilliant, was a trailblazer because of her moral fortitude. Women's great onus, the cast of ~~a~~ perceived inferiority, did not hinder her drive. Singulantly devoted to her purpose, cognizant of real-world adversity, Madame Marie Curie ceaselessly toiled with ~~the~~ love of discovery and the passion for worldly betterment. It is no man's (or woman's) responsibility to be perfect: Marie Curie ~~struggled~~ ^{struggled} with poverty, depression, and filial hardships. Nonetheless, she was singulantly focused and driven, bearing ~~the~~ strength of dedication and the responsibility to shatter social expectations.

A scientist must, above all, be stalwart. Whether imbued with humanitarian passions, intellectual fervor, burning determination, or simple grace through toil, a scientist shoulders personal responsibility and passion with the possibility of far-reaching consequence. Marie Curie, born Maria Solomej Sklodowska in impoverished Poland, was a product of these admirable virtues: virtues that ultimately contributed to her immense success. As with any field, determination through adversity sharpens desires and engenders purpose. Marie Curie's mother and sister died young (of tuberculosis and typhus, respectively) and her once-respected father was dismissed from his post for trying to teach Polish pride in a ~~de~~perated, conquered country. Her repressive poverty and personal sorrows did not stymie her resolve; rather, they firmed her courage; even after her success, she continued to eschew wealth for charitable donations and desired to return to Poland to help her countrymen. This selflessness, an asset to the

scientific community, turned over to other pursuits and added a level of purpose and principle to her complex character.

A scientist may become discouraged by failures, setbacks, and missteps. Marie experienced such setbacks ~~to~~ scientifically and socially; yet, Marie's most tremendous asset was her propensity to "bounce back." She was stricken with depression for debilitating periods of time; her beloved husband died in an accident when she was 38, leaving her to raise two daughters alone; even in her early years, living in an "unheated fifth-floor garret" in Paris she was ~~not~~ ^{not} only ~~resilient~~ ^{resilient}. She was optimistic - Surely, without her moral fiber, she would have fallen by the wayside in a cesspool of parity or become diminished in the male-dominated scientific world (at a Solvay Conference in 1911 for science she was the lone woman among 13 men). However, this exemplary courage allowed her to focus on achievement and to force through any preconceived gender bias with the magnitude of her achievement. Consequently, she was the "first" in many respects - accolades which would surely have eluded her without her remarkable tenacity. She was the first ~~woman~~ ^{woman} to win a professorship at Sorbonne, the first woman to ~~win~~ ^{garner} 2 Nobel Prizes, and she even graduated ~~the~~ ^{first} in her class in her already-arduous schooling. Nevertheless, scientists and mathematicians ~~from~~ ^{from} all walks of life can copy this figurative leaf out of Madame Curie's book: life and work are neither complete nor fulfilling without the turmoil that enhances the victories. One's character is not judged by his or her values during prosperity. Rather, it is their success and courage in adversity that yields a strong personality and, more often than not, begets achievement. Finally, even in the midst of success, a scientist must never neglect her roots and duties. In Madame Curie's own words (paraphrased), "improve individuals for a better society." To those thrust (even deservingly) in the spotlight, lies a responsibility to harness star power

Anchor Paper – Part A—Level 6 – A

for progress. Albert Einstein said of Marie that she was, "the only person he knew not corrupted by fame." She ~~led~~ led the way for future scientists, men and women, continued to support the scientific community (even refusing to patent her discovery because of its selfish, counterproductive ~~and~~ underpinnings), and never paused in her work to rest on her laurels. She maintained, regardless of circumstance, her original passions and responsibilities.

Marie Curie is a shining example of world-class character, which fosters achievement. Her devotion, courage, humanitarianism, and sheer, uncompromising honor opened doors for women and for subsequent scientists to continue her discoveries. ~~With~~ ^{Accolored} many honors herself, she used any prestige she had to raise awareness and about her charitable and scientific causes. From poverty to a position where she could accumulate fortunes, Curie never deviated from her principles and sense of duty. Even in a modern era of opportunity, wealth, and resource, the paradigm ~~of~~ ~~of~~ difficulties, ^{social} issues, and economic struggles reverberate to all aspiring researchers. Regardless of the scale of hardship ^{or} eminence, everyone can learn from Curie's selflessness, passion, and perseverance: these qualities are the foundational components without which no man can construct the ~~most~~ ~~of~~ culmination of his dreams.

Anchor Level 6 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Reveals an in-depth analysis of the text, stating that Curie was <i>singularly focused and driven, bearing the strength ... to shatter social expectations</i>. The response makes insightful connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>This selflessness, an asset to the scientific community, carried over to other pursuits and added a level of purpose and principle to her complex character</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and fully, making effective use of a wide range of relevant and specific details from the text to elaborate on Curie’s personal qualities (<i>determination, courage, responsibility</i>) that empowered her to excel, despite both personal and professional difficulty (<i>her once-respected father was dismissed from his post, the male-dominated scientific world, she was the “first” in many respects</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on Curie’s <i>world-class character that opened doors for women and for subsequent scientists to continue her discoveries</i>. The response exhibits a logical and coherent structure, synthesizing information from the text to support the idea that <i>Curie was a trailblazer because of her moral fortitude</i> established in the introduction, reinforced through a discussion of relevant character traits, and reiterated in the conclusion. Appropriate devices and transitions within (<i>Surely</i> and <i>Nevertheless</i>) and between paragraphs (<i>A scientist must, above all, be stalwart</i> and <i>Finally ... a scientist must never neglect her roots and duties</i>) are skillfully used.</p>
Language Use	<p>Is stylistically sophisticated, using language that is precise and engaging (<i>intellect must be bolstered by character; imbued with humanitarian passions; Rather, it is ... courage in adversity that ... begets achievement</i>), with a notable sense of voice and awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Regardless ... everyone can learn</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to enhance meaning (<i>She was stricken with depression for debilitating periods of time; ... she was not only resilient, she was optimistic</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>	

Marie Curie was an audacious, brave woman who used her personal qualities to further both scientific research and ^{cope with} her private sorrows. According to historian Barbara Goldsmith, Marie Curie was not a "frozen symbol of perfection," but rather a simple woman, with personal issues and adversities similar to our own. However, Marie Curie had the ability to "bounce back" and fight her adversities, demonstrating a laudable resolve that few can match today.

Marie's life was wrought with misfortune. She was born ^{in Warsaw, Poland} into a debilitating environment, and lost both her mother and sister to plagues.

~~Her father was~~ Recently, her country had been conquered and re-apportioned, with territories being given to Russia, Prussia, and Austria-Hungary. Her father was an outspoken Polish nationalist and a physics professor who was oppressed under Russian rule. She herself was forced to speak in Russian.

Eventually, Marie was ~~able~~ able to re-situate herself in Paris by working as a governess for eight years.

The conditions in Paris were even more debilitating than in Warsaw, and Marie lived upon meager rations and tea. In spite of this adversity, these adverse conditions, Marie described Paris as the place in which she had "the happiest time of [her.] life," because it opened the door to ^{her} liberty.

Marie's breakthrough came when she was allowed to become one of two women attending the Sorbonne ^{in 1893}. She became the first woman and ^{eventually} the first female professor in a ~~School~~ university boasting 6000 male students. Her next breakthrough came in 1903, when she received a Nobel Prize for the discovery of radioactivity. Then, she isolated radium (an element Goldsmith referred to as "an almost magical substance") and polonium, elements that were almost as useful and bright as herself. ~~From~~ ~~the~~ Finally, Marie Curie died at age 67 of radiation poisoning after a lifetime of achievement that led to future insights (such as the atomic bomb).

Marie Curie was a personification of many personal qualities. She was determined, fighting as a single mother after the death of her husband, ~~Pierre~~ ~~Curie~~.

and best friend, Pierre. She even asserted that, "the way to progress is never swift or easy," demonstrating that she had an imperable spirit ^(which sustained her) from an early days in Warsaw to her death. ~~She~~ Additionally, she was altruistic, refusing to patent radium in order to improve society openly, ~~and~~ scientifically, and cooperatively. Also, she was "shy and vulnerable," frequently lapsing into periods of sorrow. Finally, Marie Curie never allowed herself to become a "synthetic idol," and was, according to ^{Albert} Einstein, "not corrupted by fame."

Marie Curie had many admirable, human qualities. She led a difficult life, but overcame misfortune to prevail. ~~She~~ ^{she} was honest, altruistic, and shy. In conclusion, Marie Curie's qualities not only ^{led her to become} a successful ~~secret~~ scientist, but a successful human being as well.

Anchor Level 6 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response:</p> <p>Reveals an in-depth analysis of the text, stating that <i>Marie Curie was an audacious, brave woman who used her personal qualities to further both scientific research and cope with her private sorrows</i>. The response makes insightful connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>Marie Curie died ... after a lifetime of achievement that led to future insights; she had an impeccable spirit; she was altruistic, refusing to patent radium in order to improve society openly, scientifically, and cooperatively</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the text to demonstrate Curie’s <i>laudable resolve</i> (<i>She became the first woman ... in a university boasting 1,000 male students, fighting as a single mother after the death of her husband, Marie Curie never allowed herself to become a “synthetic idol”</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the idea that Curie <i>overcame misfortune to prevail</i>. The response exhibits a logical and coherent structure by first establishing Curie’s determination, then detailing the difficulties of her childhood, explaining her transitional period in Paris, highlighting her achievements, exploring her multi-faceted nature, and finally stating that all of her <i>qualities not only led her to become a successful scientist, but a successful human being as well</i>. Appropriate devices and transitions (<i>However, Her next breakthrough, Eventually, Finally</i>) are skillfully used.</p>
Language Use	<p>Is stylistically sophisticated, using language that is precise and engaging (<i>adversities, debilitating, asserted</i>), with a notable sense of voice (<i>The conditions in Paris were even more debilitating than in Warsaw, and Marie lived upon meager rations and tea</i>) and awareness of audience and purpose (<i>a simple woman, with personal issues and adversities similar to our own</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to enhance meaning (<i>However, Marie Curie had the ability to “bounce back” and fight her adversities, demonstrating a laudable resolve that few can match today</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors in comma use (<i>Warsaw, Poland and; She herself; She even asserted that, “the way</i>), only when using sophisticated language.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 6, although it is somewhat weaker in development and conventions.</p>	

Finding a hero or heroine to serve as a role model can affect the success of every person. It is important to have an example to look up to and to guide you. Madame Marie Curie has proven to be an extremely worthy role model who exemplifies dedication, determination, selflessness and passion.

Growing up in a war-torn country made life especially difficult for Madame Curie. Warsaw, Poland, had been taken over by three countries, thus causing Madame Curie to be born into a country that did not technically exist. 1867 marked the birth of Madame Curie, as well as the beginning of an era. Although she was forced to speak and write Russian in school, Madame Curie learned to overcome adversity. She continued her education and pushed herself to work even harder every time she encountered obstacles such as her sister's and mother's deaths. In 1893 Madame Curie became the first woman to earn a degree in physics at the Sorbonne in France. She was one of two women in a class of one thousand men. She graduated triumphantly as first in her class. Several years later the University appointed her as the first

female professor. Accomplishing such high honor in school was an admirable feat; however, she continued on in her efforts to advance the scientific field.

Perhaps Madame Curie's most lasting accomplishments were her isolation of the elements radium and polonium and her discovery of radioactivity. Because of her findings, Madame Curie was awarded two Nobel Prizes. In 1903 she received a Nobel Prize for her discovery of radioactivity, and in 1911 she was awarded the prize for the isolation of the two elements. She was extremely deserving of both awards because of her significant advancements in science. As she further researched her discoveries, it became known that radium could destroy cancer and other tumors. The "magical substance" was also incorporated into certain toys, paints, and toothpastes because of its ability to glow in the dark. However, radium proved to be fatal and dangerous. Over exposure to the element led to numerous deaths.

Although Madame Curie was extremely successful with her contributions to the world of science, she was faced with many hardships. Raising two children,

furthering her career, and continually fighting the prejudice against her successes was no easy task. Fortunately she had her husband Pierre to share her happiness with. Pierre treated her as an equal and supported her accomplishments. Unfortunately, their marriage ended when Pierre died from a tragic wagon accident. Madame Curie was only thirty-eight years old and faced the daunting task of moving on without Pierre. His death did not deter Madame Curie from continuing her efforts though. "Nothing in life is to be feared, it is only to be understood," she would say. This quote exemplifies truly sincere love of science and her determination to succeed.

Even though Madame Curie had many opportunities to patent the elements she discovered, she refused the chance. Science was not about being glorified and earning money to her. In fact, she chose to continue living on a meager diet in a small living space. Her character showed human qualities that can be used to inspire others. Her selflessness prevented her from being caught up in fame. Madame Curie also suffered from periods of depression; however, she always bounced back stronger than before. She

pushed herself to be a role model to her daughters, Irene and Eve, as well as to other women. The Solvay Conference in 1911 once again showed Madame Curie's strong work ethic. Despite the fact that she was the only woman among twenty-three men, she earned respect through her hard work and perseverance.

Marie Curie died at the age of 67. In the end, it was her discovery of radioactivity that caused her death. Marie Curie was first and foremost a role model who paved the way for women's rights, as well as scientific advancements such as the atomic bomb. Her successes were not gained easily, but her determination allowed her to reach new standards. Although heroes are often categorized as "perfect" or "untouchable", Madame Curie is the exception. Her selfless human nature shed new light on the successes a person achieves.

Anchor Level 5 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Reveals an in-depth analysis of the text, stating that <i>Marie Curie ... paved the way for ... scientific advancements</i>. The response makes insightful connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>Although she was forced to speak and write Russian in school, Madame Curie learned to overcome adversity and Despite the fact that she was the only woman among twenty-three men, she earned respect through her hard work and perseverance</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the text to explain her striving spirit (<i>She continued her education and pushed herself, she was faced with many hardships, Her selflessness prevented her from being caught up in fame, The Solvay Conference in 1911 once again showed Madame Curie's strong work ethic</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the qualities of a successful scientist. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas through a chronological presentation of information to show how Curie's experiences in overcoming <i>adversity</i> led her to become a determined, dedicated scientist and selfless human being. Appropriate devices and transitions are used (<i>Growing up, As she further researched her discoveries, In the end</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses language that is fluent and original (<i>Raising two children, furthering her career, and continually fighting the prejudice ... was no easy task</i>), with evident awareness of audience and purpose (<i>She always bounced back stronger than before ... to be a role model to her daughters ... as well as to other women</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to control rhythm and pacing (<i>Even though Madame Curie had many opportunities to patent the elements she discovered, she refused the chance</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>exposion, depression, heros</i>).</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5, although it is somewhat stronger in meaning.</p>	

What makes a scientist successful? For Madame Marie Curie, it was her combination of courage, dedication, and moral values. Our science class should try to teach these three things. If it does, great things could be expected of its students.

A good scientist needs to be courageous. One of Madame Curie's famous quotes, "Nothing in life is to be feared, it is only to be understood", is an example of this. We can't be afraid of rejection and disappointment. If we are, we can't expect to accomplish anything.

Genius is one percent intelligence and ninety-nine percent hard work. This is true for everyone. Madame Curie was born into a family with almost nothing, yet she was able to rise up to achieving two Nobel ~~Peace~~ Prizes. When she was young, her mother died of tuberculosis, and her sister died of ~~typhus~~ typhus, but she didn't let that stop her. Once she was quoted as saying you can "never let one be beaten down by persons or by events". You can't be afraid to follow your dreams. Even though Marie Curie was one of two girls in her whole college, she became the first woman to graduate and become a professor there. Sometime in her life, Marie Curie spent eight years as a governess in poor living conditions so she could earn some money. She also had to cope with the prejudice of being a successful woman. If, we, as the future scientists, are unwilling to work hard, we will never advance in life.

Another important, yet rare attribute for success is moral values. Marie Curie's husband died young, so she was a single mother who was forced to balance her career and her family. Despite the hard times that she faced, she was an extremely self-less woman. She never had much money, yet she helped those in need. She refused to patent her discovery of radium, despite its huge popularity, simply because it wasn't the scientific thing to do. Staying on the path of science and off the path of corruption is a difficult thing to do, yet ~~it~~ it is extremely important for success. Science is meant to help people, but if we ever become corrupt in our lives, we could end up doing more harm than good.

Madame Marie Curie was an amazing woman. She was courageous, dedicated, and had a sense of moral values. She was in every aspect the ideal scientist, and role model, for future scientists like us.

Anchor Level 5 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Conveys a thorough understanding of the text, asking and answering the question, <i>What makes a scientist successful?</i> The response makes clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>Despite the hard times that she faced, she was an extremely self-less woman</i>).</p>
Development	Develops ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the text to illustrate Curie’s important qualities (<i>A good scientist needs to be courageous ... “Nothing in life is to be feared, it is only to be understood”; Genius is ... ninty-nine percent hard work; she became the first woman to graduate and become a professor; She refused to patent her discovery of radium ... simply because it wasn’t the scientific thing to do.</i>)
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the qualities of a successful scientist. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first establishing qualities to be discussed in the introduction (<i>courage, dedication and moral values</i>), then presenting a discussion of each quality as it relates to Curie, and ending with a conclusion that refocuses on Curie as <i>the ideal scientist</i> . Appropriate devices and transitions are used (<i>If we are, Even though, Another important ... attribute</i>).
Language Use	Uses language that is fluent and original (<i>Staying on the path of science and off the path of corruption is a difficult thing to do</i>), with evident awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Our science class should try to teach these three things</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to control rhythm and pacing (<i>Madame Marie Curie was an amazing woman</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>ninty-nine</i> and <i>turberculosis</i>) and comma usage (<i>If, we, as</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5, although it is somewhat weaker in conventions.</p>	

Scientific discoveries are an important factor leading to the betterment of society. Successful scientists require extreme dedication and love for their work. These traits are definitely evident in the life of Madame Marie Curie. She overcame great obstacles and made significant discoveries in the world of science. All of her accomplishments resulted from her dedication and selflessness.

Madame Marie Curie had many professional accomplishments. She was the first woman to graduate from the Sorbonne College in Paris with a degree in physics. She also was the first in her class and the first to be appointed a professor at that college. As a result of her professional work, she was the first woman to win two Nobel prizes. Her first was awarded in 1903, after her discovery of radioactivity; the second was awarded in 1911 when she isolated the elements polonium and radium. Radium was considered magical and was a great success due to its ability to destroy cancer. This discovery was her greatest accomplishment due to the uses of radioactivity, which is the energy released by atoms. It eventually led to the creation of the atom bomb and is used to harness the energy that can improve our daily lives. Radium became a huge fad when it was first discovered, used in cosmetics, toothpastes, and tea. Due to its glow in the dark property it was also used in paint, watchdials, costumes and toys. These accomplishments are a reflection of Madame Curie's intelligence and dedication to scientific research.

In addition to these qualities, Madame Curie was extremely selfless. She thought of humanity before her own good. Even though she did not have much money

She still gave money for the success of science as a whole because it was so important to her. She lived in Paris in an unheated 5th floor garret and ate bread, tea and an occasional egg, but she claimed that it was the happiest time of her life. This was because she was always learning new things and making new discoveries and she loved what she learned. She felt that a new world had opened up to her. She even claimed that sacrifices don't matter when you are succeeding in pursuing a dream. It is clearly very important to think of others before yourself in order to be a successful scientist and to not get caught up in fame and potential fortune. Her mother, sister and husband died, and her father lost his job as a physics professor when she was a young girl in Poland. She was so dedicated to science and its advancements that fame and money did not matter to her. This allowed her to focus and concentrate more on her research and discoveries. Einstein stated that she was the only person he knew that was not corrupted by fame. She didn't even patent her discovery of radium because it was not in the scientific spirit.

We live in an age of images. It is hard to find a heroine that has not turned to a villain after being caught up in their fame. Madame Marie Curie demonstrated that it is better to have a sense of values to guide others lives and this selflessness made her extremely successful. She made huge advancements with her degree in physics and was extremely dedicated to the study

Anchor Paper – Part A—Level 5 – C

of science. Learning fascinated her. In the words of Madame Marie Curie, "nothing in life should be feared, only understood."

Anchor Level 5 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a thorough understanding of the text by stating that Marie Curie <i>overcame great obstacles and made significant discoveries in the world of science</i> . The response makes clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>These accomplishments are a reflection of Madame Curie's intelligence and dedication to scientific research</i>).
Development	Develops ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the text to discuss Marie Curie's professional achievements (<i>the first women to graduate ... with a degree in physics, the first to be appointed a professor, the first woman to win two nobel prizes</i>), selflessness (<i>she still gave money for ... science and She lived ... in an unheated ... garret</i>), and dedication (<i>She even claimed that sacrifices don't matter when you are ... pursuing a dream</i>).
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the qualities of a successful scientist. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first establishing Curie's reputation as an accomplished scientist and then highlighting the qualities responsible for her success. The response lacks internal consistency in paragraph 2, shifting discussion between radioactivity and radium, and in paragraph 3, moving from a discussion of Curie's character traits to her personal hardships without the use of transitional language.
Language Use	Uses language that is fluent (<i>Scientific discoveries are an important factor leading to the betterment of society</i>), with evidence awareness of audience and purpose (<i>It's clearly very important to think of others before yourself in order to be a successful scientist</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to control rhythm and pacing (<i>Her first was awarded in 1903, after her discovery of radioactivity; the second was awarded in 1911 ... and radium</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>definatly</i> and <i>villan</i>), punctuation (<i>glow in the dark property it, money she, discoveries and</i>), and capitalization (<i>nobel</i> and <i>"nothing"</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5, although it is somewhat weaker in organization and conventions.	

There have been several individuals who have made possible certain scientific advancements. One such successful scientist was Madame Marie Curie, who, despite a rough background paved the way for scientific discoveries still being made in the modern world. Although ~~the~~ for Madame Marie Curie, formerly Maria from Warsaw Poland, came from a poor family who treasured a lump of coal, she overcame her poverty to succeed.

With hardships such as poverty, her sister dying from typhoid when she was seven, and her mother's death to tuberculosis a few years after, she showed strong ambitions of being a scientist like her father. She worked for eight years as a governess to earn money. She loved Paris despite having to live in an unheated, fifth floor of a garret, and surviving with a diet of bread, tea, and from time to time an egg. These hardships gave her greater strength to become a wonderful scientist.

In 1893, Marie became the first woman to achieve a degree in physics at Sorbonne Paris. Marie was also the first female in her class and the first female professor at ~~that~~^{the} school. Throughout her scientific career Marie received two Nobel Peace Prizes, one in 1903 for discovering the radioactive

property of atoms and the next in 1911 for isolating the elements Polonium and Radium. Radium, although it could destroy cancer cells and tumors, and was conventionally used in products such as toothpaste, tea, cosmetics, watches, toys, and electronics, it was not ~~her~~^{Marie's} most renowned discovery. Madame Marie Curie was best known for her discovery of the radioactive property of atoms which lead the way for the creation of the Atom Bomb and the harnessing of energy, and according to Barbara Goldsmith, it is still used in the scientific discoveries being made today.

Not only did Madame Marie Curie make important scientific discoveries, her personal life influenced her impact on the scientific world. Being a strong female presence, like at the 1911 Soviet conference the ratio of male to female scientists was twenty-three to one, that one being Marie, she gave strength to women in the science field. Another personal aspect impacting the world of science was her marriage and friendship to scientist Pierre Curie. The two of them worked together, and chose not to patent Radium which may have been due to Marie's poverty earlier in life. While others made more Pierre and Marie saw that, "it was their special duty to aid others", ~~that~~

Anchor Paper – Part A—Level 4 – A

This important view Madame Marie Curie and her husband Pierre had on science is perhaps what made them good scientists.

Madame Marie Curie was not only a successful scientist because of the discoveries she made, but because of her selflessness. She chose not to benefit financially from her discoveries, but to use that money and those discoveries to benefit the world.

Anchor Level 4 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a thorough understanding of the text (<i>Curie, who, despite a rough background paved the way for scientific discoveries still being made in the modern world</i>). The response makes implicit connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>hardships gave her greater strength to become a wonderful scientist and She chose ... to use that money ... to benefit the world</i>).
Development	Develops ideas clearly and consistently. The response uses relevant and specific details from the text to discuss Curie's <i>hardships</i> in her early life <i>such as poverty, her sister dying from typhus ... her mother's death</i> and her accomplishments in the field of science (<i>the first woman to achieve a degree in Physics at Sorbon, isolating the elements polonium and Radium, her discovery of the radioactive property of atoms</i>).
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on Curie as <i>a successful scientist, not only because of the discoveries she made, but also because of her selflessness</i> . The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first illustrating Curie's hardships as a child and then presenting her numerous contributions to science. The response lacks internal consistency in paragraph 3, by shifting ideas from her discovery of <i>the radioactive property of atoms</i> , to the uses of radium, and then shifting back to her work with atoms, and, in paragraph 5, by introducing a discussion of Curie's personal life, but then discussing her professional <i>presence ... at the 1911 Sovoet Conference</i> .
Language Use	Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>she overcame her poverty to succede</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>Not only did ... Curie make important scientific discoveries, her personal life influenced her impact on the scientific world</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>certian, renound, feild</i>), punctuation (<i>background paved, Warsaw Poland, and from time to time an egg</i>), and capitalization (<i>Atom Bomb</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.	

Madame Curie once said "the way to progress is never swift or easy." This quote showed that even during hard times; Madame Curie never gave up. Madame Curie's attitude towards life was the main reason for all of her success in life not just as a scientist but also as a mother.

Madame Curie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland. Madame Curie grew up as a poor family with just her and her sister. Her mother died from tuberculosis shortly after her ~~1~~^{seven} year old sister died from a ~~disease~~^{disease}. Soon after her mother's death she worked as a governess to make money to move to Paris to become a physicist. When she saved up all her money she moved to some ~~first~~ floor apartment in Paris. In 1893 she graduated from her physicist class with only one other woman and the rest men, and she finished first. She then became the first woman professor at her university.

Madame Curie's main success came from the two Nobel prizes she won as a physicist. Her first came when she helped to find ~~the~~ radioactivity. This was in 1903 and only eight years later she received her second Nobel prize. This one was for the isolation of the two elements Radium and Polonium. Aside from being such a great scientist; she was a loving and caring mother to her two beautiful daughters. Madame Curie ended up marrying her physicist partner Pierre, who was a loving father until he died after being struck of a horse and carriage. Madame Curie's success led to many of the advances in technology today. Some of these include ~~the~~ atomic bomb, paint and even kids play toys.

Anchor Paper – Part A—Level 4 – B

Albert Einstein ~~once~~ once said that "Madame Curie was the only person he knew that wasn't corrupted by fame". This statement made by Albert was true on so many levels because as she was making all these discoveries; others were making millions of dollars. So if any one were to ask me to name some qualities of Madame Curie that made her successful I guess I would tell them that her courage, bravery and intelligence made her most successful.

Anchor Level 4 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the text, stating that <i>Madame Curie's attitude towards life was the main reason for all of her success in life not just as a scientist but also as a mother.</i> The response makes implicit connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>This statement made by Albert was true on so many levels</i>).
Development	Develops some ideas more fully than others. The response uses specific and relevant details from the text to illustrate Curie's early years (<i>Curie grew up as a poor family and she worked as a governess to make money to move to paris</i>), professional accomplishments (<i>two nobel prizes</i>) and personal life (<i>she was a loving and caring mother</i>). The idea that while Marie was making ... discovers; others were making millions of dollars is not developed.
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on how the events in Madame Curie's life brought out her <i>courage, bravery and intelligence</i> . The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, chronologically presenting information on her early years, her academic achievements, her professional success, and her personal life, but paragraph 3 lacks internal consistency shifting from her professional success to her personal life, and ending with <i>the advances in technology today</i> resulting from her success.
Language Use	Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>So if any one were to ask me to name some qualities of Madame Curie that made her successful</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>Madame Curie's success led to many of the advances in technology today</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>recived</i> and <i>untill</i>), punctuation (<i>times; Madame, mothers death she, scientist; she</i>), capitalization (<i>paris</i> and <i>nobel</i>), grammar (<i>physicist class</i>), and usage (<i>grew up as a poor family and struck of</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4 in all qualities.	

The world has shaped by many extraordinary people. Most have been men, however there are many bright and astounding women that have carved the way for others. Madame Marie Curie was one of these noble women.

Madame Marie Curie was an extremely successful scientist in the 1900s. She had many important qualities that made her well suited to excel in life. One of her greatest qualities was her dedication. She was the only woman in her class of thousands of men at her college, and even though she had a low rate success, she still moved on and tried her hardest. Her dedication and determination is proven through her being 1st in her class and also she was the first woman to get a physics degree at her college in France, and the first woman to teach there. While Marie Curie was living in France,

she had very little money which reflected in her diet. She lived on bread and tea, and an occasional egg. Even though she was poor and starving, Marie was appreciative of what she had, and not mean and upset because of what she didn't have. During her research in which she discovered radioactivity, she showed a lot of perseverance. She persevered through tough hours, days, and weeks of research a time. Madame Curie's greatest trait, would have to be her strength and will power. This is summed up her trademark quote, "Nothing in life is to be feared, it is only to be understood."

To be successful in life a person needs to have the traits to survive. Madame Marie Curie had the traits she needed to become the 1st successful woman scientist through years of hard work, and overcoming much prejudice, she rose to the top of the science world.

Anchor Level 4 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the text (<i>there are many bright and atsunding women ... Curie was one of these nobel women</i>). The response makes implicit connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>even though she had a low rate success. She still moved on and tried her hardest and Even though she was poor and starving, Marie was ... not mean and upset</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops some ideas more fully than others. The response uses specific and relevant details from the text to discuss Curie’s accomplishments (<i>being 1st in her class and ... the first woman to get a physics degree at her college and she discovered radioactivity</i>). Curie’s hardships and perseverance are less developed.</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the <i>traits Curie needed to become the 1st successful woman scientist</i>. The response lacks internal consistency, combining several loosely connected ideas about Curie’s dedication, past history, professional achievements, and perseverance in one body paragraph.</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>She presvered through tough hours, days, and weeks of reserch</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure (<i>To be successful in life a person needs to have the traits to survive</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>extrordinary, atsunding, apprioative</i>), punctuation (<i>and also she; France. And; didnt</i>), grammar (<i>world has shaped by, dedication and determination is, which reflected in her diet</i>), and the omission of prepositions (<i>rate success, reserch a time, This is summed up her</i>) that hinder comprehension.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4, although it is somewhat weaker in conventions.</p>	

Madame Marie Curie had a strong and hard working attitude that made her become a successful scientist. Too many she seemed exotic and brave. Madame Curie faced many difficult challenges during her life. Growing up in Warsaw, Poland during the 1860's and 70's, Madam Curie was very poor. In school she was forced to speak and write in Polish. Her mother and sister died when she was young and her father was a scientist as well. She had dreams to become a scientist. Madame Curie worked as a governist for 8 years before she had the money to move to Paris and start her goals. She believed in hard work, "nothing in life is to be feared, but is to be understood." Madame Curie stated.

Madame Curie has won two nobel prizes. She contributed the discovery of radiation and discovered that it has many uses that people still use today. Some radiant cured diseases and was used for many other products.

Albert Einstein had said that she was the only person that he knew that wasn't corrupted by fame. People today have an image they feel they need to live up to. Madame Marie Curie also stated that you can't build a better society without improving the individual.

Anchor Level 3 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the text (<i>Madame Marie Curie had a strong and hard working attitude that made her become a successful scientist</i>). The response makes superficial connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>Her mother and sister died when she was young and her father was a scientist as well</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the text (<i>worked as a governist for 8 years, won two nobel prizes, She contributed the discovery of radiation</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Establishes, but fails to maintain, an appropriate focus on Curie’s qualities. The response exhibits a rudimentary structure with an introduction, body paragraph and conclusion, but contains irrelevancies (<i>People today have an image ... to live up to</i>) and ends with an inconsistent conclusion (<i>Madame Marie Curie also stated that you can’t build a better soceity without improving the individual</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses appropriate language that is sometimes imprecise (<i>Too</i> for “<i>To</i>,” <i>contributed the, radiant</i> for “<i>radium</i>”), with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Madame Curie faced many difficult challenges during her life</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>Growing up in Warsaw, Poland ... Madam Curie was very poor</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>governist</i> and <i>soceity</i>), comma use (<i>young and and work,” nothing</i>), and capitalization (<i>nobel</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat stronger in language use and conventions.</p>	

Madam Marie Curie was a courageous successful woman who won 2 Nobel Prizes for her achievements, and became a well known scientist in her time.

When she was young she lived harsh conditions her family was poor and unhealthy but she did not fall Marie became the strongest person. Marie had dreams of being famous. But at age 7 her sister died of tuberculosis and her mother fell ill of the disease. That didn't stop her from achieving her dreams. For 8 years she worked as a governess in Paris she was very happy despite her harsh conditions as a child.

Through the years that pass Marie Curie became well known she became the first woman to win 2 Nobel Prizes for her achievements. Her discoveries were radio activity, improving energy that we use today and destroying cancers for patients. With that in 1893 Marie Curie became a scientist. Her life was not all about winning prizes or achieving her goals she had her own family life also.

She married her best friend Puri and raised 2 of her daughters. Puri loved Marie and treated her well. He even supported her goals and prizes. Sadly Puri died when Marie was 38 in a tragic accident that left Marie alone raising her 2 daughters without her husband. At 67 she died but died well known for the first woman to be a scientist.

She was the one who always had enough courage to bounce back after she had trouble in life although she said "Progress was not easy but she did place a trail for others to follow on a path of achievements a path that will change others lives forever.

Anchor Level 3 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the text (<i>Madam Marie Curie was a courageous successful woman who ... became a well known scientist in her time</i>). The response makes superficial connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>That didn't stop her way of achieving her dreams</i>).
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the text (<i>her family was poor and unhealthy; For 8 years, she worked as a governess in Paris; She became the first woman to win 2 Nobel Prizes</i>).
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the idea that Curie <i>always had enough courage to bounce back</i> . The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas by moving chronologically through the biographical information about Marie Curie but lacks internal consistency, shifting from <i>when she was young</i> to <i>Marie had dreams of being famous</i> and then returning to <i>at age 7</i> .
Language Use	Relies on basic vocabulary that is sometimes imprecise (<i>She lived harsh conditions, She did not fall, her way of achieving</i>). The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure, but with uneven success (<i>With that in 1893 Marie Curie became a scientist</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting frequent errors in punctuation (<i>When she was young she lived harsh conditions, her family was poor and unhealthy but she did not fall Marie became the strongest person</i>) and occasional errors in spelling (<i>achievements, discoveries, Puri</i>) that hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat stronger in organization.	

Madame Marie Curie was a successful scientist, and she did good things to try and help people, she wanted to save lives. Madame was in 1867, in a country that was taking over in 1815. Madame was a hero and her favorite quote was "nothing in life is to be feared but understood." She was a person that had many big dreams in life, but she was poor and she did not let that stop her from becoming what she wanted to be. She worked hard in life to get what she want, and becoming and being a women scientist was hard because the ratio was like 23 boys to one girl, which was madame. Madame was the first women to cure a degree in physics out of 2 women. She was also the first women to win not one but two nobell prizes. She worked for 8 years to go to paris, and she was a single mother after her husband died. Madame created the radium which save lifes but also cost people their lifes, such as madame, her daughter, and others. Madame died at the age 67. Her daughter husband ~~was~~ was a scientist just like her. Madame radiology was help to the society and it did save many lifes intill they started using it in a different way.

Anchor Level 3 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the text (<i>Madame Marie Curie was a successful scientist, and she did good things to try and help people</i>). The response makes superficial connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>She worked hard in life to get what she want</i>).
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the text (<i>first women to win not one but two nobell prizes and Madame died at the age 67</i>).
Organization	Establishes a focus on Curie’s accomplishments but lacks organization, presenting a series of loosely connected statements about Madame Curie (<i>She worked for 8 years to go to paris, and she was a single mother after her husband died</i>).
Language Use	Relies on basic vocabulary, with little awareness of audience and purpose (<i>she did good things and becoming and being</i>). The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure for effect, but with uneven success (<i>Madame was in 1867, in a country that was taking over in 1815</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>nobell, lifes, intill</i>), punctuation (<i>people, she; poor and; daughter husband</i>), and grammar (<i>was taking over and to get what she want</i>) that hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat weaker in organization.	

My presentation is about Madame Marie Curie a Scientist who had the greatest experience in Science her knowledge felt very superior than out of all of us. Marie is a person who honor to earn a Nobel peace price of the full extentation of her help in Science. Madame Curie also share her experience has one of the best Scientist in the world. Marie is a person to up to and her work and never fall back.

The greddest things to know about Marie curie is that thank to her studies in physics we know alot from her about radioactivity. She was a person who had the knowledge to step up and let us know the effects of hero and heroine. She said "Nothing in life is to be in and get good advice", meaning people should stand up and understand good things instead of bad things. She was to be the first professor to earn a number 1 degree and won 2 nobel peace prizes. Thanks to Marie Curie she was the first to discover that how Raditation causes cancers.

She was borned in 1867 somewhere in Poland in school she had to write Russian. When she was 7 yrs her young sister died from typhus. She work Really hard for 8 yrs her a governess and she wrote a book of her amazing life and amazing work. Marie Curie had a husband Pier Curie who helped and support her of her work.

Later on Pier curie died in a terrible Car accident. Marie lost lots of hopes and dreams to come true. Her family was desperately poor they didn't had enough money to help themselves and there child.

This is what made Marie Curie successful I hope you understand the relationship of her past full life and connected her to a great successful she was trying because she felt how she ~~was~~ was suffering and push her to do better. Marie Curie was a great scientist and told every one to acknowledge themselves.

Anchor Level 2 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Conveys a confused understanding of the text (<i>Madame Curie also share her experience has one of the best scientist in the world</i>). The response alludes to the text but makes unclear connections to the assigned task (<i>This is what made Marie Curie successful I hope you understand the relationship of her past ful life</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the text (<i>The gredtest things to know about Marie curie is that thank to her studies in physics we know alot from her about radioactivity</i>), although some references are vague (<i>She was to be the first professor to earn a number 1 degree and She was borned in 1867 somewhere in Poland</i>) and unjustified (<i>Pier curie died in a ... Car accident</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Suggests a focus on Marie Curie’s influence as a scientist. The response also suggests organization through paragraphing, but ideas within and between paragraphs are loosely connected.</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses language that is imprecise for the audience and purpose (<i>Marie is a person to up to, Marie Lost lots of hopes and dreams to come true, they didn’t had enough money to help themselves and there child</i>). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>She said “Nothing in life is to be in and get good advice”</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>suprieor, Raditation, governist</i>), punctuation (<i>science her, said “Nothing, Poland in school</i>), capitalization (<i>Raditation, curie, Car</i>), and grammar (<i>Madame Curie ... share, one of the best scientist, She was borned, She work Really hard</i>) that make comprehension difficult.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat stronger in development.</p>	

Science is a very interesting subject. The cool things that science can do, for example solving mystery using science, but that not the only thing its for. Science can be used for many things, discovering new disease, germs, virus, or vaccinations. Yes, science its hard to some people, and easy to others. It can also be an inspiration to others. Another example be if a scientist who find a cure for HIV. will be really famous.

Madame Marie Curie who inspired a teenager to do a presentation about her, Madame Marie "who said "nothing in life should be feared only understood", which is true because there alot of things out there that nobody dont know about, and they will get scared, but everything has an explanation and people will want answers, that were science coming comes inn. Madame Marie ~~grad~~ graduated in 1993 with a physics degree.

She won 2 noble prize. One was for the radioactive which second one was for the elements, and what they do, for example killing cancer and tumors. Even though she discovered what ~~is~~ does radioactive, she didn't profit from it, other people did, because radioactive glows, shirts were made from it, they have it for cure.

Madame Marie Curie born in Poland. father forced her to write in russian. She married her best friend "You should marry your best friend" your best friend is the one who understand you. ~~they~~ both Pierre and Curie ~~used~~ used their profits to do ~~forther~~ more scientific studies, her husband died in a car accident at the ~~of~~ 77 age of 77.

Anchor Level 2 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Conveys a confused understanding of the text (<i>Science its hard to some people, and easy to others. It can also be an inspiration to others</i>). The response alludes to the text (<i>Madame Marie Curie who inspired a teenager to do a presentation about her</i>) but makes unwarranted connections to the assigned task (<i>Madame Marie who said “nothing in life should be feared only understood”, which is true because ... everything has an explanation</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Is incomplete and largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the text are vague (<i>Madame Marie graduated in 1893 with a physics degree</i>), irrelevant (<i>You should marry your best friend</i>), and unjustified (<i>father forced her to write in russian</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Suggests a focus on Marie Curie and suggests some organization through the use of paragraphing.</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses language that is imprecise for the audience and purpose (<i>there alot and that were Science comes inn</i>). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>The cool things that science can do, for example solving mystery using science, but that not the only thing its for</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>graduated, physics, tomers</i>), punctuation (<i>its hard; answers, that; for example killing</i>), capitalization (<i>nothing and russian</i>), and grammar (<i>Another example be and a scientist who find</i>) that make comprehension difficult.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2 in all qualities.</p>	

Mary Curie First started when she WAS young ~~day~~ She WAS born in a small town She grew up as a first woman work on a scientist place over 1000 men She Won 2 Noble Prize. Mary had hard time First her sister died and her family WAS poor. The happiest time WAS she became a scientist her Quote WAS "being a scientist is hard". She Met a good friend NAME Pierre they both Working Together always then she found a love WAS Pierre. Mary got 2 kids but she always wanna find a cure of cancer. Next her Quote say "think Usefull courage, dedication". but the heart broken of Mary Pierre died she left two kids on her ~~own~~ but she never gave up what she WAS doing is what she always wanted. she SAID "Nothing in life to be in fear" she inspire so many men and women the most that NO one cant give up and Mary died at age 67 with two beautiful kids she hoped one of them could be like her.

Anchor Level 2 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a confused understanding of the text, stating <i>she Never gave up what She was doing ... she said “Nothing in Life to be in Fear.”</i> The response alludes to the text but makes unwarranted connections to the assigned task (<i>Mary died at age 67 with two beautiful kids she hoped one of them could be like her</i>).
Development	Is incomplete and largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the text are vague (<i>First her sister died and her Family was poor and then She Found a love was Pierre</i>) and unjustified (<i>She alway wanna Find a cure of her own and She left two kids on her own</i>).
Organization	Suggests a focus on Marie Curie but lacks organization. The response consists of a single paragraph of loosely related ideas.
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise for the audience and purpose (<i>Next her Quote say “Think usefull couragage, dedication and No one cant give up</i>). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect.
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>Noble and usefull</i>), punctuation (<i>young She, say “Think, own but</i>), random capitalization, and grammar (<i>She grew up as a First Woman, The happiest time was She became a scientist, but the heart broken of Mary</i>) that make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2 in all qualities.	

Anchor Paper – Part A—Level 1 – A

The things that make a good scientists is that you have to study so much and you have to graduate, you have to read books, you have to see the television and view a load of programs about science, you have to practice a load of experimence

Anchor Level 1 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Provides minimal evidence of textual understanding beyond one reference to the prompt (<i>things that make a good scientists</i>). The response consists of personal reactions.
Development	Is minimal, offering primarily a personal response.
Organization	Suggests a focus on <i>things that make a good scientists</i> but lacks organization, presenting only a list of ideas.
Language Use	Relies on basic vocabulary that is repetitive (<i>you have to study, you have to graduate, you have to Read</i>), with little awareness of audience or purpose. The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect.
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>lood</i> and <i>experimence</i>), punctuation (<i>so much and you; graduate, you; Science, you</i>), capitalization (<i>Read</i> and <i>Science</i>), and grammar (<i>things ... is</i> and <i>a good scientists</i>) that make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Although the response fits the criteria for Levels 1, 2, and 3, it remains at Level 1 because the response makes no reference to the text.	

The Madame Marie Curie

The un good scientists I did many
thing because I have to much working
she was he death

Anchor Level 1 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Provides minimal evidence of textual understanding. The response makes no connections between information in the text and the assigned task.
Development	Is minimal.
Organization	Shows no focus or organization.
Language Use	Is minimal.
Conventions	Is minimal.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 1 in all qualities.	

There are many successful scientists. But there are few women scientists. Women weren't believed to make it in the world of science. One woman dominated the world of science. This woman was Madame Marie Curie.

Marie was born in Warsaw, Poland in 1867. In school she was forced to speak & write Russian. Her sister died at a young age. Four years after her mother was diagnosed with Tuberculosis. Her father was a Physics Professor who was dismissed due to teaching Polish ethnics. As a teenager Marie worked as a governess for 8 years to save up enough money to go to Paris. Even though she lived very poorly in Paris, it was said to be "the happiest time in her life."

In 1893 she became the first woman to secure a degree in physics. She was first in her class. She was also the first ^{woman} professor in that school.

She met her husband Pierre while working as a professor. They became best friends & fell in love after they got married. They had two children together. When she was 38 her husband died from an accident with a horse & buggy. She had to raise her children alone & manage a career.

Marie won 2 noble prizes. In 1903 she won for discovering Radioactivity. She also won for discovering Radium. Radium was said to be her greatest accomplishment because it could destroy cancer & tumors. At the young age of 67 Marie died from Radium, as well as many others.

Marie always said "progress was never swift or easy." She was a very dedicated woman, not only to her work but to her family also. She triumphed in a world full of men. Albert Einstein said "she was the only person he knew that wasn't corrupted by fame" and he was right. No matter how famous she was, she always did her work & became known as a very powerful woman. Even though she suffered from depression she always bounced back from it and kept on going. She had the dedication & courage to do what she wanted & not let anyone put her down for doing it. One of her famous quotes is "Nothing in life is to fear, it is only to be understood." And she is right. She helped so much in the world of science, that no one can compare to her.

Part A — Practice Paper — B

The exploring qualities that makes scientists successful, is the way that they learn, how they put attention in their classes, they want to become somebody in their profession.

This is an example for Madame Marie Curie because she was a successful scientist. However Madame Marie Curie she was a physicist the first woman to win the Nobel.

That happen because she wants to be like her father, her father was a physics teacher. Her mom died, her sister died from tuberculosis, they were a poor family.

But Madame Marie Curie, raised her brothers and sisters.

She was a good person, and smart person.

Now, the qualities that make scientists successful is to do everything right, put attention in their classes, don't matter how what problems they have. All that people who want to become a scientist have to follow some experiences from Madame Marie Curie, because she had a

big ~~the~~ economy problems, and her mother, ~~sister~~ died that it is a ~~the~~ ~~the~~ sad story. So that's why you can do it, no matter what problems do you have, but some people want to become scientist but they can not do it, the reason is because, maybe they don't have enough money to go to the college and study. That could be a huge problem for some people. "Nothing in life is to be fear" said the narrator in the madame's story. ~~the~~ That's is because we can do it, we don't have to be fear of things that are good for us, if you try you can do it. ~~the~~ You don't have to leave your dreams. ~~the~~

In conclusion for these qualities is that there are many people who wants to become a scientist — so they can use Madame Marie Curie for a sample.

The history of scientific discoveries, dating back farther than the days of Hippocrates and up through today, has been touched, and still is, by the work of scientists. Many of the discoveries made by these scientists have changed the lives of millions of people. Some scientists, though, do not care if they help save lives or change the world to better mankind; they only care for fame or money. If an individual is rich and famous, that does not mean that they are "successful" scientists. There is more to it. Money and fame is not everything. A ~~Scientist~~^{woman} by the name of Madame Marie Curie is a fine example of a successful scientist. Her drive, dedication, discoveries, and humanitarian beliefs are what shaped her into the person she became — a truly successful scientist.

Marie Curie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland. While growing up ~~in Warsaw~~, Marie ran into some rough spots. In school she was forced to speak and write in Russian. Anything Polish was banned due to the invasion of three other powerful countries. Her father, who spoke of Polish things, was dismissed from his teaching job because of it. Both Marie's sister and mother died from either typhus or tuberculosis. Despite all the trouble she had in her childhood, Marie did not give up her dream of becoming a scientist. She felt that an individual should "never let one be beaten down by persons or events." Before entering college, Marie spent eight years as a governess. She had poor living conditions, receiving a meek meal of bread and tea, and sometimes an egg. Aside from ~~her~~^{her} unpleasant conditions, Marie felt that it was her "happiest time in life" because she could learn and explore anything she wanted.

Marie ~~visited~~^{attended} the university in Paris where she was one of the only women in 1893. ~~The~~ The ratio of women to men was 1:23. While there, Marie learned that "the way to progress is never swift or easy." She worked diligently and was first in her class and was also the ~~the~~ first woman to receive a degree there. She also became the first woman professor that taught at the university.

In 1903 Marie Curie received the Nobel Prize for her discoveries of radioactivity and atomic properties, which later helped pave the road to the construction of the atom bomb. A few years later, in 1911, Marie received the Nobel Prize again, but for her isolation of radium and polonium. Radium was considered to be her greatest discovery because it ~~helped~~ was used to destroy cancer and tumors. It was also used in cosmetics, tea, tonics, tooth paste, and paint. Marie refused to patent radium because she wanted to leave the doors open for others to make discoveries even though she could have made millions of dollars for marking her claim on it. Marie thought of the good of mankind and aid all those she could.

When Marie was 38, her husband and best friend, Pier Curie, died due to an accident with a horse and wagon. Marie continued to work and prove her worth. She managed to balance her career and family life, raise her two daughters on her own, and fight against ~~prejudice~~ prejudices against women. She was worried if her daughters were too much make-up.

Madame Marie Curie died at age 67 due to over-exposure to radium. Throughout her life, she proved that not only was she a female scientist, but that she was also

Part A — Practice Paper — C

a loving woman who cared for her family and for the good of mankind. She didn't care about fame ~~or~~ or wealth. Einstein once said that she was one of the only people "not corrupted by fame," and he was right. Marie was a strong, brave woman who thought that, "nothing ~~is~~ is to be feared — it is only to be understood." Marie Curie was truly a successful scientist for all of these reasons.

Madam Marie Curie was the first woman to win ~~two~~ 2 Nobel Prizes. She was the first to discover Radium, and the first to understand Radioactivity.

She was a successful scientist because she had a passion for what she did, she loved science. When she discovered Radium everyone thought it was this great thing that killed cancer, and made things look nice. But after a while people began to die from it because of over exposure.

However Radium was not considered her greatest discovery, she also discovered radioactivity and this was considered her greatest discovery. She worked hard her whole life and never let her fame get to her. She only cared about the science, she never had her ideas patterned ~~on the fame~~ because that was not the science way.

~~These~~ These are some qualities of Marie Curie that made her a successful scientist.

There are many qualities that make up a successful ~~individual~~ scientist. ~~The~~ qualities of Marie Curie fully exemplify ~~these~~ them. ~~From~~ From the information given in Barbara Goldsmith's historical account of Curie's life, it is clear that her humanitarianism and her undying passion for her field made her one of the most successful scientists in ~~world~~ history.

Marie Curie once stated, "The way to progress is never swift or easy." This statement is strong evidence of Curie's never ending perseverance and undying love for her field. She also had undying love for her husband Pierre and the rest of her family. Unfortunately, her mother died of tuberculosis and Pierre got run over by a buggy. Her daughter also married a gold-digger. These tragic events were most likely the cause of her depression. However, despite these harsh times, Curie remained a selfless individual who put the interests of her beloved field ~~for~~ and humanity as a whole before her own.

Her discoveries of radium and radioactivity lead to many ~~even~~ helpful ~~things~~ inventions in our society. It lead to the creation of the atom bomb, glow-in-the-dark uses, and advancements in ~~make up~~. Although the element eventually lead to Curie's demise, it was her dedication and perseverance to the field that made her a true heroine.

Marie Curie's powerful dedication to chemistry and strong intellect made her one of the greatest scientists ever to live. She is an inspiration not only to the history of science for her discoveries, but also to the history of

Part A — Practice Paper — E

women as a whole. Marie Curie is an inspiration,
and should be modeled as a basis for success
in any field of science.

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 stronger in conventions.

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:
<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 documents -make insightful connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task</p>	<p>-convey a thorough understanding of the documents -make clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task</p>	<p>- convey a basic understanding of the documents -make implicit connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task</p>	<p>-convey a basic understanding of the documents -make few or superficial connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task</p>	<p>-convey a confused or inaccurate understanding of the documents -allude to the documents but make unclear or unwarranted connections to the assigned task</p>	<p>-provide minimal or no evidence of understanding -make no connections between information in the documents and the assigned task</p>
<p>Development: the extent to which ideas are elaborated using specific and relevant evidence from the document(s)</p>	<p>-develop ideas clearly and fully, making effective use of a wide range of relevant and specific details from the documents</p>	<p>-develop ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the documents</p>	<p>-develop some ideas more fully than others, using specific and relevant details from the documents</p>	<p>-develop ideas briefly, using some details from the documents</p>	<p>-are incomplete or largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the documents 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 predominantly incoherent, inappropriate, or copied directly from the text</p>
<p>Conventions: the extent to which the response exhibits conventional spelling, punctuation, capitalization, grammar, and usage</p>	<p>-demonstrate control of the conventions with 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 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.

The common~~ly~~ expression about "having fun in the sun," which is often used to entice children to play outside, can have drastic consequences if appropriate precautions ~~have~~^{are} not ~~been~~ taken. Sun exposure ~~is~~ is extremely dangerous, especially to those who are unaware of ~~the~~^{the sun's} capacity for harm. In today's world of cutthroat competition, looking one's best is a highly esteemed goal. Unfortunately, flaunting a tan is often part of the desired effect.

Sun exposure can ~~result in~~^{produce} inflict serious harm on an unsuspecting person. While sunburns are viewed as ugly and uncomfortable, ~~and~~^{and} even more so if they are peeling, the long-term effects ^{of this skin damage} are far worse. Skin cancer is ~~at~~ too often a reality for many ~~young~~ adults, and the age ^{of development} is rapidly decreasing. According to the Journal of the American Medical Association, "the incidence of basal cell carcinoma among women under the age of 40 more than doubled between 1976 and 2003 to 31.6 per 100,000. Basal cell carcinoma, ~~is~~^{is} which is rarely fatal, is a ~~form~~ of cancerous tumor on the cells at the bottom layer of the epidermis. The number of women and men who developed squamous cell cancer, a form that occurs ~~at~~ in the middle layer, was also found to have increased during that time. In addition, the number of new cases per year is enormous, with Basal cell, the most common cancer in humans, ^{Basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell cancer} at "800,000 new cases each year." Although ~~these~~^{these} are both ~~the~~ types of cancer, ~~the~~ Melanoma is the form that should be avoided at all costs. Melanoma, which is fatal, "kills one in four people who develop it." ~~That~~

~~care of~~ ~~watching~~ Watching and limiting one's direct sun exposure is imperative to ~~st~~ maintaining one's health.

These types of cancer and other possible damage, are not just limited to the skin. The eyes can also be hurt, and in extreme cases, even blinded, by allowing ^{too} too much ~~an~~ ~~to be~~ absorption. ~~It is~~ A main concern of numerous parents and researchers is ~~UV light~~ Ultraviolet radiation, because, "UV radiation from the sun is a principal cause of all types of skin cancer." ~~The~~ The recent trend in increased cases of sun damage is, ^{according to Leslie Christensen,} ~~according to Leslie~~ a result of "lots of chronic sun exposure," which comes from ~~damaging sunbaths or the cumulative effects~~ ~~the~~ ~~2nd~~ 2nd - or 3rd degree burns, spending copious time in the sun, or tanning salons. UV rays are strongest between 11 am and 4 pm, prime hours to be at the beach. However, it is important to understand that "UV radiation ~~damages the skin~~ ~~and can cause sunburn,~~ and that "UV radiation damages the skin and can cause sunburn," which leads to worse problems later in life.

In order to avoid sun damage, preventative measures must be followed. Covering up, and wearing a hat, sunglasses and sunscreen when in the sun ~~are all~~ are necessary, especially at high UV levels from 6 ~~hours~~ and up. In addition, reapplying sunscreen frequently is also important, as it wears off. Higher levels of SPF ~~offer~~ offer more protection, as does SPF lip balm. Sitting in the

shade is a good idea, but one can still get tanned or burned when it is cloudy. ~~Parent~~ ~~Another~~ ~~thi~~ Parents should be aware that "white sand and other bright ~~sets~~ surfaces reflect UV radiation and increase UV exposure." This also includes water in pools ~~as wet~~ and snow, which can ~~nearby~~ ~~do~~ cause UV rays to be almost twice as strong. Checking oneself ~~often~~ for "new or changing moles lesions, or other spots on skin" should be done ~~a~~ monthly, as well as annual visits to a dermatologist because "early detection is key!" Erin, who had her "small red spot" checked out early was able to ~~be~~ cure the cancer, as was Erika Smith, who caught an early stage of melanoma. Engaging in the appropriate skin protection measures could save a life.

Thus, observing the aphorism "everything in moderation" is a laudable philosophy. Completely avoiding the sun and the outdoors will prevent sun exposure, but will also ~~stop~~ prevent ~~a~~ lifelong memories and ~~tots~~ ~~of~~ is a terrible way to live. ~~The outdoors~~ how Nature has an infinite amount to offer, and it can all ~~be~~ be benign, ~~if~~ so long as ~~is~~ one ^{employs} ~~uses~~ one, ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~his~~ and pragmatism in his ~~own~~ adventures. Ignorance is only bliss until something terrible, such as a lethal and incurable form of melanoma strikes.

Anchor Level 6 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response:</p> <p>Reveals an in-depth analysis of the documents, warning that <i>sun exposure can inflict serious harm on an unsuspecting person</i>. The response makes insightful connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>Watching and limiting one’s direct sun exposure is imperative to maintaining one’s health</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and fully, making effective use of a wide range of relevant and specific details from the documents to explain the statistical danger, associated with <i>the long-term effects of ... skin cancer</i> (“<i>the incidence of basal cell carcinoma among women under the age of 40 more than doubled between 1976 and 2003</i>) and to elaborate on the threat (<i>Although Basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell cancer are both types of cancer, Melanoma is the form that should be avoided</i>). The response discusses methods to prevent sun exposure (<i>Covering up, and wearing a hat, sunglasses and sunscreen</i>) and their importance (<i>Engaging in the appropriate skin protection measures could save a life</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the problem that <i>skin cancer is too often a reality for many adults, and the age of development is rapidly decreasing</i>. The response exhibits a logical and coherent structure by first identifying the reason suntans are desirable (<i>In today’s world of cutthroat competition, looking one’s best is a highly esteemed goal</i>), followed by the effects and precautions (“<i>800,000 new cases each year</i>” and <i>reapplying sunscreen frequently</i>). Appropriate devices and transitions are skillfully used (<i>Unfortunately, These types of cancer, In order to avoid sun damage</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Is stylistically sophisticated, using language that is precise and engaging (<i>flaunting a tan, copious time, a laudable philosophy</i>), with a notable sense of voice and awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Nature has an infinite amount to offer, and it can all be benign, so long as one employs care and pragmatism in his adventures</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to enhance meaning (<i>Ignorance is only bliss until something terrible, such as a lethal and incurable form of melanoma strikes</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>	

With summer just around the corner, it is only natural that you and your friends will be spending more time outside, relaxing, gearing up for summer fun, and soaking in the sun. But as with all great things, there's a catch. ~~A~~ This summer, more than ever before, dermatologists across the country are warning of the need to seek appropriate protection from the sun's harmful UV rays. Whether you are on the beach, in the mountains, or even just spending a day in town, the damage that the sun can cause your sensitive skin is more than you ~~can~~ ^{could possibly} imagine.

The "Journal of the American Medical Association" reports that twice as many young women contracted basal cell carcinoma, a type of slow-growing tumor, in 2003 than in 1976. ~~There is~~ ~~the~~ cause of this rapidly increasing health problem is most likely ^{due to} an increase in the use of tanning salons, as well as minimum ~~protect~~ precautions taken against the sun on a daily basis. Basal cell carcinoma will ~~also~~ seem to appear quite suddenly, but it is really a result of daily exposure to the sun and lack of appropriate skin protection. Even worse is melanoma, which, although it does not appear as often as basal cell carcinoma, is much more lethal, killing about 25% of people who contract it.

Fortunately, simple precautions can be taken to significantly decrease the threat of cancer. First of all, if you are going to be outside at all, make sure to put on sunscreen to cover all exposed areas of skin, preferably sunscreen of a high protection factor. Second of all, limit the time you are exposed to the sun daily: cover up, wear a hat and sunglasses and do not stay out in the sun for more than 30 minutes. When you are outdoors, seek shade rather than staying in the sunlight. Third of all, try to stay out of ~~the~~ sun completely around midday (from 11am to 4pm), as this is the time when the sun is the strongest and the most damaging. Do not assume that the sun's radiation is any less damaging during the winter months than during the summer - on the contrary, ~~the~~ ^{white} snow reflects ~~the sun's~~ UV radiation and increases exposure. And lastly,

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 6 – B

visit your dermatologist for a professional skin check at least once a year. Check yourself regularly for any new or changing moles or spots on your skin, as these could be early signs of cancer.

Remember that there is no such thing as a "healthy" tan. The tan itself is evidence that your skin is being damaged. Although we all seek that beautiful golden glow, we must not forget the long-term effects. No one is exempt from damage from the sun—the mortality rates among young tanners who developed skin cancer are steadily increasing. If you crave golden-brown skin, it is much healthier and easier to use spray-on or rub-on self-tanners. This will not ruin your summer plans; in fact, with the necessary precautions taken, and a health-oriented attitude, you might just be in for the best summer of your life!

Anchor Level 6 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Reveals an in-depth analysis of the documents, stating that <i>more than ever before, dermatologists across the country are warning of the need to seek appropriate protection from the sun's harmful UV rays</i>). The response makes insightful connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>This will not ruin your summer plans; in fact, with the necessary precautions taken, and a health-oriented attitude, you might just be in for the best summer of your life!</i>).
Development	Develops ideas clearly and fully, making effective use of a wide range of relevant and specific details from the documents to discuss <i>this rapidly increasing health problem (an increase in the use of tanning salons, minimum precautions taken against the sun on a daily basis, seek shade, visit your dermatologist)</i> .
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on <i>the damage that the sun can cause your sensitive skin</i> . The response exhibits a logical and coherent structure, first presenting the problem (<i>twice as many young women contracted basal cell carcinoma ... in 2003 than in 1976</i>) and then the solution (<i>precautions can be taken to significantly decrease the threat of cancer</i>). Transitions are skillfully used (<i>Whether you are on the beach, in the mountains, or even just spending a day in town; Fortunately, simple precautions can be taken; Remember that there is no such thing as a "healthy" tan</i>).
Language Use	Is stylistically sophisticated, using language that is precise and engaging (<i>soaking in the sun, preferably sunscreen of a high protection factor, beautiful golden glow</i>), with a notable sense of voice and awareness of audience and purpose (<i>If you crave golden-brown skin, it is much healthier and easier to use spray-on or rub-on self-tanners</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to enhance meaning (<i>But as with all great things, there's a catch</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors in punctuation (<i>the summer – on the contrary, white snow reflects and the sun – the mortality rates ... are</i>) only when using sophisticated language.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 6, although it is somewhat weaker in conventions.	

For decades, a suntan has been a feature of health and beauty. Many seek the allure of "healthy" tan skin both outside in the sun and at indoor tanning salons. However, this exposure to radioactive U.V. rays can have ~~some~~ shocking negative effects. Research has increasingly shown a link between "sun worshippers" tanning practices and the development of skin cancer.

The dangers of sun exposure are often not considered serious. Thus, most people refrain from using sunscreen or covering up skin. Unfortunately, the threat is real, as evidenced by the rising occurrence of basal skin cancer, especially in "women under 40," according to the Journal of the American Medical Association. ~~Some of the~~ This increase is ~~mostly~~ mostly focused within the female population, which coincides with the fact that 40% of ~~get~~ teen girls ^{have} visited tanning salons as opposed to only 11% of guys. This is one specific link between tanning and dangerous skin risks.

Basal ~~skin~~ and other types of cancer ~~are~~ can be fairly easy to develop. Several activities can contribute heavily to ~~the~~ the growth of skin tumors ~~and~~ ~~not~~ even just extended periods outside. ~~Enthusiastic~~ "golfer or boat owner who spent long hours in the sun" can easily develop cancer, even a more dangerous kind, melanoma. Melanoma like Basal is a skin cancer that is caused by UV radiation, ~~and~~ but the occurrence rate is much smaller. Both ~~are also~~ are treatable in early stages but are serious health risks if precautions are not taken.

Another risk factor for skin cancer that is ~~not~~ uncontrollable is genetic traits. ~~Factors~~

~~with~~ Individuals with a family history of skin cancer are that much more likely to develop it themselves. Unfortunately, many feel that ~~such~~ such a risk is dismissible. However, the sad story of Kiera Smith, a teen who disregarded the history of melanoma, illustrates how one should be careful to take action to avoid dangerous ~~sun~~^{U.V.} exposure.

So, what can one do to avoid sun risks? The UV index sun protection provides some helpful information. One should take precautions according to the level of UV intensity in his/her area. Sunscreen and sunglasses are always a good idea as UV rays can cause "skin aging, and eye cataracts". At high levels take shelter between 11am & 4pm. when the sun is at its strongest. Also, wear a hat or other protective clothing to cover sensitive areas. All this can allow you to be out in the sun but not be ~~at risk~~ in danger. ~~There~~ on the subject of tanning salons, ~~much~~ there has been much debate. Some states have restricted "minors' use of tanning beds in some way" - ~~and~~ ~~so~~ This is because many skin cancer experts attribute the rising rate of cancer to the rise of said salons. So, avoiding salons is not a bad idea. Instead, if you still want that nice brown tan without a risk of burn & cancer, try one of the popular self-tanning products. This will keep you safe from UV. ~~but~~ but let you keep the look of beauty & health that ~~has~~ remained popular all these years

Anchor Level 5 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Reveals an in-depth analysis of the documents, stating that there is a <i>rising occurrence of basal skin cancer which coincides with the fact that 40% of teen girls have visited tanning salons</i>. The response makes insightful connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>However, the sad story of Erika Smith, a teen who disregarded the history of melanoma, illustrates how one should be careful & take action to avoid dangerous U.V. exposure</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the documents to discuss <i>a link between “sun worshippers” tanning practices and the development of skin cancer</i> and to discuss precautions which can be taken to <i>allow you to be out in the sun but not be in danger</i>.</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the dangers of sun exposure (<i>radioactive U.V. rays can have some shocking negative effects</i>). The response exhibits a logical and coherent structure, first establishing that the skin cancer <i>threat is real</i>, then presenting information to show how <i>cancer can be fairly easy to develop</i>, and finally addressing <i>what can one do to avoid sun risks</i>. Transitions are skillfully used (<i>Another risk and on the subject of tanning salons</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses language that is fluent and original, with evident awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Many seek the allure of “healthy” tan skin</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to control rhythm and pacing (<i>The dangers of sun exposure are often not considered serious. Thus, most people refrain from using sunscreen or covering up skin</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors in punctuation (<i>kind; melanoma and Melanoma like Basal</i>).</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5, although it is somewhat stronger in meaning and organization.</p>	

When preparing to attend a special occasion or just to hang out, what do many young people do? Go tanning. But what would ~~you~~^{they} do if someone told ~~you~~^{them} that ~~you~~^{they} were slowly killing ~~yourself~~^{themselves}? Excess exposure to the sun is a growing threat that can be easily prevented with a few simple steps. The article by M. Andrews and the chart published by the UV Index Program, Environment Canada, illustrate the threats ^{of} and sun possible exposure and give suggestions to help protect yourself.

Damage from ultraviolet rays can be caused not only by the sun but by ~~then~~ the use of tanning beds as well. Women such as Elovecky, ~~29~~^{twenty-nine}, and ~~Erika Smith, 19~~, can attest to this fact. Elovecky began visiting the tanning booth in her early ~~20s~~ twenties. She claimed that tanning made her look much "healthier" and took away the need to wear a lot of make up. Unfortunately, at the age of ~~27~~^{twenty-seven}, Eloveck was greeted with bad news, "She had basal cell skin cancer." Recent studies published in the Journal of the American Medical Association found that ^{the amount of} basal cell cancer cases among women under the age of 40 more than doubled between 1976 and 2003. The same study also shows that there has also been an increase in the amount of squamous cell cancer cases. "Why are the statistics increasing? It's clear, " Either they're getting lots of chronic sun exposure because they're out all the time or using tanning beds." Family history also plays a role in increasing the chances of getting skin cancer. Erika Smith felt invincible to the disease even though she knew

that her grandmother had died from melanoma, the most common and lethal form of cancer. Because of her idea, Erika continued to go tanning. When melanoma visited her family again, Erika went for a check up. Sure enough, she was also found to have melanoma. Luckily, it was only in its early stages. Skin cancer is deadly. Regardless of how powerful you feel, it can come out to get you.

~~Exposure to UV rays~~ ^{students you} have been told over and over again that exposure to UV rays are deadly. ~~But~~ ^{still,} just how ~~so~~ are ^{they you} ~~you~~ ^{able} to protect ^{yourself} ~~yourself~~? The methods are fairly simple. ^{the chart shows that} For low exposure, 0-2 UV, only minimal sun protection is required. As the amount of UV increases, more and more protection should be used.

Wearing sun glasses, using sunscreen and avoiding too much sun are great ways to protect ^{oneself} ~~yourself~~, yourself?

For very high to extreme amount of exposure to UV rays cover up, wear a hat and avoid bright surfaces that reflect UV radiation. ~~and~~ If you insist on

getting bronze tanned, ~~or~~ there are safe alternatives to use. "Self-tanners contain a colorless sugar that

stains the skin ~~cells~~ darker." Though they don't protect you from sun rays, it is a safe, effective way to achieve ^{the your} ~~your~~ desired result. Remember that skin

cancers are curable if caught early, so check your own body for any unusual changes. Visit a dermatologist for special skin ~~checks~~ checks. There are ~~better ways to~~ ways to protect yourself from harm, take them to heart and practice.

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 5 – B

It's doubtful that ~~people~~ ^{you} all will stop tanning suddenly. However, ~~be~~ ^{you} be well informed about the risks ~~you~~ ^{they} take by exposing ~~yourself~~ themselves. Be smart, stay ~~safe~~ out of the sun. It's your life in ~~jeopardy~~ peril.

Anchor Level 5 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a thorough understanding of the documents, stating that <i>excess exposure to the sun is a growing threat that can be easily prevented with a few simple steps</i> . The response makes clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>Damage from ultraviolet rays can be caused ... by the sun, the use of tanning beds, skin cancers are curable if caught early</i>).
Development	Develops ideas clearly and consistently, using relevant and specific details from the documents to discuss the dangers of sun exposure (<i>the amount of basal cell skin cancer cases among women ... more than doubled and there has also been an increase in the amount of squamous cell cancer cases</i>) and ways to minimize risks (<i>wearing sun glasses, using sunscreen and avoiding too much sun; avoid bright surfaces that reflect UV radiation; "Self-tanners ... are a safe, effective way to achieve your desired result</i>).
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on being <i>well informed about the risks you take by exposing yourself to the sun</i> . The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first illustrating the idea that <i>regardless of how powerful you feel, skin cancer can come out to get you</i> , then providing methods to protect yourself that <i>are fairly simple</i> , and concluding with a warning to <i>stay out of the sun</i> .
Language Use	Uses language that is fluent and sometimes original (<i>When melanoma visited her family again, Erika went for a check up</i>), with evident awareness of audience and purpose (<i>It's doubtful that you all will stop tanning suddenly ... It's your life in peril</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to control rhythm and pacing (<i>Luckily, it was only in its early stages. Skin cancer is deadly</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>Unfortunately</i> and <i>sun glasses</i>), punctuation (<i>yourself?; rays cover up; sun ray's; Be smart, stay</i>), and agreement (<i>they ... it is and you ... themselves</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5, although it is somewhat weaker in conventions.	

Has there ever been a time when you got a severe sunburn that hurt for days? Maybe you only care about having a great tan for a special occasion. Not only could you get a severe burn for a few days, but that sunburn could also lead to long-term health problems in the future. That is why it has been heavily stressed that you protect yourself from the danger of the sun's Ultra Violet (UV) rays that are appearing to become stronger and stronger.

UV rays continue to strengthen as the ozone layer gets weaker. People have to protect themselves from the effects on their skin. As the UV Index Program states, UV rays can cause sunburns, eye cataracts, skin aging and skin cancers like basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell and melanoma. Basal cell and squamous cell can be treated and are not considered fatal. Melanoma can be fatal, killing "1 in 4 people who develop it." Melanoma runs in families and is a more common cancer than breast and colon cancer in women between the ages of 25 and 29.

It seems that young people, especially young women, engage in behaviors that would put them at risk of developing skin cancers. Young women like Erin Elovecky burn in the sun to get a tan. Erika Smith ignored her grandmother's death from melanoma and went to a tanning parlor. She said, "I felt invincible." According to a 2002 study published in Pediatrics, "40 percent of 17- and 18-year old girls" went to tanning salons.

If you're looking for an alternative, you can use self-tanners that don't need the presence of radiation. Environet International researched that this was the fastest growing sun care product between 1999 and

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 5 – C

2004. If you're still planning on tanning outside, do so before 11 in the morning and after 3 in the afternoon. You should also wear sunglasses on bright days, hats and of course sunscreen.

As all of you know, this isn't a joke. This can really be harmful to your body. Make the right decisions because sun exposure can hurt you in the future.

Anchor Level 5 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a thorough understanding of the documents by stating that <i>it has been heavily stressed that you protect yourself from the danger of the sun's Ultra Violet (UV) rays</i> . The response makes clear and explicit connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>As the UV Index Program states, Melanoma runs in families, do so before 11 in the morning</i>).
Development	Develops some ideas more fully than others. The response uses specific and relevant details from the documents to discuss the dangers of sun exposure (<i>sunburns ... skin aging, basal cell ... squamous cell and melanoma, Melanoma can be fatal</i>), risky sun-related behavior (<i>Young women ... burn in the sun and go to a tanning parlor</i>), and methods of sun protection (<i>self-tanners, sunglasses, hats, sunscreen</i>). The reasons why young women frequent tanning salons in such large numbers (<i>"40 percent of 17- and 18-year old girls"</i>) are less developed.
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on making <i>the right decisions because sun exposure can hurt you in the future</i> . The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, connecting <i>a great tan for a special occasion</i> with possible <i>long-term health problems in the future</i> , and then presenting information about the effects of UV rays in general and as specifically related to Erin Elovecky and Erika Smith. The response concludes with a reemphasis that suntanning <i>isn't a joke</i> .
Language Use	Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Has there ever been a time that you got a severe sunburn and As all of you know</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure or length (<i>If you're looking for an alternative, you can use self-tanners that don't need the presence of radiation</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>catarats, especally, invincable</i>) and comma use (<i>and of course sunscreen</i>).
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5, although it is somewhat weaker in development and language use.	

To many people, the beginning of summer signifies the start of a "healthy tan". However, studies are beginning to show that a "healthy tan" does not exist. Skin Cancer has become an ever-increasing problem recently. The numbers are scary, but the dangers of this disease are unparalleled. As great as these dangers are, there are always solutions to protecting yourself.

The population of skin cancer is growing at a very dangerous rate. Basal cell carcinoma in women under the age of 40 has doubled between 1976 and 2003. Men and women also show increases in squamous cell cancer and melanoma, which kills 1 in 4 people annually. The numbers are even higher than those of breast and colon cancer.

There are many explanations as to why this great increase. The first is the depletion of the ozone layer. With the lack of ozone comes an increase in UV rays from the sun, not only in number, but in strength. Another problem is that women believe that they need to be tan to impress. This leads them to extreme sunbathing or tanning beds. David Lefel, dermatologist, says "A week doesn't go by that I don't see a woman in her 20's or early 30's with skin cancer."

There are many ways to protect yourself from skin cancer. Always use sun screen, even if it is cloudy. The use of sun glasses should also be a daily practice. It is best to avoid sun exposure between the hours of 11am and 4pm when UV radiation is strongest. Also if you do frequently work or play in the sun it is best to check your body monthly for moles or lesions. As deadly as skin cancer is, if caught in early stages, it can be cured.

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 4 – A

The marketed idea of the perfect tan can lead to the fatality of skin cancer. Many people desire that hazelnut glow but without being fully aware of the consequences. The increasing rate of skin cancer has to be stopped. The best way is to encourage awareness. If people know about the dangers they are more likely to use the solutions.

Anchor Level 4 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the documents (<i>Skin cancer has become an ever-increasing problem recently</i>). The response makes implicit connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>With the lack of ozone comes an increase in UV rays from the sun, not only in number, but in strength</i>).
Development	Develops some ideas more fully than others. The response uses specific and relevant details from the documents to discuss the growth in skin cancer rates (<i>Basal cell carcinoma in women under the age of 40 has doubled, melanoma ... kills 1 in 4, depletion of the ozone layer</i>) and methods for protection (<i>use sun screen, sun glasses, avoid sun exposure ... when UV radiation is strongest, check your body monthly</i>). Women's increased use of <i>extreme sunbathing and tanning beds</i> is mentioned, but not developed.
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the <i>dangers</i> of and <i>solutions</i> for skin cancer. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, presenting statistical information to establish the problem (<i>skin cancer is growing</i>), identify the causes (<i>women believe that they need to be tan to impress</i>), and offer solutions (<i>ways to protect yourself from skin cancer</i>). Internal consistency is weakened by the use of ineffective external transitions.
Language Use	Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>there are always solutions to protecting yourself</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>The marketed idea of the perfect tan can lead to the fatality of skin cancer</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>sun screen</i> and <i>sun glasses</i>) and punctuation (<i>sun it</i> and <i>dangers they</i>).
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4, although it is somewhat stronger in conventions.	

Recently, many studies have shown that skin cancer cases have become increasingly popular. There are many different types of skin cancers, that if not caught early enough, may lead to death. Both the article and the table provide facts about the threats of sun exposure and ~~many ways~~ steps to take to protect ourselves from them.

There are three major types of cancers in humans. Basal cell carcinoma is the most common with 800,000 new cases ~~for~~ a year, followed by Squamous cell cancer with 200,000 new cases, and melanoma which accounts for about 100,000 new cases annually. Melanoma, ~~which is a skin cancer~~ however, is much more lethal, killing one in four people who develop it. ~~One~~ The ~~most~~ major ways people develop these diseases is through ultraviolet radiation, which is a principal cause of all types of ^{skin} cancer, family history, or tanning salons. Skin experts believe tanning salons are one of the major culprits in the rise of skin cancer among young women. A study conducted in the journal, Pediatrics, found that 40% of 17 and 18-year old girls visited a tanning parlor in the past year, compared with just 11% of boys in the same age group. Even though it is fashionable to get a healthy tan, dermatologists have said there is no such thing. People tan when the melanin in their skin darkens to protect it from the sun's rays. The fact that you're making a tan is a sign that you've had an injury to your skin," says the director of dermatologic surgery at Cornell University.

There are many ways however to protect one's skin from the dangerous effects of ~~radiation~~ radiation. One way is instead of tanning beds, try self-tanners. Self-tanners stain the skin's surface cells darker making a tan without the person even stepping out into the sun. The table also shows that applying sun screen, wearing sunglasses, hats, and covering up can also protect against skin burns.

~~It~~ It is very important to educate people about skin cancers. Most skin cancers, even melanoma, are curable if caught soon enough. Early detection is key. It is also important to protect yourself if one decides to "tan". Skin cancers can be prevented.

Anchor Level 4 – B

Quality	Commentary
	The response:
Meaning	Conveys a basic understanding of the documents, stating that <i>both the article and the table provide facts about the threats of sun exposure and steps to take to protect ourselves from them.</i> The response makes implicit connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>The major ways people develop these diseases is through ultraviolet radiation</i>).
Development	Develops some ideas more fully than others. The response uses specific and relevant details from the documents to discuss the causes of the rising rate of skin cancers (<i>tanning salons are one of the major culprits</i>) and the ways to prevent sun overexposure (<i>applying sun screen, wearing sunglasses, hats, and covering up</i>). The idea of <i>many different types of skin cancers</i> is less developed.
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the causes of and protection against skin cancers. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first listing <i>three major types of cancers</i> and then describing the ways <i>... to protect one's skin from the dangerous effects of radiation</i> . The response lacks internal consistency, shifting from a discussion of types of cancer to the use of tanning salons and finally to the notion that <i>people tan when the melanin in their skin darkens to protect it</i> , within one paragraph.
Language Use	Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>It is very important to educate people about skin cancers</i>), although some language is copied directly from the text. The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure or length (<i>Skin cancers can be prevented</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in punctuation (<i>cancers, that if; said there is ... thing.</i> ; <i>ways however to</i>) and grammar (<i>ways is</i> and <i>yourself if one</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4 in all qualities.	

There is many threats from too much sun exposure there is also many ways to prevent these threats.

A lot of people like being tan those people don't know that being tan means your skin is being damaged. For prom teenagers will go to tanning salons to "look good" or before summer. One woman Erin Elovecky wanted "a year-round sun-kissed glow." So she started going to a tanning salon. Elovecky said it made her "feel like I didn't need to wear a lot of makeup, and I thought I looked so much healthier with a tan." When Elovecky turned twenty-seven she "noticed a small red spot at the edge of her eyebrow." When she went to the Dermatologist to get it checked out, she found out it was cancer. This doesn't only happen to women in their twenties it can happen to any age of woman though it is more common in 25-29 year olds. A lot of these women whom get skin cancer go tanning in salons or tanned outside as young teenagers.

Even though this cancer is

scary they can be prevented. Spend as little amount of time in the sun as possible especially from 11:00 am to 4:00 p.m. Wear a hat, sunglasses and sunscreen whenever you will be in the sun for more than half an hour. If you still want to be tan, use a sunless tanner. All this is is a sugar that stains your skin and it does not damage your skin.

There is many ways to prevent skin cancer but if you do tan you should go to a Dermatologist every six months to get checked for skin cancer.

Anchor Level 4 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the documents, stating that <i>people don't know that being tan means your skin is being damaged</i> . The response makes implicit connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task, suggesting that there are <i>many threats ... also many ways to prevent these threats</i> .
Development	Develops some ideas more fully than others. The response uses specific and relevant details from the documents to discuss the prevalence of skin cancer among women (<i>This doesnt only happen to woman in there twenties</i>) and methods of prevention (<i>Wear a hat, sunglasses and sunscreen</i>). The causes of and types of skin cancer are less developed.
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the threats of sun exposure that <i>can be prevented</i> . The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first presenting an example of the dangers of tanning (<i>When she went to the Dermatologist ... she found out it was cancer</i>), followed by methods to protect the skin, but lacks consistency by introducing a new and inaccurately stated idea in the conclusion (<i>go to a Dermatoligist every six months</i>).
Language Use	Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>If you still want to be tan, use a sunless tanner</i>). The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure or length for effect, but with uneven success (<i>For prom teenagers will go to tanning salons to "look good" or before summer</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in punctuation (<i>sun exposure there is, tan those, stains your skin and it does not</i>) and grammar (<i>There is many threats, woman whom get, go tanning ... or tanned, this cancer ... they can be</i>) that hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4, although it is somewhat weaker in language use and conventions.	

Many years ago people were able to go outside and get a tan. However people today simply spend a day outdoors to get a tan. They have be mindful toward the depleting O₃-zone layer. While many think that they will never get cancer listen to this. 800,000 people a year are found to have Basal cell cancer and 200,000 people are found to have Squamous cell cancer. Even though these cancers are rarely fatal, these cancers put people at a higher risk of getting a deadly one like Melanoma, which is found in 100,000 people each year. The percentage of people who have melanoma and die is 25%. There are also other things that can contribute to skin cancer. Things like family history and geography. While one may believe that getting a tan is healthy in truth it's a defense that your skin has when it is damaged by the sun or even tanning salons. If someone says that going in a tanning bed isn't bad then they are wrong. Dermatologist believe that tanning beds are the lead cause for skin cancer. Tanning has become something that is killing many people and it would be wise to stop.

Anchor Level 3 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the documents, stating that <i>while one may believe ... a tan is healthy ... it is damaged by the sun or even tanning salons</i> . The response makes implicit connections between information and ideas in the text and the assigned task (<i>800,000 people a year are found to have Basal cell cancer</i>). The response makes no reference to the table.
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the text (<i>The percentage of people who have melanoma and die is 25%</i>).
Organization	Establishes an appropriate focus on the threat of tanning as <i>something that is killing many people</i> , but loses focus by failing to address ways to reduce the dangers (<i>it would be wise to stop</i>). The response exhibits a rudimentary structure that first identifies the problem through statistics and then presents some of the causes, but includes inconsistencies (<i>Things like family history and geography</i>).
Language Use	Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>many think they will never get cancer</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure or length (<i>If someone says that going in a tanning bed isn't bad then they are wrong</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrate partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>O-zone, deffense, Dermatologist</i>) and punctuation (<i>years ago people, However people today, cancer listen</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Although the response fits the criteria for Levels 3 and 4, it remains at Level 3 because the response addresses only one document.	

The threat of sun exposure is at an all time ~~the~~ high, according to M. Andrews there is a ~~skin~~ skin cancer called Melanoma that ~~is~~ kids are getting at a young age. Among 25 to 29 year old ~~and~~ women, melanoma is more common than any non-skin cancer, including breast and colon cancer. In the journal Pediatrics in 2002 found that 40 percent of 17 and 18 year old girls reported visiting a tanning parlor in the past year, compared with just 11 percent of boys in the same age group (Text ~~is~~ Lines 65-68). To prevent any possible skin cancers, check your own body for new or changing moles, lesions, or other spots on your skin once a month, and visit a dermatologist for a professional skin check annually. According to Environment Canada Chart the Extreme UV rate is between the hours of 11a.m to 4p.m This is the time they say to wear a hat, sunglasses and sunscreen. The lowest part of the day for sun rays is in the morning and in the evening. During the summer also try to stay out of the sun as much as you can.

Anchor Level 3 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a basic understanding of the documents (<i>The threat of sun exposure is at an all time high</i>). The response makes few connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>there is a skin cancer called Melanoma that kids are getting at a young age</i>).
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the documents (<i>Among 25 to 29 year old women, melanoma is more common than any non-skin cancer; check your own body for new or changing moles; wear a hat</i>).
Organization	Establishes an appropriate focus on the threat of skin cancer. The response exhibits a rudimentary structure, moving from problems associated with sun exposure to prevention, but is inconsistent, concluding with a final sentence that emphasizes a single solution (<i>stay out of the sun as much as you can</i>).
Language Use	Relies on basic vocabulary, with little awareness of audience and purpose. The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure or length for effect, but with uneven success (<i>In the journal Pediatrics in 2002 found that</i>). The response relies on language taken directly from the text.
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>perfeSSIONal</i>) and punctuation (<i>high, according to M. Andrews their is a skin cancer; Chart the Extreme; During the summer also try</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat stronger in conventions.	

MANY TEENS GOES TO GET A "HEALTHY TAN" TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM GETTING BURNED. IT IS SOCIALLY ACCEPTED AND ENCOURAGE TO GO TANNING BECAUSE MANY PEOPLE THINKS ITS HEALTHY AND IT LOOKS GOOD. WHAT THEY DONT KNOW IS THAT THEY ARE ENDANGERING THEMSELVES OF GETTING SKIN CANCER. THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION FOUND THAT THE INCIDENCE OF BASAL CELL CARCINOMA HAVE ^{more than} DOUBLED AMONG WOMEN UNDER THE AGE OF 40. RESEARCH HAVE ALSO FOUND THAT ~~THESE~~ BOTH MEN AND WOMEN SHOWED DRAMATIC INCREASE OF SQUAMOUS CELL CANCER.

THE REASON WHY ~~THE~~ DOCTORS OR RESEARCHERS BEEN SEENING MANY INCIDENT OF SKIN CANCER BECAUSE OF CHRONIC SUN EXPOSURE OR USING TANNING BEDS. OTHER RESEARCHERS STATES THAT THE THINNING OZONE PLAYS AROLE ON THE INCREASE OF SKIN CANCER.

BASAL CELL CARCINOMA AND SQUAMOUS CELL CANCER ARE BOTH RARELY FATAL. THE ACQUIREMENTS OF THESE CANCER GREATLY INCREASE OF THEM GETTING MALIGNANT ~~ALLIAD~~ MELANOMA. MELANOMA IS MUCH MORE LETHAL, KILLING ~~1~~ 1 IN 4 PEOPLE WHO DEVELOPE IT. UV RAY FROM THE SUN CAUSES OF ALL TYPES OF SKIN CANCER.

UV RAY CAN CAUSE CANCER, SUN BURN, EYE CATARACTS AND SKIN AGING. THE HIGHER THE UV INDEX NUMBER THE GREATER THE NEED OF PRECAUTION.

TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM EXCESSIVE SUN EXPOSURE, USE SUN SCREEN, EYE SHADES, HAT, AND SEEK SHADE. IF UV RAY ARE HIGH - EXTREME AVOID GOING OUTSIDE BETWEEN 11 AM TO 4 PM.

IF YOU'RE THE TYPE OF PERSON WHO LOVES GOING TANNING, YOU CAN USE SELF-TANNERS. SELF-TANNERS STAIN THE SKIN SURFACE TO ACQUIRE A RICH COLOR TAN.

IF YOU LOVE GOING OUT DOORS, MAKE SURE TO CHECK YOUR OWN BODY FOR SKIN CHANGES. VISIT A DERMATOLOGIST FOR A PROPER SKIN CHECK ANNUALLY. ~~EXAMINE~~ IF NOTICE ~~THAT~~ OF LESIONS, COLOR CHANGES, SIZE, AND SHAPE GET IT EXAMINE. EARLY DETECTION OF CANCER GREATLY INCREASE TO CURE YOUR CANCER.

Anchor Level 3 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response:</p> <p>Conveys a basic understanding of the documents, stating that <i>it is socially accepted ... to go tanning</i>. The response makes a few superficial connections between information and ideas in the documents and the assigned task (<i>Many teens goes to get a “healthy tan” to protect themselves from getting burned</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the documents (<i>The reason why doctors ... seeing many incident of skin cancer because of ... tanning beds and To protect yourself from excessive sun exposure ... seek shade</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Establishes an appropriate focus (<i>they are endangering themselves of getting skin cancer</i>). The response exhibits a rudimentary structure of seven loosely constructed paragraphs.</p>
Language Use	<p>Relies on basic vocabulary, with little awareness of audience or purpose (<i>people thinks its healthy and it looks good</i>). The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure and length for effect, but with uneven success (<i>The aquirements of these cancer greatly increase of them getting malignant melanoma</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in punctuation (<i>thinks its; number the; extreme avoid; size, and shape, get</i>) and agreement (<i>teens goes, the incidence ... have, Researchers states, UV ray can cause, the type of person who love, Early detection ... greatly increase</i>) that make comprehension difficult. The use of all uppercase makes assessment of capitalization impossible.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat weaker in conventions.</p>	

Some people like to feel the warmth of their body. Cruising around in boats in the hot sun not knowing that they can catch basal skin cancer. It itches you and peel off the skin.

It was said in the journal of the American medical Association found that the incidents of basal cell carcinoma a epidermis among woman under the age of 40. But the role of both woman and man showed significant increase in squamous cell cancer which occurs in the layer of the epidermis. The squamous cell cancer typically doesn't metastasize and is rarely ever fatal.

The Basal cell carcinoma is the most common cancer in human's body and the squamous cell cancer is the second most common skin cancer.

But there is another one called melanoma a tumor since now the skin cancers even

melanoma are curable if caught soon enough early detection is key check your own body for new moles and visit lesions or other spots on your skin. If you wait until it gets worst and nasty it probably going to kill you.

Anchor Level 2 –A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Conveys a confused or inaccurate understanding of the documents (<i>they can catch basal skin cancer</i>). The response alludes to the text, but makes unclear connections to the assigned task (<i>role of both ... showed significant increase in squamous cell cancer ... occurs in the layer of the epidermis</i>). The response makes no reference to the table.</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas briefly, using some details from the text to discuss the repercussions of sun exposure (<i>The squamous cell cancer ... doesn't metastasize ... rarely ever fatal and even melanoma ... curable if caught soon enough</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Suggests a focus on skin cancer and suggests organization, consisting of a few short paragraphs of loosely related ideas.</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses language that is imprecise for the audience and purpose (<i>visil lesions</i> and <i>it probably going to kill you</i>). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>It itches you and peel off the skin</i>). The response relies on language copied from the text.</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in punctuation (<i>body and, cancers even melanoma are, enough early</i>), capitalization (<i>American medical Association</i> and <i>Basal cell</i>), and grammar (<i>their body</i> and <i>it gets worst</i>) that hinder comprehension.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat stronger in development and conventions.</p>	

Sun is very dangerous for your skin. It can cause you skin cancer if you reveal to it to much at a time or if you reveal to it to much period.

According to passage 1 Tanning Salon cause skin cancer. There are many young adults around the age 17-20 who attends tanning salon to get that perfect tan ends up with skin cancer and don't relize it till its to late. which can cause there life at a young age

Anchor Level 2 – B

Quality	Commentary
	The response:
Meaning	Conveys a basic understanding of the text, indicating that the <i>sun is very dangerous for your skin</i> . The response makes superficial connections between information and ideas in the text and assigned task (<i>and don't relize it till its to late</i>). The response makes no reference to the table.
Development	Is largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the text are vague (<i>It can cause you skin cancer if you reveal to it ... to much period</i>).
Organization	Suggests a focus on the sun's dangerous effects on one's skin but lacks organization. The response consists of two short paragraphs of loosely connected ideas.
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise (<i>reveal to it to much at a time, to</i> for "too," <i>there</i> for "their"). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>Which can cause there life at a young age</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>Taning, aduts, relize</i>), punctuation (<i>According to passage 1 Taning and its to late</i>), and grammar (<i>Solon cause, age 17-20, who attends tanning salon</i>) that make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat stronger in meaning.	

The Scarey Health Threats of Sun exposure how can we put a stop to it? This young girl, name Erin Elorecky, loves to get tans on her boat, she's is 27 years old when she catch a small spot that is red on the end of her eyebrow which she didn't even know what it was til her hairdresser to her check it out! Erin was told she had basal cell skin cancer which was becomming increasingly common. Did you even know that amoung woman under the age of 40 had this disease? Stadys shows that both woman and men had increase in the squamous cell cancer in the middle of there eperdermis. We must stop it now!

Anchor Level 2 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Conveys a confused and inaccurate understanding of the text (<i>Did you even know ... under the age of 40 had this disease?</i>). The response alludes to the text (<i>Studys shows</i>) but makes unclear connections to the assigned task (<i>We must stop it now!</i>). The response makes no reference to the table.</p>
Development	<p>Is incomplete and largely undeveloped, hinting at the idea of the threat of sun exposure with the anecdote about <i>Erin Elovecky</i>, but references to the text are vague (<i>had increase in the squamous cell cancer ... epedermis</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Suggests a focus (<i>Health Threats of Sun exposure how can we put a stop to it?</i>) but lacks organization, consisting of one paragraph of loosely related ideas.</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses language that is imprecise (<i>catch a small spot, til, there</i> for “their”). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>She’s is 27 years old when She catch a small spot ... which She didn’t even know what it was til her hairdresser to her check it out</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>Scarey, becomming, amoung, Studys, epedermis</i>), punctuation (<i>boat, She’s</i>), capitalization (<i>Scarey, Health, Threats</i>), and grammar (<i>name Erin, she catch, Studys shows, had increase</i>) that make comprehension difficult.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2 in all qualities.</p>	

The people have that protect of the sun because has rays can cause sick. Extra precautions required information unprotected skin.

The specific, accurate, and relevant information is the skin cancer that is caused for the ultraviolet radiation from the sun and that is very bad for the skin because is very sick and can caused the die.

Anchor Level 1 – A

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>skin cancer ... is caused for the ultraviolet radiation ... and that is very bad</i>).
Development	Is minimal, with no evidence of development.
Organization	Suggests a focus (<i>sun ... has rays can cause sick</i>) but lacks organization.
Language Use	Is minimal. The response uses language that is predominantly incoherent.
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.	

Anchor Paper – Part B—Level 1 – B

How kids can avoid getting cancer From ^{The} Sun Wear
Sun Screen, also wear sunglasses and stuff like that.

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>wear sunscreen ... sunglasses</i>).
Development	Is minimal, with no evidence of development.
Organization	Suggests a focus on <i>how kids can avoid getting cancer</i> , but is too brief to exhibit organization.
Language Use	Is minimal.
Conventions	Is minimal, making assessment of conventions unreliable.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 1, although it is somewhat stronger in organization.	

The threat of sun exposure comes from high ultraviolet rays which could manifest skin issues by making you look older or get skin cancer. The way you can protect yourself from the sun would be to wear light colored clothing for the heat factor and wear sun screen to protect from most of the sun rays. Don't miss out all stuff don't soak up the sun. Sun can have many health concerns that can affect you later in life.

Some may think it is a beautiful day outside today. It may be, but it is also a very dangerous day. The sun may be the death of you someday, if you don't take on a healthy lifestyle. During the past few years there has been an increase in deaths due to skin damage, due to a significant amount of sun exposure, that is self-inflicted by many young people.

Skin cancer is a major problem in today's society. Many people die from it each year. Basal cell carcinoma, a type of skin cancer, is the most common cancer in humans, having about 800,000 new cases each year. This is a serious subject many people have died because of skin cancer. Melanoma, having about 100,000 new cases a year, is very lethal, killing every 1 in 4 people who develop it.

There are many ~~other factors~~ ways of getting skin cancer. Sun exposure is the main way, because of the breakdown in our ozone layer, an increase in the ~~the~~ ultra-violet rays has increased. ~~The~~ ~~most~~ ~~the~~ Tanning parlors usage is directly linked to the chance of getting skin cancer. People go to ~~these~~ these places so they can get a "healthy" tan, but the fact is that a so-called "healthy" tan is actually your damaged skin. Although tanning beds aren't the only way to get ~~sun~~ skin cancer, it is the most preventable. Family history also plays a small role.

There are many ways to protect yourself from the sun. ~~ways~~ The most obvious is to avoid the sun, but that is not always possible. You could start by wearing a hat, and/or sunglasses when going outside. If possible you could avoid sun exposure during "peak rays," around 11am to 4pm. Keep an eye out for the UV index, and wear sunscreen if it is high.

In Conclusion, The sun is beautiful, but extremely damaging. A "healthy" tan is not healthy, it is just the opposite. So, by all means, try to protect yourself.

Sun exposure is the leading cause of skin cancer. Now a days teenagers and people ages 20-30 tan outside or indoors constantly. Apparently the "new cool thing" is to lay in a tanning bed for a few minutes and recieve a tan. Many call it a healthy tan but in reality there is nothing about it.

Basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell cancer and melanoma are all types of skin cancer. Basal cell is the most common cancer in humans, with 800,000 new cases each year. Melanoma is lethal compared to other skin cancers killing 1 in 4 people who develop it.

Researchers have come to the conclusion that among 25-to-29-year-old women melanoma is more common than any non-skin cancer, including breast & colon.

It is now believed that tanning parlors are one of the major culprits in the rise of skin cancer among young women.

In conclusion, tanning too much & not wearing sun screen is very bad for you. It can cause skin cancer.

Often in life, taking the simplest precautions can often lead to a safer and healthier life. This holds true for tanning or exposure to the sun. ~~also~~. Because of the thinning of the ozone layer, ultraviolet radiation has become much stronger and much more dangerous to people. There are many things people should know, as well as specific ways in which people can protect themselves from this ongoing threat.

The best way to protect yourself from something, is to find out as much information about it as you can. ~~Long~~ Long exposure to the sun, while your skin is unprotected, can lead to a myriad of skin cancers (especially if it runs in your family).

Two years ago at age 27, Elizabeth found at the back of her basal cell skin cancer after noticing a red bump near her eyebrow. In a recent study, the Journal of the American Medical Association found out that basal cell cancer is a slow

growing tumor, most common in women under 40 years old, and that it doubled between 1976 and 2003. Another

skin cancer you could get from long exposure to the sun is squamous cell cancer which occurs in the middle layer of the epidermis. Sun exposure is not something that can be taken lightly. ~~You should avoid~~

Melanoma is another type of skin cancer, which is a tumor which is much more lethal than basal cell or

squamous cell cancer. On average one out of four people who get melanoma die from it. If such skin cancers

run in your family you should be extra careful when exposing yourself to the sun. ~~Also~~ Many people also don't know why exposing themselves to the sun darkens their skin. According to John Carucci, director of dermatologic surgery

"The fact that you're making a tan is a sign of that you've had an injury to your skin." In all, your skin darkens to protect you from the sun's UV rays. Reflection for a long time, of the snow can nearly double UV strength and white sand, and other light surfaces can reflect UV radiation and increase UV exposure (usually on a UV Index of 1+).

Certain precautions must be taken while outdoors for a long period as well. You should wear sunglasses on bright days to protect your eyes and apply sunscreen when outside for longer than 1 hour. To protect yourself further, wear a hat and try to cover/protect your body from direct skin exposure for long periods of time. You should also try and look for shade especially between the hours of

11 am - 4 pm. You can decrease your chances of developing skin cancer by ~~avoiding~~ avoiding tanning beds or getting intense tans which could lead to the development of skin cancer. A recent study in the Pediatrics in 2022 found that 40% of 17-18 year old girls reported going to a tanning salon at least once within the past year. Although many states outlaw the use of tanning bed by minors, teens are still ignorant to the effects sun exposure could have. Tanning spray or tans are much safer since it only stains the first layers of your skin, for people who want that darker complexion. In all, be aware of the threat of sun exposure and taking these precautions can help protect you.

In conclusion, people should be informed about the threat of skin exposure to the sun and should know

Part B — Practice Paper — D

ways in which they can protect themselves. Avoiding
tanning beds and direct skin exposure to the sun can
decrease your chances for developing cancers such as melanoma,
basal cell, or squamous cell cancer. Protecting your eyes and
wearing a hat, although simple, can be a very effective
way of protecting yourself from the sun. Taking these precautions
can lead to a safer & healthier life.

On those hot summer days, all anyone wants to do is go to the beach and go tanning. Unfortunately, there are different kinds of cancer's you can get from not protecting your skin from ultraviolet rays.

Minor effects should be your signal to get out of the sun, before you develop cancer. Such diseases as, basal cell skin cancer, squamous cell cancer, and melanoma cancer, exist from the uv rays.

Many of the fun summer things we like to do in the sun, results in nearly fatal diseases.

Basal cell skin cancer begins with a small red spot, which itches ~~pricks~~ and peels without treatment. Inside a slow-growing tumor of the basal cells at the bottom of the epidermis. At the middle layer of the epidermis, Squamous Cell cancer forms.

Squamous cancer doesn't change form or spread, and is rarely ever fatal. Melanoma is a tumor that begins in the cells that produce the skin's pigment. However, it is much more ~~lethal~~ lethal, killing one in four people who develop it. Possible cures involve painful biopsys or spending less time in the sun.

Some of the actions we can change to protect our skin is to avoid tanning salons. As an alternative we should use self-tanners which does not depend on radiation.

The usual precautions involve sunglasses, hats, sunscreen, cover-ups, and shady areas.

If we reduce the time in the sun between

11 am and 4 pm; there's a less chance for sunburns, eye cataracts, skin aging, and skin cancer. Check your body for new or changing moles, lesions, or other spots on your skin regularly. Anything out of the usual that changes shape, color, size, begins to itch, bleed, or doesn't heal should be examined immediately. Nevertheless, there are some skin cancers that run in the family. Mostly Irish people get burned by the sun more often than not. Check your family history and be prepared.

Fortunately twenty-three states now restrict minors' use of tanning beds in some way. Many states either require parental consent or restrict use to certain age groups. Self-tanners are available, and, if worse comes to worse, surgeries have always been a choice. Protect yourself, you don't need to be in the sun to be beautiful.

Practice Paper A–Score Level 2

Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2 in all qualities.

Practice Paper B–Score Level 4

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

Practice Paper C–Score Level 3

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

Practice Paper D–Score Level 5

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

Practice Paper E–Score Level 4

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

Submitting Teacher Evaluations of the Test to the Department

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

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