

**NEW YORK STATE
COMPONENT RETEST**

**ENGLISH
COMPONENT B
MODULE 5**

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 2009

RATING GUIDE

Reading and Writing for Critical Analysis (Component B: Modules 4 and 5)

Quality	4	3	2	1
<p>Meaning: the extent to which the response exhibits sound understanding, interpretation, and analysis of the task and text(s)</p>	<p>Responses at this level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —provide an interpretation of the critical lens that is faithful to the complexity of the statement and clearly establishes the criteria for analysis —use the criteria to make a clear and reasoned analysis of the chosen text 	<p>Responses at this level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —provide a reasonable interpretation of the critical lens that establishes the criteria for analysis —make implicit connections between criteria and the chosen text 	<p>Responses at this level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —convey a simple or incomplete understanding of the critical lens —allude to the critical lens, making superficial connections to the analyze the chosen text 	<p>Responses at this level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —provide a confused interpretation of the critical lens or do not refer to the critical lens —reflect minimal or no analysis of the chosen text
<p>Development: the extent to which ideas are elaborated using specific and relevant evidence from the text(s)</p>	<p>Responses at this level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —develop ideas clearly and fully, making effective use of relevant and specific evidence and appropriate literary elements from the text 	<p>Responses at this level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —develop some ideas more fully than others, with some references to specific and relevant evidence and appropriate literary elements from the text 	<p>Responses at this level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —develop ideas briefly, using some evidence from the text —may rely primarily on plot summary 	<p>Responses at this level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —show minimal or no evidence of development
<p>Organization: the extent to which the response exhibits direction, shape, and coherence</p>	<p>Responses at this level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —maintain the focus established by the critical lens —exhibit a logical and coherent structure through use of appropriate devices and transitions 	<p>Responses at this level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —maintain a clear and appropriate focus —exhibit a logical sequence of ideas but may lack internal consistency 	<p>Responses at this level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —lack an appropriate focus but suggest some organization, OR suggest a focus but lack organization 	<p>Responses at this level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —show minimal or no focus or organization
<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>Responses at this level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —use language that is precise, with a sense of voice and evident awareness of audience and purpose —vary structure and length of sentences to enhance meaning 	<p>Responses at this level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —use appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose —occasionally make effective use of sentence structure or length 	<p>Responses at this level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —use language that is basic or unsuitable, with little awareness of audience or purpose —attempt to vary sentence structure, with little success 	<p>Responses at this level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —use language that is minimal, incoherent, or inappropriate
<p>Conventions: the extent to which the response exhibits conventional spelling, punctuation, paragraphing, capitalization, grammar, and usage</p>	<p>Responses at this level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —demonstrate control of conventions, exhibiting only occasional errors 	<p>Responses at this level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —demonstrate partial control of conventions, exhibiting occasional errors that may hinder comprehension 	<p>Responses at this level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —demonstrate emerging control, exhibiting frequent errors that may make comprehension difficult 	<p>Responses at this level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —are minimal, making assessment of conventions unreliable —may be illegible or not recognizable as English

A response that is only a personal response and makes no reference to the text(s) can be scored no higher than a 1.

A response 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.

Your Task: Write a critical essay in which you discuss *one* work of literature you have read from the particular perspective of the statement provided for you in the **Critical Lens**. In your essay, provide a valid interpretation of the statement, agree or disagree with the statement as you have interpreted it, and support your opinion using specific references to appropriate literary elements from the literary work you have selected. **You only need to submit a first draft of the essay.** Write your response in the space provided in your answer booklet.

Critical Lens:

“Nothing happens unless first we dream.” Carl Sandburg

Guidelines:

Be sure to:

- Provide a valid interpretation of the critical lens that clearly establishes the criteria for analysis
- Indicate whether you agree *or* disagree with the statement as you have interpreted it
- Choose *one* work you have read that you believe best supports your opinion
- Use the criteria suggested by the critical lens to analyze the work you have chosen
- Avoid plot summary. Instead, use specific references to appropriate literary elements (for example, theme, characterization, setting, point of view) to develop your analysis
- Organize your ideas in a unified and coherent manner
- Specify the title and author of the literary work you have chosen
- Follow the conventions of standard written English

A dream is, just that, a dream - a bastion of desire and expectation and hope. And yet a dream is everything. It is the motivation and inspiration for action and change in our lives... standing at the crossroads of the past and what was, what we were, and the future, and what could be, what we could be. In the words of Carl Sandburg, "Nothing happens unless first we dream." Sandburg's words do not require much elaboration, for his message is clear and concise: dreams embody possibility, and it is within the realm of imagination that anything ^{and everything} can exist. It can be argued that anything that exists outside the realm of fantasy, that is, reality, was extracted from the former realm. At the core of F. Scott Fitzgerald's fictional The Great Gatsby is a ^{despondent} man with a dream. This

man is Jay Gatsby, and his dream is the dream: the American Dream. But above all, above affluence, fame, power or reverence, what Gatsby desires most is the admiration and affection of a woman. The setting of the story and its prevalent themes serve to characterize Gatsby as ultimately a broken dream; a man ^{so} deprived of hope and optimism that he retreats in the magical realm of imagination, unable to ^{extract and} transition his dream into the real world. After critical analysis of Jay Gatsby, his dreams, and the reality of it all, I must agree with Sandburg's assertion.

The backdrop for ^{the core of} Gatsby's story is the roaring twenties of the United States - the decade in which anything and everything seemed possible. ~~Gatsby is~~ Motivated by

yearnings for a love past, Gatsby is motivated career-wise to earn a substantial living and live a life of affluence and glamor. Gatsby purchases a massive mansion, numerous cars, etc. and throws lavish parties each weekend in the hopes of attracting his former love to the celebrations. It is because of his dream of reconnecting with a former love that drives Gatsby's overspending, influencing his every purchase and move. Without this dream of reconnection, one could argue that Gatsby's entire lifestyle, from his occupation to his place of residence, would be drastically different. Although Gatsby does not attain his dream, for the love of his life is in a marriage of convenience and lives a life of luxury with another well-established man,

what's important to understand is that
Gatsby made an entire life for himself out
of a dream that although not achieved,
was nonetheless attempted; forever
altering a man and his entire world.

Component B – Module 5 – Anchor Paper – Level 4 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Provides an interpretation of the critical lens that is faithful to the complexity of the statement (<i>dreams embody possibility, and it is within the realm of imagination that anything and everything can exist</i>). The response uses the criteria to make a clear and reasoned analysis of <i>The Great Gatsby</i> (<i>Gatsby made an entire life for himself out of a dream that although not achieved, was nonetheless attempted; forever altering a man and his entire world</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and fully, explaining how Gatsby’s entire lifestyle is based on the long-held dream of winning a woman’s love. The response makes effective use of relevant and specific evidence from the text (<i>Gatsby is motivated ... to earn a substantial living ... purchases a massive mansion, numerous cars, etc. and throws lavish parties ... in the hopes of attracting his former love ... his dream ... drives Gatsby’s overspending, influencing his every purchase and move</i>). The response discusses setting (<i>The backdrop ... is the roaring twenties of the United States – the decade in which anything and everything seemed possible</i>) and characterization (<i>characterize Gatsby as ultimately a broken dream; a man so deprived of hope and optimism that he retreats</i>) as literary elements.</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains the focus established by the critical lens that the mere possibility of a dream can influence every choice in an individual’s life. The response exhibits a logical and coherent structure, interpreting the critical lens, discussing Gatsby’s dream and how it impacted his life choices, and summarizing in a brief conclusion. Use of transitions is effectively demonstrated (<i>But above all</i> and <i>Although</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses language that is precise (<i>A dream is, just that, a dream – a bastion of desire and expectation and hope</i>), with evident awareness of audience and purpose (<i>At the core of F. Scott Fitzgerald’s fictional <u>The Great Gatsby</u> is a despondent man with a dream</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to enhance meaning (<i>But above all, above affluence, fame, power or reverence, what Gatsby desires most is the admiration and affection of a woman</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates control of conventions, exhibiting only occasional errors in punctuation (<i>is, just; that although; a misused semicolon</i>).</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4 in all qualities.</p>	

"Nothing happens unless first we dream." This quote stated by Carl Sandburg is true. Our minds are like a blank canvas only to imagine whatever comes into picture in our brains. We can't act on ^{anything} unless we think about it first. That is the beauty of having a machine in your head; if it didn't work the way it was intended to do so, then we wouldn't have had famous artists, writers, and historical events in the world's history.

A good example of this quote would be Fahrenheit 451 by Ray Bradbury. In Fahrenheit 451 the main character is a firefighter, and a thinker as well. He goes about his business, only with a different point of view. He sees the good in things and wants to influence other people by what he thinks. In his town, a book ban is being issued to all who read and have books. If you are caught with them, you, your house and your books would be burned.

The firefighter knows what he is doing, but also knows it is his job, and doesn't want to make himself look suspicious. Going with everyone else is the smart thing, for he wouldn't want to be scrutinized for something as small as reading books. He does however see the good in books. In fact, he knows that someone really can learn quite a bit from reading them. He soon finds his own way out, knowing that he doesn't want to be a firefighter anymore, and wants to continue reading books. The main character soon finds himself breaking the law so he can go elsewhere and read as much as he wants, when he wants.

Ray Bradbury, the author of Fahrenheit 451 demonstrates this quote as a paradox that the main character was a firefighter that burned books even though he liked them, and read them.

He also demonstrates that you can strive for something you want, whether it would be books in this case and the knowledge you can learn from them, or happiness etc. the main character desires to read books and finds some place else to live and read. Somewhere he thought of going to escape the madness in his town, and so he can live freely, with no bans or restrictions limiting his mind to conjure up something great.

Component B – Module 5 – Anchor Paper – Level 3 - A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Provides a reasonable interpretation of the critical lens, explaining that <i>we can't act on Anything unless we think about it first</i>. The response makes implicit connections between the criteria and <i>Fahrenheit 451</i> (<i>the main character is ... a thinker ... He see's the good in things and wants to influence other people by what he thinks and desires to read books and finds some place else to live and read</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops some ideas (the main character's dream of being free to read books) more fully than others (anyone can strive to fulfill a dream), with some references to specific and relevant evidence from the text (<i>a book ban is being issued ... He does however see the good in books ... finds himself breaking the law so he can go elsewhere and read as much as he wants, when he wants</i>). The response discusses point of view and implies the literary elements of characterization and irony (<i>He goes about ... with a different point of view and Bradbury ... demonstrates this quote as a paradox that the main character was a firefighter that burned books even though he liked them</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the idea that <i>you can strive for something you want, weather it would be books ... or happiness</i>. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, interpreting the critical lens, discussing the main character's desire to freely enjoy books and the ideas they contain, and summarizing in a conclusion.</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses appropriate language that is occasionally imprecise (<i>intended to do so, that</i> for "who," <i>weather</i> for "whether," <i>it would be</i>), with some awareness of audience and purpose (A <i>good example of this quote would be Fahrenheit 451</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>The firefighter knows what he is doing, but also knows it is his job, and doesn't want to make himself look suspicious</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates control of conventions, exhibiting only occasional errors in spelling (<i>some place</i>), punctuation (<i>see's, does however see, a misused semicolon, Farenheit 451 demonstrates, read. Some-where</i>), capitalization (<i>Anything</i>), and grammar (<i>are caught ... would be</i>).</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat stronger in conventions.</p>	

Carl Sandburg's quote "Nothing happens unless first we dream" is valid in modern society and in the past. People must believe in their own potential and future. In F. Scott Fitzgerald's Great Gatsby, Jay Gatsby lifts himself out of unhappiness and mediocrity to achieve the American dream and his beloved Daisy.

Growing up on a farm in the Midwest, Gatsby lived a respectable life with his family. Although Gatsby was not wealthy, he wrote down his goals for the day and worked hard for his reachable dreams. When he was a young man in the military, Gatsby met Daisy. Daisy was rich and beautiful, classical and refined. Gatsby wore the only clothes he had, a brown military uniform. Gatsby told Daisy

that he was fabulously wealthy. Daisy was impressed by his wealth. Gatsby thus continued to exaggerate his character and standing. He said he went to Oxford University in England after the war. After Daisy and Gatsby departed, Gatsby became intent on achieving dreams of wealth and prestige to impress Daisy.

Several years later, Daisy meets Gatsby again through a familial connection. Gatsby worked hard for the past several years and attained astronomical wealth through his business dealings. Daisy is quite impressed and they begin an affair. Daisy realizes that Gatsby achieved his dreams. However, she does not know that money was only the means to justify and achieve an end — Daisy

However, Daisy's husband Tom sees right through Gatsby's scheming. He says that Gatsby is nothing because he came from nothing. Gatsby really does not have a wealthy, respectable background in comparison to the Buchanans' ^{old} wealth. Gatsby's dreams crash down on himself.

Due to Gatsby's lack of dreaming for himself, he fails. He does not see the value in bettering oneself for the benefit of one's future. His illegal bootlegging interferes with his karma because his greed and lust fall back. Gatsby cannot even realize that his beloved Daisy does not choose him, even after he has all he dreamed of. Gatsby should have forgotten Daisy and lived out his dreams for the hope of his future.

Component B – Module 5 – Anchor Paper – Level 3 - B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Provides a reasonable interpretation of the critical lens, explaining that, in order to fulfill their dreams, people must believe in themselves and their own futures. The response makes implicit connections between the criteria and <i>The Great Gatsby</i> (<i>Due to Gatsby's lack of dreaming for himself, he fails ... should have forgotten Daisy and lived out his dreams for the hope of his future</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops some ideas (Gatsby's dream of winning Daisy's heart is the motivation for all he has achieved) more fully than others (Gatsby's ultimate failure in reaching his goal), with some references to specific and relevant evidence from the text (<i>When he was ... young ... Gatsby met Daisy ... became intent on achieving dreams of wealth and prestige to impress Daisy ... worked hard for the past several years and attained astronomical wealth and Gatsby's dreams crash down ... he fails</i>). The literary element of characterization (<i>Gatsby lived a respectable life ... he wrote down his goals for the day and worked hard for his reachable dreams</i>) is implied.</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the idea that Gatsby's dream of possessing Daisy is the motivation for all he achieves. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, interpreting the critical lens, describing how Gatsby's lifelong pursuit of Daisy ends in failure, and summarizing in a conclusion.</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses appropriate language that is occasionally imprecise (<i>departed</i> for "parted," <i>down on himself, his greed and lust fall back</i>), with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>In F. Scott Fitzgerald's <u>Great Gatsby</u>, Jay Gatsby lifts himself out of unhappiness and mediocrity to achieve the American dream and his beloved Daisy</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>Daisy was rich and beautiful, classical and refined</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates control of conventions, exhibiting only occasional errors in spelling (<i>forgotten</i>), punctuation (<i>quote "Nothing ... dream" is, impressed and, Daisy However</i>), capitalization (<i>MidWest</i>), and word omission (<i>Gatsby worked hard</i>).</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat stronger in conventions.</p>	

"Nothing happens unless first we dream" by Car Sandburg. To me this quote means that you won't have something happen if you don't really want it to happen. I agree with this quote definitely. The book "Night" by Elie Wiesel, proves this quote right to me. There are many reasons why I have chosen this book.

In "Night" the quote "Nothing happens unless first we dream" to me is fulfilled. This book was about the Jews being held in the concentration camps during the Holocaust. The main character being Elie Wiesel and his father. The concentration camps were places where brutality was used against the Jews till death. Millions of Jews were killed in these deathly camps. Every night, every Jew dreamed of being freed and let loose.

As I said before, Eli was the main character in this book. This book told of his everyday tasks and efforts to stay sane. Eli was always dreaming of being freed with his father. Unfortunately his father died on a march of pure tiredness or exhaustion. Despite his father's death he kept his dream of being freed alive. Eventually overtime the concentration camps were attacked and the jews were freed.

To me this is what proves this quote right. "Nothing happens unless first we dream." to me is exactly what happened to Eli. He kept his dream alive despite terrible situations. Because he kept this dream, it motivated him to stay alive and keep fighting. As I said before, the jews were eventually freed and his dream happened. To me this is proof that Carl Sandburg's quote is true.

Component B – Module 5 – Anchor Paper – Level 3 - C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Provides a reasonable interpretation of the critical lens, explaining that goals are only achieved if one truly desires that they be realized. The response makes implicit connections between the criteria and <i>Night</i> (<i>He kept his dream alive despite terrible situations ... it motivated him to stay alive and keep fighting</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops some ideas (Wiesel’s dream of being freed from the concentration camp) more fully than others (the eventual liberation of the camps), with some references to specific and relevant evidence from the text (<i>Jews being held in the Concentration camps ... where brutality was used ... dreamed of being freed ... Eli was always dreaming of being freed with his father ... the concentration camps were attacked and the jews were freed</i>). The literary element of conflict (<i>Despite his fathers death he kept his dream of being freed alive</i>) is implied.</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the idea that <i>you wont have something happen if you dont really want it to happen</i>. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, interpreting the critical lens, describing how Elie kept his dream alive until it became a reality, and summarizing in a conclusion.</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses language that is basic (<i>proves this quote right to me, I for “In,” till death, deathly for “deadly,” a march of pure tiredness</i>). The response attempts to vary sentence structure, with little success (<i>As I said before, the jews were eventually freed and his dream happened</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates emerging control of conventions, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>Car Sandburg, deffinetly, fullfilled, halocoust, charecter</i>), punctuation (<i>wont; dont; missing commas; halocoust. The; fathers</i>), capitalization (<i>Concentration, halocoust, jews</i>), and grammar (<i>charecter being Eli Wiesel and his father</i>).</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat weaker in language use and conventions.</p>	

"Nothing happens unless ~~you~~^{first we} dream," ~~again~~ by Carl Sandburg is not always an honest quote. I have read the novel "Of Mice and Men" by John Steinbeck and this quote does not much up with this book. I disagree with this quote for this occasion because my opinion is greatly differed. This book is a very good novel and I recommend it to anyone.

→ ~~What is~~ The theme of this book first starts out in the woods, but mainly takes place on a ranch. The two main characters Jennie and George are very close. They work hard and George tries to keep Jennie out of trouble. In this novel George and Jennie have a great dream for the future. They both dream on having a ranch with Rabbits, pigs, and plenty of alfalfa, but somewhere →

in the story it all goes wrong.

→ George and Lenny are great friends to nearly the end of the book. ~~George~~^{Lenny} is slightly picked on for being so big and dumb. Lenny took the dream that ~~he~~ they had very serious. He wanted to have this ranch on his ~~own~~ own with all the animals because he loved animals, and George did not take it as serious. George acted like he did around Lenny to keep him happy but George spent his money elsewhere. The point I am trying to get over is that at the end of the story George shoots Lenny. This is an opposite factor against the Critical Tense Quote. ~~There dream never comes true and therefore~~
There dream never comes true and therefore I am correct ~~in~~ in my opinion.

Once again the quote "Nothing happens unless first we dream" by Carl Sandberg is a good quote if you can find the right description of something to match it. For the novel "Of Mice and Men" by John Steinbeck disagrees with this quote.

Component B – Module 5 – Anchor Paper – Level 2 - A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys an incomplete understanding of the critical lens by merely disagreeing with the quote (“ <i>Nothing happen’s ... is not allway’s an honest quote ... I dissagree with this quote for this occation because my opinion is greatly differd</i> ”). The response makes superficial connections to analyze <i>Of Mice and Men</i> (<i>goerge and lennie have a great dream for the future and There dream never comes true</i>).
Development	Develops some ideas (George’s and Lenny’s dream of owning a ranch) more fully than others (how the dream ultimately fails), with some references to specific and relevant evidence from the text (<i>They work hard and ... both dream on having a ranch with Rabit’s, Pig’s, and Plenty of alphalfa ... Lenny took the dream ... very serious ... goerge did not take it as serious ... at the end of the story Goerge shoot’s lenny</i>). The literary element of theme is incorrectly discussed as setting (<i>The theme ... start’s out in the wood’s, but mainly takes Place on a ranch</i>).
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the idea that simply having a dream does not mean that it will come true. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, discussing and disagreeing with the quote, describing how Lenny’s and George’s dream never comes true, and summarizing in a conclusion.
Language Use	Uses language that is basic (<i>dream on having, trying to get over, an opposite factor against, There</i> for “Their”), with little awareness of audience and purpose. The response attempts to vary sentence structure, with little success (<i>For the novel “Of Mice and Men” by John Stienbeck disagree’s with this Quote</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>allway’s, Stien back, dissagree, occation, differd</i>), punctuation (misused apostrophes and <i>novel “Of Mice and Men” by</i>), capitalization (<i>Unless, Place, lennie, goerge, Rabit’s</i>), and grammar (<i>took the dream ... serious and take it as serious</i>) that may make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat stronger in development and organization.	

A literature I have read in the past is "The Catcher in the Rye". In this literature it shows us a lot of lessons in life. This book was named after a teenager named Holden who wanted to catch everyone who falls in a Rye. He wanted to be a hero to be exact. He learned that it took great courage and wisdom to do that kind of job forever. "The Catcher in the Rye" was a great life learning novel by J.D. Salinger. This book was written in the 1950's when J.D. Salinger was a teenager.

First, In this novel its about a teenager named holden who struggles in school and gets kicked out a prep school he was attending, he then learns lessons in life. He learns to value school and family and what its like to be a failure in life by a close teacher he had named Mr antolioni. Holden also learns what its like to have a young sister look up to someone, as phoebæ his younger sister did to him. The lesson I learned in this novel I read was, never give up in life and hold on to the next big thing because noone wants to be a failure.

but to be successful.

Second, the quote "Nothing happens unless ^{first} we dream" is very alike to the novel I have read. because the character in the book had a dream about moving on with his life and living in a cabin and supporting himself and meeting his sweetheart down the path. To dream is to set goals to lead you into that path or road. The character in the story did have a dream to that, but no goals or on time planning to achieve that dream.

In conclusion, the literature I have read was one of the most interesting novels I

have read. It showed and taught me a lesson that if we don't set up goals we can't achieve our dreams. The character in the novel I have read didn't do this, he just followed the transverse and followed his dream.

Component B – Module 5 – Anchor Paper – Level 2 - B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a simple understanding of the critical lens (<i>if we don't set up goals We cant achieve our dreams</i>). The response makes a superficial connection to analyze <i>Catcher in the Rye</i> (<i>the character in the book had a dream about moving on with his life</i>).
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some evidence from the text (<i>the character ... had a dream about ... living in a cabin ... and meeting his sweetheart down the path</i>). The response relies on plot summary.
Organization	Lacks an appropriate focus but suggests organization through paragraphing.
Language Use	Uses language that is basic (<i>A literature, great life learning novel, to have a young sister look up to someone, alike to the novel, he just followed the transverse</i>), with little awareness of audience or purpose. The response attempts to vary sentence structure, with little success (<i>The lesson I learned in this novel I read was, never give up in life and hold on to the Next big thing because noone wants to be a failure but to be succesful</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>alot, Salinder, noone, succesful, conclution</i>), punctuation (<i>life learning, its, Mr Antolloni, cant, didnt</i>), capitalization (<i>Wisdom, Job, In, holden, Who</i>), grammar (<i>gets kicked ... was attending and teached me</i>), usage (<i>learns ... by a close teacher</i>), and word omission (<i>out a prep school and a dream to that</i>) that may make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2 in all qualities.	

"Nothing happens unless first we dream" means that if you don't really want something it will never happen. It's like you have to set a goal that you can achieve it and then you will be determined to do your best.

I agree with the quote because when I have a strong feeling that I can do something I do what ever is necessary to make it come true. When I don't have an incentive to do something I usually quit.

"Macbeth" by Shakespeare supports my opinion. After Macbeth dreamt of being king he did everything in his power to become king and stay king.

Component B – Module 5 – Anchor Paper – Level 2 - C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a simple understanding of the critical lens (<i>if you don't really want something it will never happen</i>). The response makes a superficial connection to analyze <i>Macbeth</i> (<i>Macbeth dreamt of being King</i>).
Development	Is minimal. The response chooses <i>Macbeth</i> but provides very little text detail (<i>he did everything in his power to become king and stay King</i>).
Organization	Lacks an appropriate focus but suggests organization through paragraphing.
Language Use	Uses language that is basic (<i>you have to set a goal that you can achieve it</i>), with little awareness of audience or purpose. The response attempts to vary sentence structure, with little success (<i>I agree with the quote because when I have a strong feeling that I can do something I do what ever is necessary to make it come true</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>what ever</i>) and frequent errors in punctuation (missing commas, <i>Its</i> , " <i>Macbeth</i> " <i>by</i> , a missing period).
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat weaker in development.	

The quote "Nothing happens unless first we dream" by Carl Sandburg is best described in the book Cal Ripken Jr. by Cal Ripken Jr. This ~~An~~ autobiography explains Cal's journey from when he was young dreaming about playing in ~~the~~ ~~the~~ the big leagues. And the book ends with the day he retires. This book agrees with the quote because without Cal's dream, none of this would have ever happened.

Component B – Module 5 – Anchor Paper – Level 1 - A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys an incomplete understanding of the critical lens. The response makes a superficial connection to analyze <i>Cal Ripken, Jr.</i> (<i>This book agrees with the quote because without Cal's dream, none of this would have ever happened</i>).
Development	Is minimal. The response chooses <i>Cal Ripken, Jr.</i> but provides very little detail (<i>This autobiography explains Cal's journey from when he was young dreaming about playing in the big leagues ... ends with the day he retires</i>).
Organization	Shows minimal focus and organization.
Language Use	Is minimal, providing only four original sentences.
Conventions	Is minimal, making assessment of conventions unreliable.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 1, although it is somewhat stronger in meaning.	

According to the quote "Nothing Happens unless first we dream" by Carl Sandburg it means if you dream of something it might happen but dreams don't come true. This quote relates to the Book OF Mice and Men by John Steinbeck. Two literary elements that relate to the story are conflict and setting.

Conflict is a rivalry between two characters. The conflict in OF Mice and Men is between Lennie and Curley.

Component B – Module 5 – Anchor Paper – Level 1 - B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a simple understanding of the critical lens (<i>if you dream of something it might Happen</i>). The response reflects no analysis of <i>Of Mice and Men</i> .
Development	Is minimal. The response chooses <i>Of Mice and Men</i> but provides very little detail (<i>the conflict in Of Mice and Men is between lennie and Curley</i>).
Organization	Shows minimal focus and 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 meaning.	

PRACTICE SET

Cari Sandburg once stated, "Nothing happens unless first we dream". This quote indicates that in life, there is nothing that we can get or change unless we dream of what life would be like first. This could certainly be true or false and often evident in many works of literature. One literary work that exemplify the falseness of Sandburg's quote is *The Once and Future King*, by T.H. White. Through the use of characterization and foreshadow, White was able to disprove Sandburg's quote that "Nothing happens unless first we dream."

In *The Once and Future King*, young Arthur (known as the Wart) went through many transformations when Merlin became his tutor. As the Wart's transformation process progressed, he became more and more mature and independent. He was transforming from a callow young man into a smart

independent teenager. The wart never dreamed of being in charge. Although the Merlin, (from one of his transformations) foreshadowed the wart becoming King of England, he never dreamed of it. The wart had a very childish personality growing up and him being in charge, never crossed his mind. Despite the wart not dreaming of becoming a leader, he still became the King after pulling the sword from the stone. Many people tried to pull the sword from the stone, however they were unsuccessful in doing so. That proved that the next King of England, was only made for Arthur.

Thus, despite what many may think, The Once and Future King, actually disproved Sandburg's quote. Whether or not the wart dreamed of becoming King, it was still going to happen. It was fated that he would become King, and it was fate that allowed him to pull the sword from the stone. So as you can see,

not dreaming did not effect the war, because at the end of the day he still became King. So this showed that Carl Sandburg's quote "Nothing happens unless first we dream", is not true in all cases.

According to the quote "Nothing happens unless first we dream." Relates to the story of mice and men very well. George and Lenny were on a mission for what they believed in or wanted, it was to have their own farm money animals and their own land. So that's what they went after. I agree with this quote because when you've always dreamed of something, it's obviously all you always wanted in life, so you'll put in effort to achieve what ever it might have been. It will pretty soon become your goal, something you set aside and look forward to in the future.

I believe that every individual should have a dream, and I also believe that every individual have one & if not they once did. No one should ever give up on their hopes and dreams they should always fight for what they want or feel that they need.

Nothing happens unless first we dream. nothing will happen unless you dream about it. I agree with statement cause if you put your mind to something it can happen. The outsider when pony boy wants to get out of that life style if he puts his mind to it it can happen he can change his life style.

"Nothing happens unless first we dream" by Carl Sandburg means, nothing will happen unless you put thought into it, or plan it out. Somethings in life don't just come to you, things take time. I agree with this quote because, for example, when boys get older they want to be police officers, but as they grow up they do more and more things to get closer to their goal. These boys set standards for themselves. This quote relates to "Catcher in the Rye" by J.D Salinger.

In the novel "Catcher in the Rye" by J.D Salinger, the main character Holden is put through many challenges. He never set goals in his life, or never dreamed and ended up falling out of his school. Carl Sandburg

author of the quote, is telling readers to basically set goals and things will happen. On the other hand, Holden didn't there fore, he no longer attends school.

Along Holden's journey, he finds himself, he soon becomes to realize he made plenty of mistakes in the past, and decides to change up his act. Setting forth goals, his life gets on the right track.

In conclusion, "Nothing happens unless first we dream" by Carl Sandburg can relate to many life issues. In almost every book, including "Catcher in the Rye" Carl Sandburg has his point.

"Nothing happens unless first we dream." (Carl Sandburg meant by saying so, is that to achieve an objective one must first MAKE one for himself. There is no doubt that it's most impossible to "make something happen," if you don't attempt to "make it happen." Many people, such as myself would like to think that they have something to offer to this world. Be it they dream of becoming a marine biologist or a crab fisherman, that dream is theirs to honor, and honor if they shall do.

Now Sandburg may have stated his words indirectly to us, but we can find a certain truth in his words. How does one come to acquire all that makes them content? It has been said that, "If you fail to prepare yourself, you prepare yourself to fail. These very words of wisdom, ring true to most and go unheard to the many. It seems that those who are unable to hear the word possess an

an indifferent outlook on life, but the question is, why?

J.D. Salinger's character, Holden Caulfield, in The Catcher in the Rye, was most indifferent to the many things life had to offer him. While those around him wanted to achieve so much, obtain a higher status in life, Holden saw it fit to "stray away," if you must, from society. If it is true to say that nothing can happen unless we dream about it, may it also be said that just because we dream it can happen? In Holden's case he wanted nothing more in the world than to be the catcher in the rye. To watch over the children as they raced through the towering fields of rye, unable to see which direction they were headed in, to save them from falling off the cliffside. Now, if that weren't a dream too impossible just what is? Yet Sandburg stated that

"Nothing happens unless first we dream," does that mean our goal has to be realistic or tangible. Or is it just as well to dream about the impossible?

Allowing those who wish to seek the impossible to do so, maybe what's best for them. It enables that person to realize how much work it is to get there and if it becomes too much, maybe they'll give it a second thought. Let them dream to see what becomes of it.

Component B – Module 5 – Practice Set Paper A – Level 3

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Provides a reasonable interpretation of the critical lens, explaining that <i>there is nothing that we can get or change unless we dream of what life would be like first</i>, but states that Sandburg’s quote <i>could certainly be true or false</i>. The response makes implicit connections between the criteria and <i>The Once and Future King</i> (one literary work that exemplify the falsehood of Sandburg’s quote is <i>The Once and Future King</i> and whether or not the wart dreamed of becoming King, it was <i>Still going to happen</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops some ideas (fate, rather than dreaming, led The Wart to success) more fully than others (The Wart’s transformation from boy to king), with some references to specific and relevant evidence from the text (<i>Merlin ... foreshadowed the wart becoming King of England and many people tried to pull the sword from the stone, however they were unsuccessful</i>). The literary element of characterization (<i>He was transforming from a callow young man into a smart independent teenager</i>) is discussed.</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the idea that <i>dreaming did not effect the wart</i>. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, interpreting and disagreeing with the critical lens, discussing The Wart’s transformation from child to king, and summarizing in a conclusion.</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses appropriate language that is occasionally imprecise (<i>him being in charge and effect for “affect”</i>), with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>White was able to disprove Sandburg’s quote</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>Despite the wart not dreaming of becoming a leader, he still became the King after pulling the sword from the stone</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates partial control of conventions, exhibiting occasional errors in punctuation (<i>life, there; smart independent; charge, never; England, was;</i> a misused semicolon), capitalization (<i>one, Known, the wart, Of, Still</i>), grammar (<i>work that exemplify and use of ... foreshadow</i>), and word omission (<i>and often evident</i>).</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3 in all qualities.</p>	

Component B – Module 5 – Practice Set Paper B – Level 2

Quality	Commentary
	The response:
Meaning	Conveys a simple understanding of the critical lens (<i>when you've always dreamed of something ... you'll put in effort to acheive what ever it might have been</i>). The response makes a superficial connection to analyze <i>Of Mice and Men</i> (<i>George and lenny were on a mission for what they believed in or wanted</i>).
Development	Is minimal. The response chooses <i>Of Mice and Men</i> but provides very little detail (<i>it was to have their own farm money animals and their own land</i>).
Organization	Lacks an appropriate focus but suggests organization through paragraphing.
Language Use	Uses appropriate language that is occasionally imprecise (& for "and"), with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>the qoute ... Relates to the story of mice and men and I agree with this qoute</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>It will pretty soon become your goal, something you set aside and look forward to in the future</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>qoute, acheive, what ever</i>), punctuation (<i>wanted, it; farm money animals and their own; & if not they; dreams they</i>), capitalization (<i>of mice and men and lenny</i>), grammar (<i>individual have one and No one ... their hopes</i>), and word omission (<i>Relates to the story</i> for "This relates to the story").
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat stronger in language use and somewhat weaker in development.</p>	

Component B – Module 5 – Practice Set Paper C – Level 1

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a simple understanding of the critical lens (<i>if you put your mine to something it can happen</i>). The response makes a superficial connection to analyze <i>The Outsiders</i> (<i>when Pony Boy ... puts his mine to it it can happen</i>).
Development	Is minimal. The response chooses <i>The Outsiders</i> but provides very little detail (<i>Pony Boy wants to get out of that life stille</i>).
Organization	Shows minimal focus and organization.
Language Use	Is minimal, providing only four original sentences.
Conventions	Is minimal, making assessment of conventions unreliable.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 1, although it is somewhat stronger in meaning.	

Component B – Module 5 – Practice Set Paper D – Level 2

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Conveys a simple understanding of the critical lens (<i>nothing will happen unless you put thought into it, or plan it out</i>). The response makes superficial connections to analyze <i>Catcher in the Rye</i> (<i>Holden ... never set goals in his life, or never dreamed and ended up failing out of his school</i>).
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some evidence from the text (<i>Holden is put through many challenges and Along Holden's journey, he finds himself ... made plenty of mistakes in the past, and decides to change up his act</i>).
Organization	Suggests a focus that if one has no goals to work towards, life will be disappointing. The response suggests organization through paragraphing.
Language Use	Uses language that is basic (<i>becomes</i> for “comes,” <i>change up, fourth</i> for “forth,” <i>Sandburg has his point</i>). The response attempts to vary sentence structure, with little success (<i>I agree with this qoute because. for example, when boys get older they want to be police officers, but as they grow up they do more and more things to get closer to their goal</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>Somethings, qoute, otherhand, there fore, everybook</i>), punctuation (missing and misused commas, <i>means. nothing, because. for, J. D Salinger</i>), capitalization (<i>Qoute</i>), and grammar (<i>their goal</i>).
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2 in all qualities.	

Component B – Module 5 – Practice Set Paper E – Level 3

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response:</p> <p>Provides a reasonable interpretation of the critical lens, explaining that a goal never set can never be reached and questioning the rationale of setting impossible goals. The response makes implicit connections between the criteria and <i>Catcher in the Rye</i> (<i>Holden ... was most indifferent to the many things life had to offer ... saw it fit to “stray away” and just because we dream it can happen? In Holden’s case ... unable to see which direction they were headed in, to save them from falling ... if that weren’t a dream too impossible just what is?</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas briefly, using some evidence from the text (<i>those around him wanted to achieve so much, obtain a higher status in life ... he wanted nothing more in the world than to be the catcher in the rye. To watch over the children as they raced through ... rye</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the idea that dreams, whether realistic or not, are necessary in life. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, discussing the critical lens, describing Holden’s impossible dream, and summarizing in a conclusion, but the response lacks internal consistency (<i>Many people, such as myself would like to think that they have something to offer to this world</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses appropriate language that is occasionally imprecise (<i>Be it they dream and saw it fit</i>), with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Now Sandburg may have stated his words indirectly to us, but we can find a certain truth in his words</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>How does one come to acquire all that makes them content?</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates partial control of conventions, exhibiting occasional errors in punctuation (<i>its; dont; missing quotation marks; wisdom, ring; rye. To</i>), capitalization (<i>MAKE</i>), and grammar (<i>that weren’t and that person ... they’ll give</i>).</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat weaker in development.</p>	