2017 TN Spring

Anchor Set

Grade 7

Argumentative Essay

Space Missions

Read the passages and write a response to the writing task.

Passage 1
from "A Success in Space"

by Cameron Keady

1 On November 12, 2014, a small probe helped scientists take a big step forward in space exploration. The probe, called the Philae lander, is the first spacecraft to set down on a comet. It will take photos and dig up samples from the comet's surface.

2 The Philae [FIL-ay] lander is about the size of a washing machine. It dropped from the Rosetta spacecraft and landed on the comet Churyumov-Gerasimenko, also known as 67p. This mission could give researchers valuable information about the origins of our solar system and how it evolved.

A Long Journey

3 Rosetta traveled for 10 years, and across 4 billion miles, to reach its destination. The craft was launched in 2004 by the European Space Agency to observe comets. In 2011, Rosetta was powered down to conserve energy. Early this year, scientists brought it back to life to study 67p.

4 Philae separated from Rosetta about 14 miles above the comet. At first, the lander failed to fire anchoring harpoons[1] into the surface. It bounced three times before coming to a stop, said Stephan Ulamec, the lander project manager.

5 The Philae lander will travel the surface of 67p and conduct a variety of scientific experiments. It could reveal secrets about the makeup of comets and the formation of our solar system. Researchers consider comets the remains of the ancient solar system. Their contents are preserved in a deep freeze because they spend much of their time far away from the sun. "What we believe is that we will study the most primitive[2] material in the solar system," says scientist Gerhard Schwehm. He served as Rosetta's mission manager at the ESA from 2011 until his retirement earlier this year.

[1] **anchoring harpoons:** barbed, spear-like missiles shot into the surface of the comet to hold the spacecraft
[2] **primitive:** being the first or earliest of the kind or in existence

In the Dark

6 Scientists have not yet been able to determine exactly where Philae landed. Based on the first images the lander has sent back, they believe it is partially in a shadow of a cliff. That could be a problem, because it would prevent the lander from using its solar panels to collect energy from the sun. Currently, the scientists are updating their plans to get Philae out of the darkness.

7 Despite any initial concerns, the team is in good spirits—and so is Philae. On the night of its arrival, the lander tweeted a photo to its mother ship @ESA_Rosetta. "The view is absolutely breathtaking ESA_Rosetta! Unlike anything I've ever seen #CometLanding," the tweet read.

8 Though it took a decade to get to 67p, Philae's stay on the comet will be a short one. As soon as it landed, a 64-hour countdown began. When it ends, Philae's on-board battery will run down. But Rosetta will continue to travel with 67p, sending information about the comet back to Earth for as long as it can.

Excerpt from "A Success in Space," by Cameron Keady, from *Time for Kids.* November 14, 2014.

Passage 2
from "America's New Spacecraft"

by Cameron Keady

9 Liftoff! After NASA called off three countdowns on Thursday, December 4, 2014, the Orion spacecraft successfully launched into space early this morning. The craft orbited Earth twice and traveled a distance of 3,600 miles before it landed in the Pacific Ocean around 11:30 A.M. on Friday, December 5. "The flight is designed to test many of the most vital elements for human spaceflight," said NASA in a statement. "[It] will provide critical data needed to improve Orion's design and reduce risks to future mission crews."

Takeoff and Touchdown

10 The original launch was set for December 4. To successfully take off, a spacecraft requires a rocket. Orion traveled to space aboard the Delta IV rocket.

11 Several valves are used to fill and drain Delta IV with propellant prior to liftoff. Due to valve issues that could not be fixed before the launch time was scheduled, Orion's takeoff was put on hold. The NASA team also worried strong winds would hinder the craft's ability to take off. But winds stayed

below the limit of 24 miles per hour, and the Orion capsule lifted off from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, in Florida, at 7:05 A.M.

12 The capsule reached a peak altitude more than 14 times farther from Earth than the International Space Station. No spacecraft designed for astronauts has gone so far since the Apollo 17 mission 42 years ago. NASA is now "one step closer" to putting humans aboard Orion, said NASA Administrator Charles Bolden Jr. He called it "Day One of the Mars era."

13 Orion landed in the ocean about 270 miles west of Mexico's Baja peninsula at approximately 11:30 this morning. The U.S. Navy was there to recover the spacecraft, where it will be brought to land. Mission Control commentator Rob Navias called the voyage "the most perfect flight you could ever imagine," calling the spacecraft's landing in the Pacific Ocean "a bulls-eye."

A Mission for the Future

14 Orion's voyage is an experimental mission, with no astronauts onboard. The goal of the mission is to someday take astronauts to Mars. The experimental flight was intended to test the capabilities of the spacecraft to ensure it is suitable for a future manned mission to the Red Planet.

15 The Orion spacecraft will not carry astronauts until 2021 at the earliest. But NASA hopes that some day the capsule will be able to take people back to the moon or to Mars.

16 Orion wasn't entirely unmanned, however. Some familiar objects rode aboard the spacecraft. As part of a public outreach effort with Sesame Street, NASA made room for Ernie's Rubber Duckie, Oscar the Grouch's pet worm Slimey, and one of Cookie Monster's cookies aboard Orion.

17 "T" is for "Touchdown," and that's good enough for NASA.

Excerpt from "America's New Spacecraft" by Cameron Keady, from *Time for Kids*. December 5, 2014.

Writing Task 2

Write an essay that explains the purpose of **each** mission and then argues which mission was more successful. Develop your essay by providing textual evidence from **both** passages.

Manage your time carefully so that you can

- Plan your essay
- Write your essay

Be sure to

- Include a claim
- Use evidence from ALL passages
- Avoid over relying on one passage

Your written response should be in the form of a multi-paragraph essay. Spend about 90 minutes on this essay, including the time you spend reading the passage(s), planning, and writing your essay.

Write your response to Writing Task 2 in the space provided in your answer document.

End of English Language Arts, Part I, Subtest 2

Anchor Paper 1

WRITING TASK 2

We all know the tragedies of failed space mission launches. In the texts, "A Success in Spare" by Cameron Keady and "America's New Spacecraft" (also Cameron Keady), the author talks about two space missions, but one is obviously more useful. The Orion spacecraft's goal is to make future missions not only safer but better; therefore, it is the more successful and worthwhile mission.

Orion's main target goal is to make spacecrafts safer and to make them better. According to "America's New Spacecraft", "(It) will provide critical data needed to improve Orion's design and reduce risks to future mission crews" (Keady 9). Undubitably, this conveys the task was to save lives, money, and potential data which is far more valuable than getting the same information repeatedly. From the text, "America's New Spacecraft" by Cameron Keady, "The experimental flight was intended to test the capabilities of the spacecraft" (4). Without a doubt, this shows NASA's motives to not repeat the same mistakes, and reveals their eagerness to improve and continue to do space missions, and to collect more and more data. Overall, the Orion's hopeful achievement is to improve the design to make it safer to get data.

Also, the Orion's goal is to make flights overall safer. From Keady's text, "A Success in Space", "It would prevent the lander from using its solar panels to collect energy from the sun" (6). Assuredly, this shows the need for safer crafts because if it wasn't able to get the needed energy, it could have ruined the mission and waste time, money, and the craft. From the same text, "A success in Space" by C. Keady, "At first, the lander failed to fire anchoring harpoons into the surface" (4). Undoubtedly, this proves that some space flights — even unmanned missions — have complications, and to avoid the tragic loss, we need to improve the craft's flights;

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WRITING TASK 2

moreover, the Orion allows for improvements to be made via trials and corrects them accordingly. In short, to ensure the safety of both manned and unmanned flights, NASA needs to improve the space crafts first.

On the other hand, some say that the Philae lander was more succesful. According to Keady's "A Success in Space," The mission could give researchers valuable information about the origins of our solar system and how it evolved" (2). This makes sense because for years scientists have pondered to universe's origins, and this could be the icebreaker. However, the craft is unmanned, and could run out of battery. Also, it may not even find anything. Therefore, the Orion remains the more successful of the two.

Upon final analysis, Orion could get meaningful data and save the mission crews' lives. What's more important, the risk of unreliable data, or lives? To wrap it up, Orion's goal is to save lives, and improve spacecraft's designs, and it does, thus making it the better mission.

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Development: 4

Well-chosen and sufficient evidence from both passages is accurately elaborated to explain the purpose of each mission and the claim of which is the most successful, leaning heavily towards the Orion mission, using evidence from the Philae lander mission to make the point. The claim is made in the introductory paragraph and well-supported, with the exception of a lapse at the beginning of the third paragraph. The essay returns to an insightful and thorough analysis.

Focus & Organization: 4

The response is clearly organized with a relevant and effective introduction and a sophisticated argument, followed by a very effective conclusion. Evidence and elaboration are logically ordered to create a cohesive essay. The third paragraph has organizational problems, but it contains selected information that needs only to be edited, keeping in mind that this is a first draft. The essay has a claim, counterclaim, and rebuttal.

Language: 4

The language is very consistent and sophisticated, using precise and domain-specific high-level vocabulary to influence the reader [*tragedies, potential, complications*]. The syntactic variety and the varied transitional words and phrases guide the reader through the response [*From the text, Without a doubt, Assuredly, Upon further analysis*]. There is an effective rhetorical question in the conclusion. A formal style is effectively established and maintained throughout the response.

Conventions: 4

The response has a consistent and sophisticated command of above grade-level conventions, using commas, apostrophes, quotation marks, and capitalization correctly throughout.

Anchor Paper 2

WRITING TASK 2

Mankind is inventing a capsule to take them to mars and they are learning more about the origins of the solar system. Two important missions occured in 2014: the launch of the Orion capsule and the Philae lander landing on a comet. The purpose of the Philae landers was to take samples and pictures of the comet Churyumov Gerasimenko, also known as 67p. This information will help scientists to understand the origins of the solar system and how it evolved. On the other hand, the Orion capsules purpose was to recieve data that will be critical to improve its design and reduce risks to future mission crews. Both missions are important, but the Philae lander is the more important mission. The Philae lander mission is the more important mission because it helps scientists understand the origin of the solar system and how it developed.

The Philae landers photos and samples will give researchers valuable information about the origins of the solar system. The Orion capsule is just an experiment. The text states that Orion's voyage is an experimental mission, with no astronauts onboard, but the Philae lander is an actual mission that will provide critical data for researchers. The text also reads that the Orion spacecraft will not carry astronauts until 2021 at the earliest, but the Philae lander immediatly started sending information back to researchers. With information about the origins of the solar system, scientists will be able to make

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WRITING TASK 2

better advancements in peoples understanding of the solar system
The Philae lander will also provide valuable information about how the solar system evolved. "On the night of Philae's arrival, the lander tweeted a photo to its mother ship @ESA_Rosetta. 'The view is absolutely breathtaking ESA_Rosetta! Unlike anything I've ever seen #CometLanding,' the tweet read." (Cameron Heady 10). These pictures, along with the samples will provide infomation about the solar systems development, but the only infomation Orion brought back was how to make its self better.
Both Philae's and Orion's missions are important, but only Philae gave researcher's valuable infomation that will greatly affect people. In conclusion the Philae lander mission is more impoftant because it provides valuable infomation that will significantly increase researcher's understanding on how the solar system developed and its origins.

Development: 4

The response shows a good understanding of the passages and the task. Relevant, accurate, and well-chosen evidence from the passages is used to support the claim. The elaboration of the evidence is very repetitive, but overall is sufficient. The essay is clearly developed with the claim that the Philae lander mission is more important than the Orion mission as it will *provide information about the solar system* and *how it developed.* This response is a solid 4.

Focus & Organization: 4

The writing begins with an effective and relevant introduction. There is a clear and sophisticated argument with the claim made in the introduction. With effective organization, the response is clearly and logically ordered for easy comprehension. There is some repetition in the response, but the conclusion is both relevant and effective.

Language: 4

There is a sophisticated command of precise language and domain-specific vocabulary all relating to the two missions into space and the argument about which was more successful. The response has strong syntactic variety to hold reader interest and varied transitional phrases [*On the other hand,…with other information…, The text states],* but some repetitive language*.* The writing establishes and maintains a formal style.

Conventions: 4

There is a consistent and sophisticated command of grade-level conventions with a good use of a colon and commas. The essay has few minor errors with *mars* notably not capitalized in the first sentence.

Anchor Paper 3

WRITING TASK 2

The two passages were both about recent successes with spacecraft. But which one is more successful? This essay will explain why the launch in the "second passage, "America's New Spacecraft," was more successful.

The first reason Orion's launch was more successful is because the Philae lander's launch had a problem that could have kept it from working. The passage says, "At first, the lander failed to fire anchoring harpoons to the surface." This could have caused it to crash, breaking the lander and causing them to fail their mission. The passage also said, "Based on the first images the lander sent back, they believe it is partially under the shadow of a cliff. That could be a problem, because it would prevent the lander from using it's solar panels to collect energy from the sun." This could have been a huge problem, because if it's solar panels were covered up and it couldn't collect energy from the sun, it would only be able to run for a little while. Fortunately, they were able to continue running, but it was an extremely close call. After that, look at Orion's launch which had very few problems, which brings us to the next point...

The second reason is that Orion's launch had little to no problems. The closest thing to a problem was the wind speed, but the passage said, "But winds stayed below the limit of 24 miles

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WRITING TASK 2

per hour, and the Orion capsule lifted from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, in Florida, at 7:05 AM." So, there wasn't really a problem at all. Every thing seemed to be successful, from the launch to the landing. The launch was the first ship made for astronauts to go 14 times farther than the space station since Apollo 17. It landed in the perfect place in the ocean, to where people called it a "bulls-eye." NASA Administrator Charles Bolden Junior even called it, "Day One of the Mars era." With all these things, it would be hard for anyone to call Orion's launch anything but successful. Yes, Orion's launch did bring us "one step closer" to putting people on Mars.

Not to say the Philae lander's journey wasn't successful. Even if it did land in the darkness, it continued to run, and as the passage said, "Despite an initial concerns, the team is in good spirits—and so is Philae." The lander did what it was supposed to do, and that makes it successful on it's own. It also avoided crashing when it's landing harpoons didn't fire. All in all, it was very successful, just not as successful as Orion.

Out of the two successful launches, Orion's was more successful. This is due to less problems occurring on this launch. The Philae lander was also successful, but not as successful as Orion's "Takeoff and Touchdown." So, in conclusion, the Orion was overall more successful than the philae lander.

Development: 4

The response uses well-chosen, relevant and sufficient evidence to thoroughly support the claim that the Orion was the more successful mission and a counterclaim about the success of the Philae lander mission. Each mission is described with evidence that is elaborated upon, tieing the evidence to the argument. The purpose of the missions is only inferred, but what is presented is both accurate and thorough.

Focus & Organization: 4

The writing has a relevant and effective introduction that addresses the task and a relevant conclusion. There is a strong organization and the clear, sophisticated argument is logically ordered with a description of each mission, including evidence and elaboration which is effectively connected to the claim.

Language: 4

This essay has a consistent command of precise and domain-specific vocabulary. There is a sophisticated use of syntactic variety, which strengthens the language, with a rhetorical sentence in the introduction [*But which one is more successful?]* and compound and complex sentences. There are varied transitional phrases throughout the essay [*Fortunately, After that,…which brings us to the next point, Not to say]* and the response maintains a formal style.

Conventions: 4

The writing has a consistent and sophisticated command of grade-level conventions. There are a few minor errors and one repeated error [*it's]* that do not impact meaning.

Anchor Paper 4

WRITING TASK 2

Spacecrafts were set out to discover new things. The missions in passage one and passage two were both successful. Both of the missions were set out to discover unknow things.

The first passage informed the reader about a mission on November 12, 2014. This mission was made to give researchers valuable information about the origins of our solar system and how it evolved. A small space probe called the Philae was used in this mission to land on the comet, Churyumov-Gerasimenko. The mission was a success, but the Philae is still located on the comet.

The second passage is about a mission to take a spacecraft with no astronauts in it to Mars to test the capabilities of the spacecraft to ensure it is suitable for a future manned mission to Mars. On Thursday, December 4, 2014, the Orion spacecraft successfully launched into space early that morning. The spacecraft succeeded, but NASA stated that it will not carry anyone in it until 2021 at the earliest.

Both of the missions were successful, but Orion's voyage was more successful than the Philae's mission. It was more successful because the Orion capsule was set out to Mars, and it came right back after.

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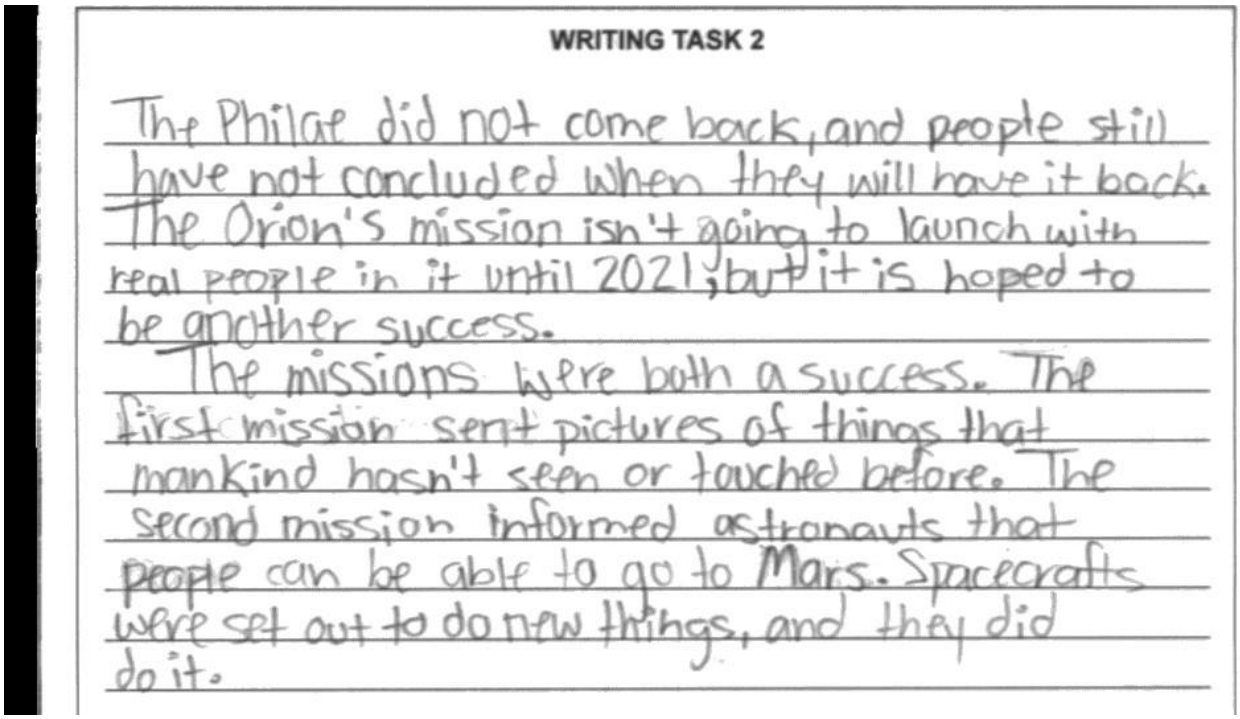

WRITING TASK 2

The Phila did not come back, and people still have not concluded when they will have it back. The Orion's mission isn't going to launch with real people in it until 2021, but it is hoped to be another success.

The missions were both a success. The first mission sent pictures of things that mankind hasn't seen or touched before. The second mission informed astronauts that people can be able to go to Mars. Spacecrafts were set out to do new things, and they did do it.

Development: 3

The response shows understanding of the passages and the task. It uses relevant and sufficient evidence, though some evidence was misinterpreted, to describe the purpose of the two missions and make and support the claim. The essay adequately and mostly accurately explains and elaborates the evidence.

Focus & Organization: 3

The introduction is relevant and the response is logically organized. Both missions are described with details from the texts, followed by the choice of which one is more successful and support for that claim. There is some lack of cohesion and the argument is clear,but not strong. The relevant conclusion backs away from the claim and only refers to the missions.

Language: 3

The essay showed consistent command of precise and domain-specific vocabulary pulled in from the passages. Varied simple, complex and compound sentences maintain reader interest. The opening sentence was written to appeal to the reader, but the use of *things* rather than a more descriptive word detracted from the impact, as did the use of *things* multiple times in the essay. The writing maintained a formal style.

Conventions: 3

The response demonstrated a consistent command of grade-level conventions with some minor errors that do not significantly interfere with meaning. There is generally good control of capitalization and punctuation, but some errors with misspelling [*unknow*], verb tense, pluralization, and word choice.

Anchor Paper 5

WRITING TASK 2

Did you know that the Rosetta spacecraft launched a smaller lander to land on a comet? The Orion and Rosetta space craft were very succesful, but the Orion spacecraft was more successful.

Orion was a spacecraft that orbited the Earth twice for a total of 3,000 miles. Before the bunch it had been called off three times until it finally launched on December 4, 2014. Nasa said it was designed to test the vital elements for humans in space. It finally landed in the Pacific Ocean on Friday, December 5th. It provided critical data needed to improve design and reduce risks for the future.

The Orion flight was very successful. It reached peak altitude fourteen times farther from Earth than the International Space Station. None except the Apollo 17, 42 years ago, have gone that far. The commentator, Rob Navias, called it "The most perfect flight you could ever imagine" and he said the landing was a "bullseye!" For public outreach, Nasa put Ernie Buck, Oscar the Grouch's worm "Slimey", and

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WRITING TASK 2

Cookie Monsters cookie from Sesame Street on Orion.

Although it was successful there were a few problems such as the valves to fill the rocket weren't working or the wind was too hard. When Rosetta launched the lander Philae, it's harpoons didn't fire so it crashed into the comet. It still made it through. When Philae had landed it was in the shad of a cliff so it couldn't get sunlight for its energy. Once it landed a sixty-four hour countdown began it came back up. When Orion was in space it was there for two days.

Orion was way more successful. Orion might be able to carry people to Mars in 2021 at the earliest. So, maybe there will be more advancements in the future, maybe on Mars, we will find out sooner or later.

Development: 3

The response shows an understanding of the task and the stimuli. It utilizes relevant and sufficient evidence from the passages with some elaboration. This is mostly one-sided with the majority of the evidence from one passage and only a little from the other. A claim is made and adequately supported.

Focus & Organization: 3

The essay has a relevant introduction where a claim is made for the argument […the *Orion spacecraft was more successful].* The response is logically ordered with one mission described well and the second discussed much less. There is a lapse in focus with a paragraph that starts out with a detail from one mission, gives evidence with elaboration on the second mission, then returns to the first mission without any transitions. The conclusion is relevant and brings the response back. This essay is organized, but not sophisticated in any way.

Language: 3

The response shows a consistent command of precise language and domain-specific vocabulary incorporated in the writing from the passages. There is a variety of sentences, but a lack of transitional words and phrases. A formal style is maintained.

Conventions: 3

The writing shows a consistent command of grade-level conventions. There are many minor errors, including lack of capitalization [*Nasa],* spelling [*shad* for shade], verb errors, and punctuation problems, but they do not interfere with meaning. The last sentence is a run-on comma splice.

Anchor Paper 6

WRITING TASK 2

On Thursday, December 4, 2014, Orion was launched into Space, a huge step for future NASA Missions. This was a very important mission to NASA, it tested the many vital elements for human spaceflight. The flight lasted for a little more than one day and orbited around Earth 2 times a total of about 3,600 miles. "It will provide critical data needed to improve Orion's design and reduce risks to future mission crews" said NASA. This mission was one of the most successful, it provided us with so much more data needed.

However, Orion was experimental it was to, someday in the future send astronauts to Mars. Sorta do. The flight was intended to test the capabilities of the spacecraft to see if it was suitable for a manned mission to the Red Planet. However NASA will not until 2021 at the earliest. Orion was occupied by some Sesame Street friends, as a public outreach. Maybe one day Orion will be able to take People to Mars but for now all we can do is wait.

Firstly, To sussesfully take off a space craft requires a rocket. The Spacecraft traveled on the Delta IV Rocket which requires propellant Prior to lift off, a valve issue occured which stalled the launch time. The wind was also a problem, but it happend to stay under the limit of 74 mph. The capsule took off from Cape Canaveral Air Force station, in Florida at 7:05A.M. The Orion capsule reached a peak altitude more than 14 times farther from Earth than the ISS. NASA Administrator Charles Bolden Jr. said "one step closer" to putting humans aboard Orion, "Day of the Mars Era."

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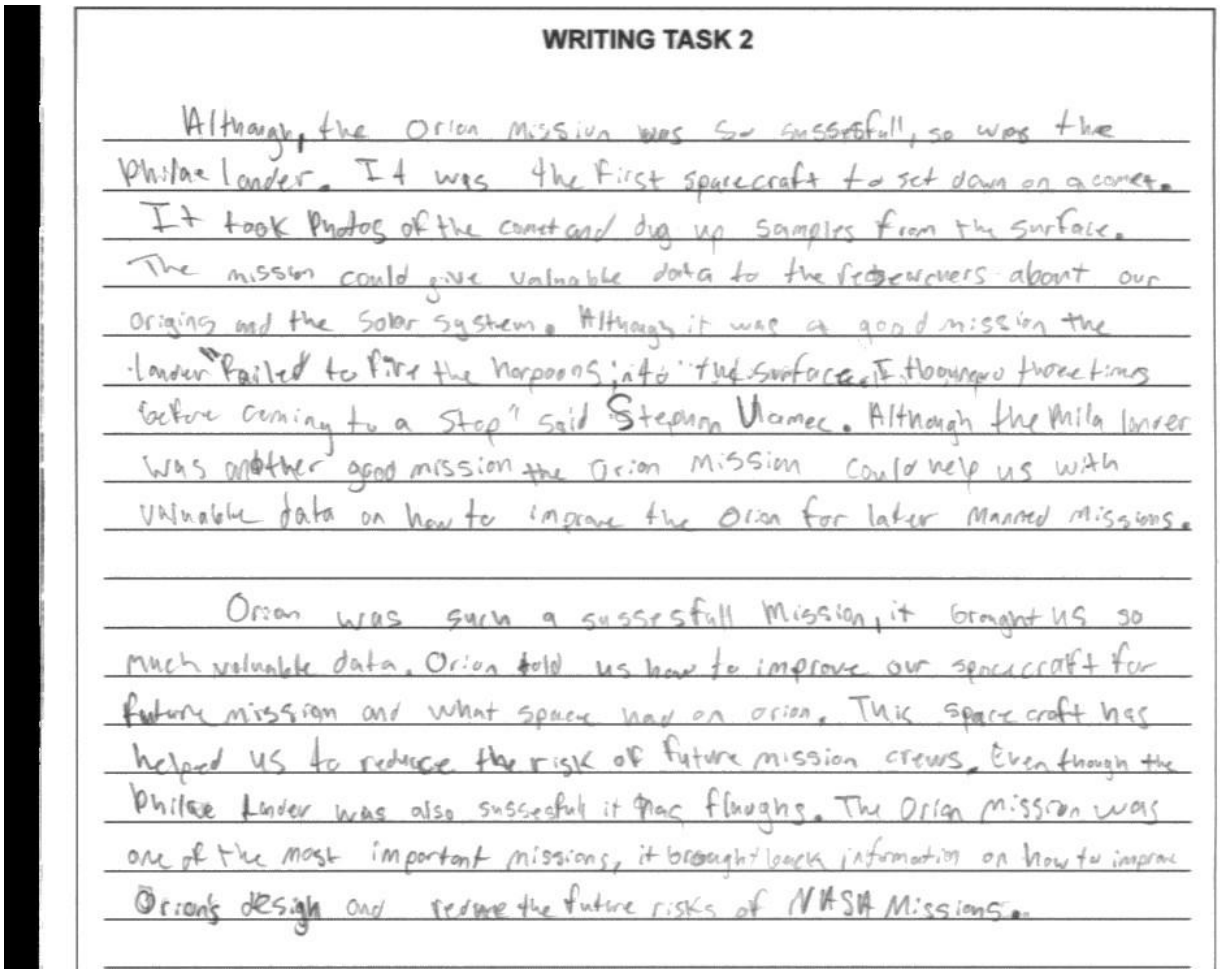

WRITING TASK 2

Although the Orion mission was so successfull, so was the Philae lander. It was the first spacecraft to set down on a comet. It took Photos of the comet and dig up samples from the surface. The mission could give valuable data to the researchers about our origins and the Solar System. Although it was a good mission the lander failed to fire the harpoons into the surface. It bounced three times before coming to a Stop" said Stephan Ulamec. Although the Mila lander was another good mission the Orion Mission could help us with valuable data on how to improve the Orion for later Manned missions.

Orion was such a sussesfull Mission, it brought us so much valuable data. Orion told us how to improve our spacecraft for future mission and what space was on orion. This Space craft has helped us to reduce the risk of future mission crews. Even though the Philae Lander was also susseeful it has flaughs. The Orion mission was one of the most important missions, it brought back information on how to improve Orions design and reduce the future risks of NASA Missions.

Development: 3

This response demonstrates sufficient understanding of the topic and the stimuli and uses relevant and sufficient evidence from the passages to support the claim of the Orion mission as the more successful of the two. It accurately and thoroughly explains the evidence, with elaboration, though it leans heavily on the Orion passage. The evidence from the Philae lander passage is not as well developed. There is also irrelevant evidence from both passages.

Focus & Organization: 3

The organization is adequate. The introduction and the conclusion are relevant and effective, supporting the argument. This is a logically ordered response but there are gaps in cohesion. There is a counterclaim in the fourth paragraph. The third paragraph was mostly irrelevant to the argument.

Language: 3

The writing shows a consistent command of precise and domain-specific vocabulary with syntactic variety. There are transitions, but they tend to be used repeatedly [*However, Maybe, Although]* and *Firstly* is used incorrectly in the third paragraph. The essay maintains a formal style.

Conventions: 3

The response demonstrates a consistent command of grade-level conventions. There are minor errors including run-on sentences, wrong words, verb errors, misspellings (*sussesful, untill, happend*), and missing punctuation. These errors do not significantly interfere with meaning.

Anchor Paper 7

WRITING TASK 2

Do you think a success in space is more important than a America's new spacecraft? A success in space is more important because a America's new spacecraft just orbites earth twice and traveled a distance of 3,000 miles before it landed in the Pacific ocean. A success on earth is about on a comet and the first spacecraft to do it.

Philae was based on the first images the lander has sent back. In 2011, Rosetta was powered down to conserve energy. Philae and Rosetta separates about 14 miles above a comet. Philae lander will travel the surface of 67 P and conduct a variety of scientific experiments.

Delta IV was a rocket that went to space. The flight is designed to test many of the most vital elements for human spaceflight. The capsule reached a peak altitude more than 14 times farther from earth.

I think a success in space is more successful than America's new spacecraft. A success in space have more facts and have more information then the other story.

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Development: 2

The writing shows an understanding of the topic and stimuli. The response chooses a claim, but fails to support it with relevant and sufficient evidence. Some evidence is irrelevant and some is incomplete, but most is directly copied or paraphrased without elaboration.

Focus & Organization: 2

The response has a relevant introduction where the claim is stated [*a Success in Space is more important because…]*, but the evidence presented does not back-up the argument. There is an attempt to use organizational strategies, with an introduction, a paragraph of seemingly random evidence to support the argument, a paragraph of random evidence about the other mission [Orion], and a marginally relevant conclusion.

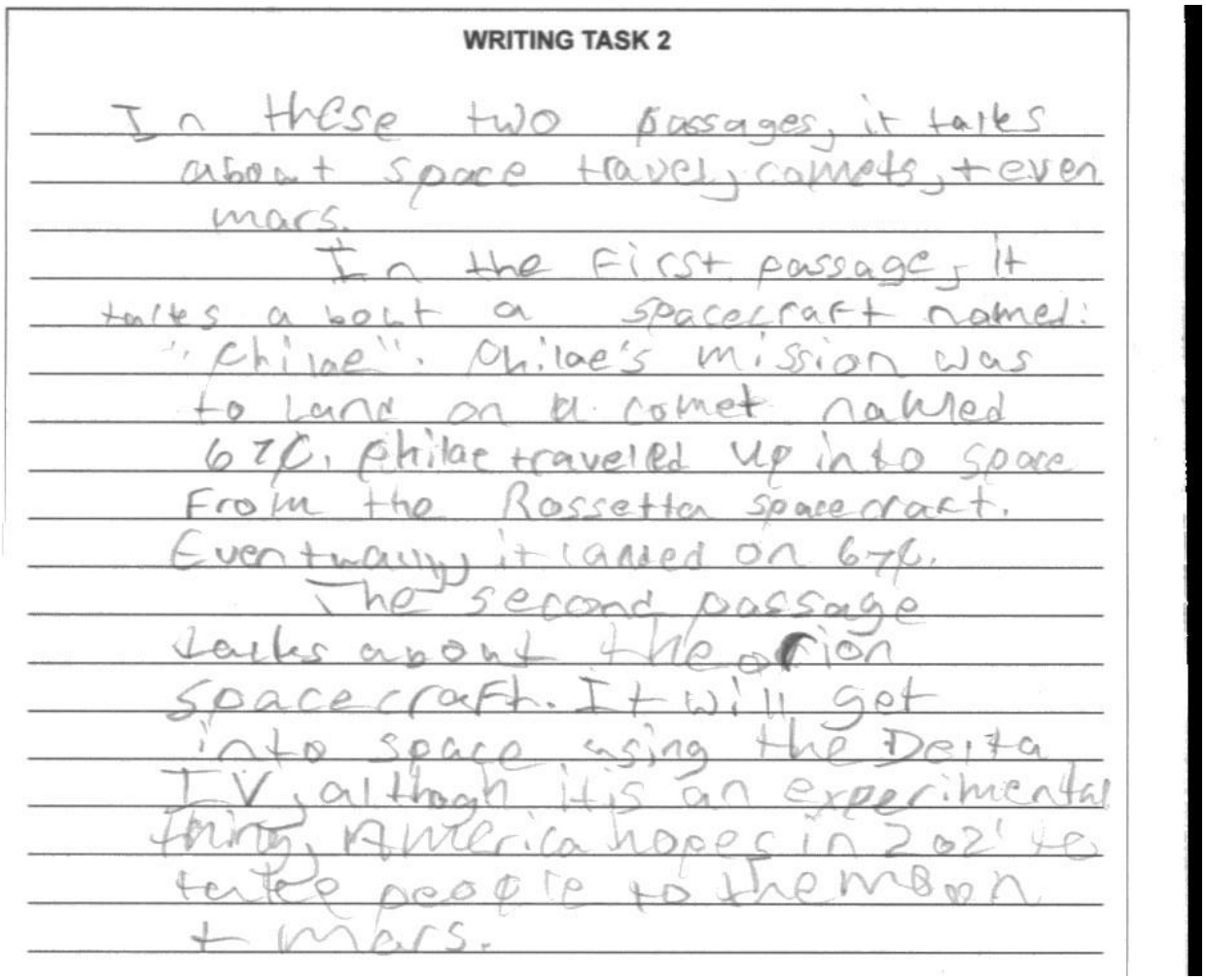
Language: 2

This essay has inconsistent command of precise and domain-specific language, as illustrated by the last paragraph of that shows original writing. Language not copied from the prompt is at a basic level. The writing begins with an informal rhetorical sentence and ends in the conclusion with *I think…,* which does not establish a formal tone.

Conventions: 2

The response has an inconsistent command of grade-level conventions. There is a lack of quotation marks for articles or directly quoted material and an assortment of other errors, including extra words [*a*], lack of capitalization [*earth, America's new Spacecraft*], subject-verb agreement, and then-than usage.

Anchor Paper 8



WRITING TASK 2

In these two passages, it talks about space travel, comets, + even mars.

In the first passage, it talks about a spacecraft named: "Chiae". Chiae's mission was to land on a comet named 67C. Chiae traveled up into space From the Rossetta spacecraft. Eventually it landed on 67C.

The second passage talks about the orion spacecraft. It will get into space using the Delta IV, although it is an experimental thing, America hopes in 2021 to take people to the moon + mars.

Development: 2

The essay shows partial understanding of the task. The response uses mostly relevant but insufficient evidence from the stimuli to summarize the two missions, but no claim is made.

Focus & Organization: 2

There is an attempt to use organizational strategies, with a limited introduction and two paragraphs that are each focused on one mission. There is no conclusion.

Language: 2

The response has an inconsistent command of precise language but it attempts syntactic variety. There are some transitional words and phrases, as *In these two passages, Eventually, Although*. A formal style is maintained.

Conventions: 2

There is an inconsistent command of grade-level conventions. The response contains many errors, including lack of capitalization [*mars, orion*] and punctuation errors [colon, commas].

Anchor Paper 9

WRITING TASK 2

Have you ever wondered why people go to space? Well NASA go to space to see what is life and what going on the outside of earth. NASA use technology these day to send out to space and see what's on other pieces. In the article, "A success in Space," it states, "The Philae lander is about the size of a washing machine." NASA use stuff that can't last days in space for, they can get pictures and videos for us to see how other places are.

Do you know how people get to space and how they land? NASA builds rockets and stuff for people and stay in space for months and when they coming back they land in water because they went the organ heat will coming down. It was on a demberr morning when people came back form mars. In the article, "Americas New Spacecraft," it states, "Orion landed in the ocean about 270 miles west of Mexicos Baja peninsula at approximately

WRITING TASK 2

11:30 this morning."

I think "America's New Space craft" was the best. Some other people might chose "A Success in Space" Because it have tectnoogly in it and have stuff people make in robots. But you still have to remember we talking about peopes staying out a space for months not days or hours.

Something the reader should remember about this essay is that people go out of Space to help us get better knowlegde about whats out there and where we are and just have fun with it.

(USE NEXT PAGE TO CONTINUE)

Development: 2

A partial understanding of the task is demonstrated in this response. Minimal evidence from both passages is in the essay and that evidence is mostly irrelevant. There is a claim, *I think* "*America's New Spacecraft" was the best*, but little support for the argument that is mostly personal information.

Focus & Organization: 2

The response has a limited introduction and an attempt at organization with some information from both passages on each mission mixed with personal commentary. The concluding statement is also personal knowledge, with no reference to the claim or the missions.

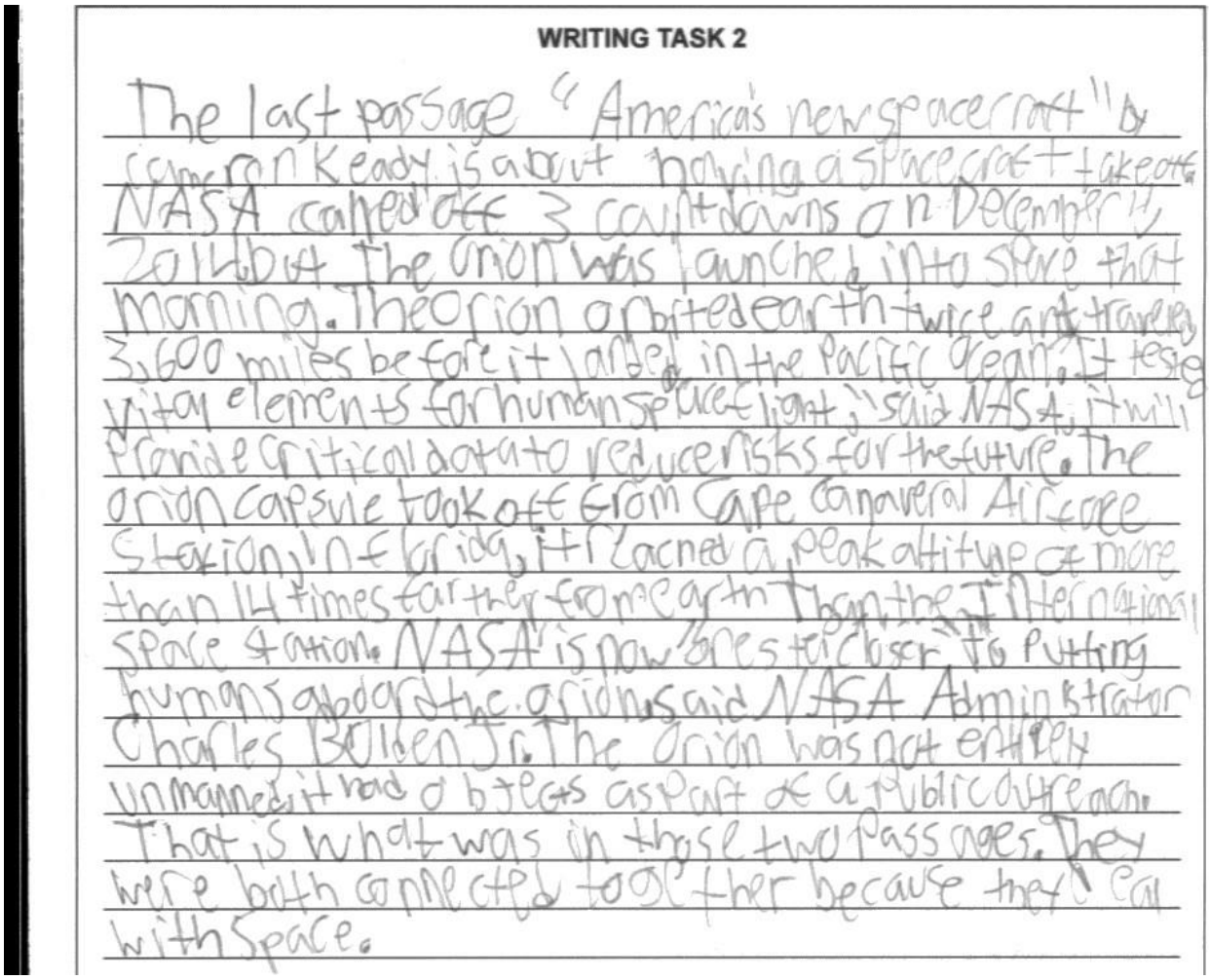
Language: 2

The writing shows an inconsistent command of precise language and domain-specific vocabulary. There is some syntactic variety with rhetorical questions beginning each of the first two paragraphs that add interest. The response fails to maintain a formal style with the inclusion of so much personal information.

Conventions: 2

The essay has an inconsistent command of grade-level conventions. There are subject-verb agreement errors and capitalization errors, as well as missing words and run-on sentences. The errors interfere with meaning.

Anchor Paper 10



WRITING TASK 2

The last passage "America's new spacecraft" by cameron keady is about having a spacecraft take off. NASA called off 3 countdowns on December 11, 2014 but the orion was launched into space that morning. The orion orbited earth twice and traveled 3,600 miles before it landed in the Pacific Ocean. It tests vital elements for human spaceflight," said NASA. it will provide critical data to reduce risks for the future. The orion capsule took off from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, in florida. It reached a peak altitude of more than 14 times farther from earth than the International Space Station. NASA is now one step closer to putting humans aboard the orion, said NASA Administrator Charles Bolden Jr. The orion was not entirely unmanned it had objects as part of a public outreach. That is what was in those two passages. They were both connected together because they deal with Space.

Development: 1

The response shows little understanding of the task and stimuli. Evidence presented is direct copy without elaboration from the first passage and is irrelevant to the task. There is no claim or argument. The limited original writing refers to the topic.

Focus & Organization: 1

The response has a limited introduction and a body of direct copy without elaboration. There are two closing sentences, one of which has inaccurate information as it states that the response has evidence from both passages.

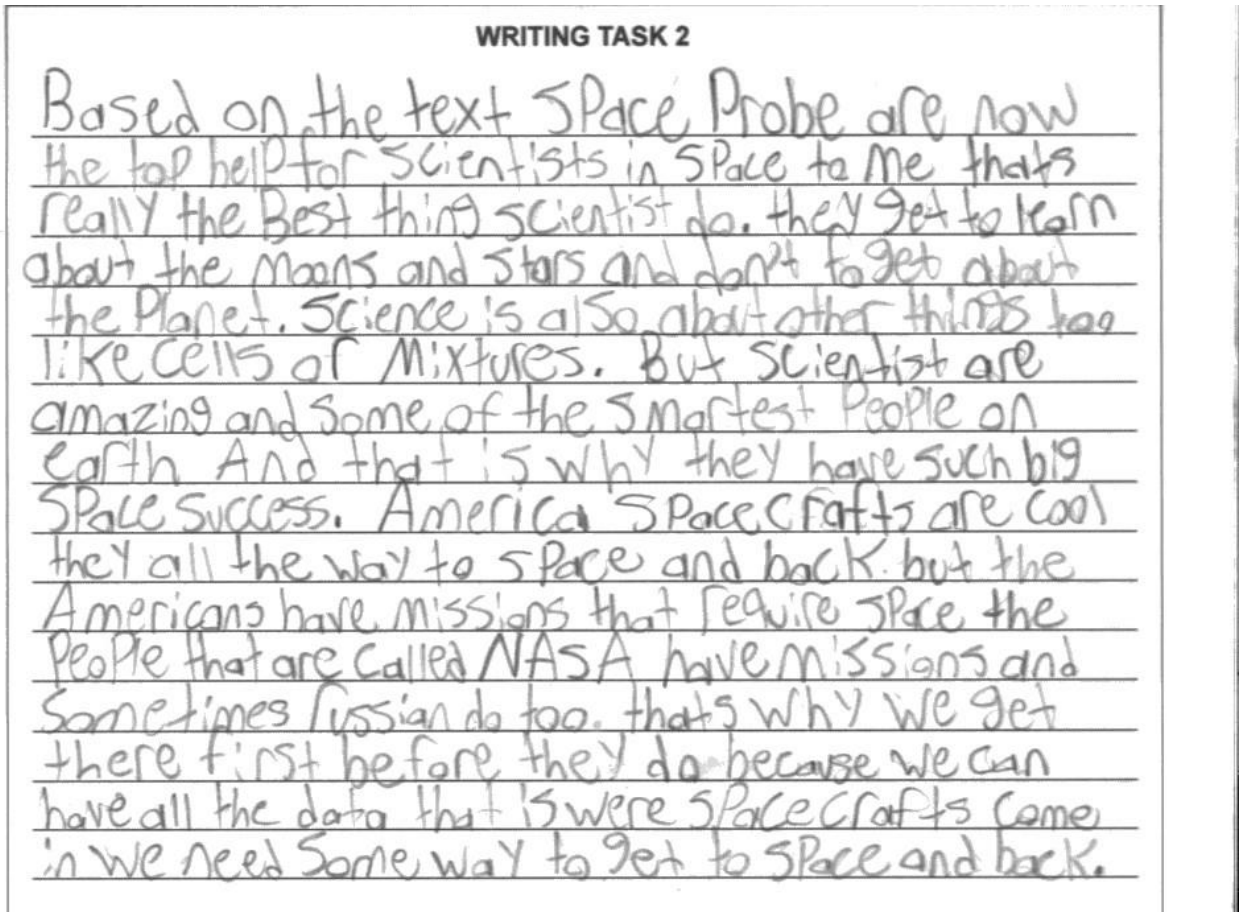
Language: 1

The essay has little precise or domain-specific language. It does reference the topic, but there is too little original writing to evaluate. The response does not establish a formal style.

Conventions: 1

The writing demonstrates limited control of grade-level conventions. There are only three original sentences and they have capitalization errors.

Anchor Paper 11



WRITING TASK 2

Based on the text Space Probe are now the top help for scientists in Space to me thats really the Best thing scientist do. they get to learn about the moons and stars and don't to get about the Planet. Science is also about other things too like cells or Mixtures. But scientist are amazing and some of the Smartest People on Earth And that is why they have such big Space success. America Space Crafts are Cool they all the way to Space and back but the Americans have missions that require Space the People that are called NASA have missions and Sometimes Russian do too. thats why we get there first before they do because we can have all the data that is were Space Crafts come in we need Some way to get to Space and back.

Development: 1

The response demonstrates little understanding of the task and does not address it. It is a short summary with almost no evidence from the stimuli [*Space Probe, America Space Crafts, missions, NASA*]. The writing is mostly based on personal information.

Focus & Organization: 1

The essay has a vague introduction, but no clear or even unclear argument. There is a lack of focus with a rambling paragraph about space, missions, scientists, and cells, with no organization or conclusion.

Language: 2

There is an inconsistent command of language. The writing tries to incorporate some domain-specific vocabulary, but most is from personal knowledge. This essay does not maintain a formal style.

Conventions: 1

The writing demonstrates limited command of grade-level conventions. There are serious run- ons, missing and incorrect verbs, and capitalization errors. These errors impede meaning significantly.

Anchor Paper 12

WRITING TASK 2

In the first passage "A Success in Space" they made a small probe to land on a comet. I Was made in November 12, 2014. The Philae was the size of a washing machine I was dropped from the Rosetta SpaceCraft and landed on the comet Churyumov Gerasimenko. Rosetta traveled 10 years, and more than 4 billion miles. Philae seperated from Rosetta and spent 14 miles above the comet. Philae failed to fire anchoring harpoons at the comet. Then it bounced three times before coming to a stop. The scientist don't know where the probe landed they believe it is partially in a shadow of a cliff. that could be a problem, because it would prevent the lander from using solar panels.

Development: 1

This response shows little understanding of the task or the stimuli. One of the passages is mostly directly copied with some paraphrasing and there is no claim made or argument presented. There is some inaccurate information in the beginning; *I was made in November 12,* 2014, which was the date that the Philae lander set down on a comet. There is one original thought, *The scientist don't know where the probe landed*.

Focus & Organization: 1

The essay has a very limited introduction followed by direct copy and paraphrasing. There is no organization except for the two introductory sentences, one of which is incorrect, and the selected information from one of the passages. There is no concluding statement.

Language: 1

The writing demonstrates little to no use of precise and domain-specific language. There is little original text to evaluate and much of that is at least partly paraphrased from the passage and there is little syntactic variety. Formal style is not established.

Conventions: 1

This response shows limited command of grade-level conventions. The few sentences that are somewhat original and the paraphrased content have numerous errors. Wrong word errors and verb errors are combined with punctuation errors.