

QUESTION 28 – SCORING RUBRIC – CRITICAL LENS

QUALITY	6	5	4	3	2	1
	Responses at this level:	Responses at this level:	Responses at this level:	Responses at this level:	Responses at this level:	Responses at this level:
Meaning: the extent to which the response exhibits sound understanding, interpretation, and analysis of the task and text(s)	-provide an interpretation of the "critical lens" that is faithful to the complexity of the statement and clearly establishes the criteria for analysis -use the criteria to make insightful analysis of the chosen texts	-provide a thoughtful interpretation of the "critical lens" that clearly establishes the criteria for analysis -use the criteria to make a clear and reasoned analysis of the chosen texts	-provide a reasonable interpretation of the "critical lens" that establishes the criteria for analysis -make implicit connections between criteria and the chosen texts	-provide a simple interpretation of the "critical lens" that suggests some criteria for analysis -make superficial connections between the criteria and the chosen texts	-provide a confused or incomplete interpretation of the "critical lens" -may allude to the "critical lens" but do not use it to analyze the chosen texts	-do not refer to the "critical lens" -reflect minimal or no analysis of the chosen texts
Development: the extent to which ideas are elaborated using specific and relevant evidence from the text(s)	-develop ideas clearly and fully, making effective use of a wide range of relevant and specific evidence and appropriate literary elements from both texts	-develop ideas clearly and consistently, with reference to relevant and specific evidence and appropriate literary elements from both texts	-develop some ideas more fully than others, with reference to specific and relevant evidence and appropriate literary elements from both texts	-develop ideas briefly, using some evidence from the text -may rely primarily on plot summary	-are incomplete or largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the text are vague, irrelevant, repetitive, or unjustified	-are minimal, with no evidence of development
Organization: the extent to which the response exhibits direction, shape, and coherence	-maintain the focus established by the critical lens -exhibit a logical and coherent structure through skillful use of appropriate devices and transitions	-maintain the focus established by the critical lens -exhibit a logical sequence of ideas through use of appropriate devices and transitions	-maintain a clear and appropriate focus -exhibit a logical sequence of ideas but may lack internal consistency	-establish, but fail to maintain, an appropriate focus -exhibit a rudimentary structure but may include some inconsistencies or irrelevancies	-lack an appropriate focus but suggest some organization, or suggest a focus but lack organization	-show no focus or organization
Language Use: the extent to which the response reveals an awareness of audience and purpose through effective use of words, sentence structure, and sentence variety	-are stylistically sophisticated, using language that is precise and engaging, with a notable sense of voice and awareness of audience and purpose -vary structure and length of sentences to enhance meaning	-use language that is fluent and original, with evident awareness of audience and purpose -vary structure and length of sentences to control rhythm and pacing	-use appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose -occasionally make effective use of sentence structure or length	-rely on basic vocabulary, with little awareness of audience or purpose -exhibit some attempt to vary sentence structure or length for effect, but with uneven success	-use language that is imprecise or unsuitable for the audience or purpose -reveal little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect	-are minimal -use language that is incoherent or inappropriate
Conventions: the extent to which the response exhibits conventional spelling, punctuation, paragraphing, capitalization, grammar, and usage	-demonstrate control of the conventions with essentially no errors, even with sophisticated language	-demonstrate control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors only when using sophisticated language	-demonstrate partial control, exhibiting occasional errors that do not hinder comprehension	-demonstrate emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors that hinder comprehension	-demonstrate a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors that make comprehension difficult	-are minimal, making assessment of conventions unreliable -may be illegible or not recognizable as English

- If the student addresses only one text, the response can be scored no higher than a 3.
- If the student writes only a personal response and makes no reference to the text(s), the response can be scored no higher than a 1.
- Responses totally unrelated to the topic, illegible, incoherent, or blank should be given a 0.
- A response totally copied from the text(s) with no original student writing should be scored a 0.

Conflict is at the heart of nearly every piece of fiction. It is how a character handles the conflict he is presented with, however, that gives true meaning to a story. According to Felix Frankfurter, "... the most constructive way of resolving conflicts is to avoid them." In other words, he feels that when one is faced with a problem or dilemma, it is best to ignore it rather than to meet it "head on". In reality, more often, the opposite holds true, as evidenced in the novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain and the play "Two Story" by Edward Albee. While the main characters of these works begin their journey by avoiding conflict, towards the end of their journeys they both find themselves in situations where they must face conflict to defend their lives or that of another. As a result, Huck and Peter both grow, albeit in different ways, and learn to fend for themselves by confronting either a moral or a physical conflict.

Huck's journey takes place on the Mississippi River, a setting that symbolizes freedom. His counterpart on the journey, a runaway slave named Jim, places a great burden on Huck's moral conscience. Living in the 1800's Huck was accustomed to slavery being a natural part of society and, thus, he never questioned the injustice of it. When Huck began his journey on the raft, the river is personified as a God, all powerful in both its mercilessness and its benevolence. Throughout Huck's journey, this river serves as both his haven and his home, becoming a source of moral growth for him. It was here, after a storm trashed the raft with debris, that he was chastised by Jim for playing a trick on him. As a result, Huck came to see and respect Jim as both a person and a friend, rather than a possession of his owner, Miss Watson. When the King and Dauphin arrive, threatening the established peace and freedom on the raft, Huck sacrifices his freedom in an attempt to avoid problems for Jim. His plan backfires, however, when the Duke and Dauphin turn Jim in to

slave catchers, leaving Huck with a serious moral dilemma. By rescuing Jim, Huck would place himself in intense conflict with a racist society; however, not saving Jim would surely haunt Huck for the rest of his life. By confronting this conflict, rather than avoiding it, and opting to save his friend, Huck grows into an individual with a mind and sense of morality of his own.

In the "Zoo Story", Peter is faced with more of a physical, rather than a moral, conflict. Sitting on a bench in Central Park, the upper middle class man is quietly reading to himself when Jerry, an unbalanced man, engages him in conversation. Peter, being a polite man, is friendly to Jerry because he assumes that, by avoiding conflict, Jerry will eventually leave. However, Jerry does not leave. He stays and reveals sad, intimate details about his life, asking Peter many questions and telling him stories.

The setting of the story, Central Park, symbolizes societal shifts between neighborhoods and between the two men. Peter is from the East Side, Jerry from the West. Central Park, being the Fifth Avenue divide between rich and poor, is where this encounter takes place. Symbolically, the two men have already come into conflict before a fight erupts because of their varied backgrounds and living arrangements. Peter tries to ignore this disparity though. When Jerry tells him insane stories about his life, Peter suspects the man of being crazy; however, determined to avoid conflict, Peter chooses to listen to the man and not leave his bench. Although Peter is somewhat fearful of what Jerry might do, it appears safer at the time to avoid confrontation at all cost. The problem with Peter's politeness, however, is that it has the opposite effect, as Jerry becomes more enraged. By attempting to avoid conflict, the conflict is intensified and Peter's life is put in danger. By the time the fight breaks out between the two men, Peter realizes he needs to face the conflict presented by Jerry;

however, he never intends for Jerry to die. Throwing a knife on the ground, Jerry demands Peter pick up the weapon - showing that he, although a crazy, poor, lonely man, is now in control. Finally realizing that this physical confrontation can no longer be avoided, Peter picks up the knife. Unexpectedly, within seconds, Jerry impales himself on it, ending his life. Peter's original intentions were not realized, because of Jerry's mental instability, the conflict was ^{negatively} resolved. While this situation proved to be a traumatic experience for Peter, it did lead to his growth in that he learned that there are times one must confront conflict "head on" in order to survive.

Both Huck and Peter experience life-changing events while in the process of attempting to avoid conflicts. Although Peter was presented with a life or death situation, in actuality, there are many other paths he could have taken. He could have screamed for help or even tried to reason with Jerry. He did not, however, and while being brought down to the same savage level as the man who challenged him, he learned to stand up and defend himself. Huck also grew from his experience. By facing his moral conflict to save Jim, he was able to resolve his conflict between societal expectations and freedom. He and Peter both changed as a result of their experiences. Although Frank Foster suggested that the best way to resolve conflicts is to avoid them, both men realized that, at times, growth and even survival come only from direct confrontation.

Anchor Level 6 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Provides an interpretation of the critical lens that is faithful to the complexity of the statement (<i>when one is faced with a problem or dilemma, it is best to ignore it rather than to meet it “head on”</i>) and clearly establishes the criteria for analysis by disagreeing with it, stating that <i>more often, the opposite holds true</i>. The response uses the criteria to make insightful analysis of <i>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i> (<i>By confronting this conflict ... Huck grows into an individual with a mind and sense of morality of his own</i>) and <i>Zoo Story</i> (<i>While this situation proved to be a traumatic experience for Peter, ... he learned that there are times one must confront conflict “head on” in order to survive</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and fully, making effective use of a wide range of relevant and specific evidence from <i>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i> (<i>By rescuing Jim, Huck would place himself in intense conflict with a racist society; however, not saving Jim would surely haunt Huck for the rest of his life</i>) and <i>Zoo Story</i> (<i>By the time the fight breaks out between the two men, Peter realizes he needs to face the conflict presented by Jerry; however, he never intends for Jerry to die</i>). The response incorporates appropriate literary elements, discussing setting and symbolism as they relate to the conflicts presented.</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains the focus established by disagreeing with the critical lens (<i>both men realized that, at times, growth and even survival come only from direct confrontation</i>). The response exhibits a logical and coherent structure, first interpreting and disagreeing with the lens, then presenting the conflicts Huck and Peter attempted to avoid and the subsequent growth each experienced after deciding to confront the conflicts, and closing with a summary paragraph emphasizing how each character grew from facing conflict, rather than avoiding it. The response makes skillful use of appropriate devices and transitions (<i>Throughout Huck’s journey; His plan backfires, however; Finally realizing that this</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Is stylistically sophisticated, using language that is precise and engaging (<i>albeit in different ways, places a great burden on Huck’s moral conscience, all powerful in both its mercilessness and its benevolence</i>), with a notable sense of voice and awareness of audience and purpose (<i>It is how a character handles the conflict he is presented with, however, that gives true meaning to a story</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to enhance meaning (<i>Peter is from the East Side, Jerry from the West</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates control of the conventions with essentially no errors, even with sophisticated language.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 6 in all qualities.</p>	

Felix Frankfurter once said "... the most constructive way of resolving conflicts is to avoid them." To me, this statement portrays the idea that by not dealing with an issue, it will ultimately resolve itself. I find this to be incredibly false, and I wholeheartedly disagree with the statement. In fact, the opposite of his belief is shown in two famous works of literature: Of Mice and Men by John Steinbeck and To Kill A Mockingbird by Harper Lee. In these two novels, Steinbeck and Lee reveal, through setting and characterization, that instead of avoiding conflicts, one must try to resolve the ~~conflict~~ conflict themselves.

In John Steinbeck's masterpiece Of Mice and Men, ~~he created~~ ^{throughout the novel} the characterization of George and Lennie [↑] plays a huge role in the outcome of the story. George is a hardworking, small, intelligent, and brave man. As a ranch hand, he works with his best friend Lennie Small, who is so wrongly named. Lennie is ~~is~~ large, muscular, slow, and mentally handicapped. George is constantly described as being the leader of the two, and always taking care of Lennie since he is constantly getting into trouble. Lennie is a man of simple pleasures, ~~and~~ ^{who} enjoys petting small animals ~~and~~ ^{and} talking to people around him. However, these seemingly harmless ~~traits~~ ^{less} traits constantly get him into trouble. When Lennie accidentally kills ~~his ownings~~ ~~Curley's~~ Curley's wife, Curley and his gang decide to come after him. George, as Lennie's caregiver, knows that Lennie will be killed by Curley, and most likely ~~is~~ inhumanely

tortured, if he does not step ~~in~~ in himself.

Therefore, George decides that this conflict is not going to resolve itself, and he will have to kill Lennie himself.

As Lennie's best friend (and only friend), George is distraught over his decision, but he realizes that this is the best option for Lennie. By stepping in and not letting his friend be killed in a horrible manner, George's character refutes the statement that "... the most constructive way of resolving conflicts is to avoid them."

In ~~the~~ To Kill a Mockingbird, Harper Lee describes the story of a white lawyer in ^{1930s} Alabama that defends a black man in a ~~rape~~ trial for rape. By setting the story in the ^{racist} Deep South, Lee creates ~~the~~ a feeling of hatred and disgust towards blacks from the white majority. Lee explains that blacks had a separate area of town to live and congregate in that was ^{located} behind the town's dump. She also discusses the fact that almost everyone in the small town of Maycomb, Alabama, was brought up to believe that blacks were inferior to whites, ~~including~~ even young schoolchildren. However, one man realized that being prejudiced was not the answer. Atticus Finch, a lawyer and father of two, ~~felt that~~ believed that resolving conflicts were not just going to happen, they had to be worked on ~~and~~ constantly. This is the complete opposite of Felix Frankfurter's belief. Atticus fought for Tom Robinson, an innocent black man that was on trial for raping a white woman, because he knew that defending him was the right thing to do. He

could have easily just passed up the case, but instead of avoiding the conflict of racial prejudice in the Deep South, Atticus took it head on. ~~THE~~ Therefore, the novel To Kill a Mockingbird refutes the idea that avoiding conflicts will help to solve them.

In Of Mice and Men and To Kill a Mockingbird, John Steinbeck and Harper Lee use setting and characterization to illustrate that ~~avoid~~ in order to resolve conflicts, one must not avoid them. These novels ~~explain that~~ support my opinion that Felix Frankfurter was wrong when he stated "... the most constructive way of resolving conflicts is to avoid them."

Anchor Level 6 – B

Quality	Commentary
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>The response: Provides an interpretation of the critical lens that is faithful to the complexity of the statement and clearly establishes the criteria for analysis (<i>this statement portrays the idea that by not dealing with an issue, it will ultimately resolve itself</i>) and then disagrees, stating <i>I find this to be incredibly false</i>. The response uses the criteria to make insightful analysis of <i>Of Mice and Men</i> (<i>By stepping in and not letting his friend be killed in a horrible manner, George's character refutes the statement</i>) and of <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> (<i>He could have easily just passed up the case, but instead of avoiding the conflict of racial prejudice in the Deep South, Atticus took it head on</i>).</p>
<p>Development</p>	<p>Develops ideas clearly and fully, making effective use of a wide range of relevant and specific evidence from <i>Of Mice and Men</i> [<i>As Lennie's best friend (and only friend), George is distraught over his decision, but he realizes that this is the best option for Lennie</i>] and <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> (<i>Atticus fought for Tom Robinson, an innocent black man that was on trial for raping a white woman, because he knew that defending him was the right thing to do</i>). The response uses appropriate literary elements, discussing how <i>the characterization of George and Lennie ... plays a huge role in the outcome of the story</i> and how <i>by setting the story in the racist Deep South, Lee creates a feeling of hatred and disgust towards blacks from the white majority</i>.</p>
<p>Organization</p>	<p>Maintains the focus established by the critical lens on the idea that <i>in order to resolve conflicts, one must not avoid them</i>. The response exhibits a logical and coherent structure, first interpreting and disagreeing with the lens, then demonstrating how this disagreement is reinforced by Steinbeck's use of characterization in <i>Of Mice and Men</i> and by Lee's use of setting in <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>, and concluding with a return to the repudiation of the lens. The response makes skillful use of appropriate devices and transitions (<i>In fact, the opposite of this belief is shown; When Lennie accidentally kills; She also discusses</i>).</p>
<p>Language Use</p>	<p>Uses language that is fluent and original (<i>I wholeheartedly disagree; Lennie is a man of simple pleasures; However, these seemingly harmless traits</i>), with evident awareness of audience and purpose (<i>These novels support my opinion</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to control rhythm and pacing (<i>George, as Lennie's caregiver, knows that Lennie will be killed by Curley, and most likely inhumanely tortured, if he does not step in himself</i>).</p>
<p>Conventions</p>	<p>Demonstrates control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors in punctuation (<i>two, and and to happen, they had</i>) and grammar (<i>one must ... themselves and resolving conflicts were not</i>) only when using sophisticated language.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 6, although it is somewhat weaker in language use and conventions.</p>	

Felix Frankfurter's quote, "... the most constructive way of resolving conflicts is to avoid them," can be interpreted by saying that if you ignore a problem, it will solve itself. This quote can be proven false through the use of the novels *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald and *The Catcher in the Rye* by J.D. Salinger. The protagonist Nick in *The Great Gatsby* is aware of a major conflict between people in his life, and he ignores it, resulting in an even bigger conflict. *The Catcher in the Rye's* protagonist has a major inner conflict that he ignores, and in the end he is placed in a mental facility.

Nick, in *The Great Gatsby*, is living on the east coast among the richest people around. He is neighbors with a man named Jay Gatsby. Near where Gatsby and Nick live, there is a couple, The Buchannons, who represent the American Dream of the 1920's because they are so wealthy.

Nick witnesses many problems between this group of friends but never does anything about it. Tom Buchannon is having an affair with a poor woman who is also married. Nick is aware of the affair because Tom introduced Myrtle, his mistress, to Nick.

Nick saw how much Daisy, Tom's wife, was being affected by this affair but never said

anything to Tom. Nick went along to parties in New York City with Tom and Myrtle.

Also Nick ~~was~~ was aware that Daisy was having an affair with Gatsby. He never stepped in and fixed anything; he only watched. ~~As~~ Nick knew that Daisy did not really love Gatsby, and Gatsby did not love Daisy. Gatsby was in love with Daisy's life and social status, because although he was very wealthy, he would never be like the Buchanans because he was "new money."

As a result of Nick's ~~not~~ avoiding the conflict Myrtle and Gatsby end up dying. Myrtle was hit by Daisy driving a car, which was an accident, but wouldn't have happened if Myrtle was not running out into the street to what she thought was Tom's car. Gatsby was, in the end, shot by Myrtle's ~~see~~ husband because he believed Gatsby was the one his wife was having an affair with. Nick could have sorted this out much earlier in the novel, but he did not. This conflict was not resolved by ignoring the situation.

In The Catcher in the Rye, the protagonist has an inner conflict with the idea of growing up that resulted from the death of his younger brother Allie. Allie did not make the transition into adulthood. therefore, the protagonist is

afraid he will not either.

He does not try to solve this conflict though; instead, he avoids growing up.

His inner conflict is that he actually does want to grow up, but he is afraid he will not make it through the transition. The protagonist fails out of school and travels by himself for awhile. He does not try to fix his problem. He becomes fearful of anything that has to do with transitions such as crossing a street. He does not want any kids to make the transition into adulthood because he thinks they will die as well. He believes that transition is the same as falling off the edge of a cliff.

The protagonist does not try to solve this problem on his own and, therefore, ends up in a mental facility, proving that ignoring the conflict does not work.

The quote from Frankfurter, basically stating that conflicts can be ~~avoided~~ ~~by~~ solved by avoiding them, is false. ~~It~~ is shown through these novels. When each character tried to ignore a conflict, it only got bigger and harder to solve. Instead, one must confront the conflict in order to solve it.

Anchor Level 5 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Provides a thoughtful interpretation of the critical lens that clearly establishes the criteria for analysis, stating that Frankfurter’s statement <i>can be interpreted by saying that if you ignore a problem, it will solve itself</i>, and then disagreeing with it (<i>This quote can be proven false</i>). The response uses the criteria to make a clear and reasoned analysis of <i>The Great Gatsby</i> (<i>The protagonist Nick in <u>The Great Gatsby</u> is aware of a major conflict between people in his life, and he ignores it, resulting in an even bigger conflict</i>) and of <i>The Catcher in the Rye</i> (<i>The Catcher in the Rye’s protagonist has a major inner conflict that he ignores, and in the end he is placed in a mental facility</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and consistently, with reference to relevant and specific evidence from <i>The Great Gatsby</i> (<i>Tom Buchannon is having an affair, Daisy was having an affair, Myrtle and Gatsby end up dying</i>) and from <i>The Catcher in the Rye</i> (<i>Allie did not make the transition into adulthood, The protagonist fails out of school, The protagonist ... ends up in a mental facility</i>). The response discusses the plot element of conflict and follows the progression of the conflict as the plot advances.</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains the focus established by the critical lens (<i>The quote from Frankfurter, basically stating that conflicts can be solved by avoiding them, is false</i>). The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first interpreting the lens and disagreeing with it, and then presenting for each work, the problem that should have been addressed and the consequences of the protagonist’s inaction, and providing a summary conclusion. Transitions are appropriately used (<i>Also, As a result, instead</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses language that is fluent and original (<i>In <u>The Catcher in the Rye</u>, the protagonist has an inner conflict with the idea of growing up that resulted from the death of his younger brother Allie and He becomes fearful of anything that has to do with transitions</i>), with evident awareness of audience and purpose (<i>This conflict was not resolved by ignoring the situation</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to control rhythm and pacing (<i>He never stepped in and fixed anything; he only watched</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates control of the conventions with essentially no errors, even with sophisticated language.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5, although it is somewhat stronger in conventions.</p>	

Felix Frankfurter once said, "... the most constructive way of resolving conflicts is to avoid them." I believe Frankfurter is saying that in order to best deal with a problem, one should ignore it, and it will hopefully work itself out or fade away over time. However, that is not how life works, so I would have to disagree with that statement. Two works of literature that show how avoiding your problems is a bad thing are The Scarlet Letter and Ethan Frome. The conflicts in both works are avoided by men who are characterized as being weak and/or fearful.

As many know from the famous book The Scarlet Letter by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Dimmesdale, a man of the church, had an affair with a woman whom he was not married to. This resulted in the pregnancy of Hester Prynne. Because everyone could see she was pregnant, there was no way to hide the sin she had committed. However, due to the pressure of the puritan ways and his standings as a reverend, Dimmesdale decided to "avoid" his "conflicts" and not confess his sin. However, as time went on, the guilt and stress became more and more prevalent, and he started to become ill. He tried to punish himself by doing things such as whipping himself, but nothing would relieve his pain and guilt besides the one thing he refused to do, confess. When it all became too much for him,

he finally confessed, but it was too late, and he died moments later. If Reverend Dimmesdale had been stronger and had dealt with his sin or "conflict" from the start, his life would have changed, but he might have lived to see his daughter grow up.

Another novel that shows the dangers of not dealing with your problems is *Ethan Frome* by Edith Wharton. The main character Ethan married his wife Zeena out of loneliness and obligation but soon realized he didn't love her. She was always "ill" and never stopped complaining, and eventually they grew apart. However, when Zeena's cousin Mattie came to care for her, Ethan found what true love really is. But, due to Ethan's sense of responsibility and his weakness, he would not leave Zeena for Mattie. However, he never dealt with the fact that he and Zeena didn't love each other or that he loved Mattie. Eventually, Ethan would just find times to be alone with Mattie like their moon-lit walks home from church. But, because he didn't want to face the dilemma he had, he wanted to "avoid" it and commit suicide with Mattie. They were unsuccessful in their attempt, and it only paralyzed Mattie and maimed Ethan. Because Ethan wanted to escape his problems rather than deal with them, he had to live a life of pain with now two Zeenas because all Mattie did was complain, too.

Anchor Paper – Question 28 – Level 5 – B

The Scarlet Letter and Ethan Frome are both good examples of how avoiding your problems only makes them worse. The statement "... the most constructive way of resolving conflicts is to avoid them" said by Felix Frankfurter is false. Avoiding conflicts gets one nowhere.

Anchor Level 5 – B

Quality	Commentary
	The response:
Meaning	Provides a thoughtful interpretation of the critical lens that clearly establishes the criteria for analysis (<i>I believe Frankfurter is saying that in order to best deal with a problem, one should ignore it, and it will hopefully work itself out or fade away over time</i>), and disagrees with Frankfurter's opinion (<i>that is not how life works</i>). The response uses the criteria to make a clear and reasoned analysis of <i>The Scarlet Letter</i> (<i>If Reverend Dimmesdale had been stronger and had dealt with his sin or "conflict" from the start, ... he might have lived to see his daughter grow up</i>) and of <i>Ethan Frome</i> (<i>Because Ethan wanted to escape his problems rather than deal with them, he had to live a life of pain with now two Zeenas</i>).
Development	Develops ideas clearly and consistently, with reference to relevant and specific evidence from <i>The Scarlet Letter</i> (<i>He tried to punish himself by doing things such as whipping himself, but nothing would relieve his pain and guilt besides the one thing he refused to do, confess</i>) and from <i>Ethan Frome</i> (<i>The main character Ethan married his wife Zeena out of loneliness and obligation but soon realized he didn't love her</i>). The response incorporates the literary element of characterization with discussion of the texts (<i>The conflicts in both works are avoided by men who are characterized as being weak and/or fearful</i>).
Organization	Maintains the focus established by the critical lens on dealing with problems (<i>The Scarlet Letter and Ethan Frome are both good examples of how avoiding your problems only makes them worse</i>). The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first interpreting the lens and disagreeing with it and then presenting for each work the problem that was avoided (<i>Dimmesdale decided to "avoid" his "conflicts" and not confess his sin</i> and <i>Ethan never dealt with the fact that he and Zeena didn't love each other</i>) and the resultant consequences (<i>Dimmesdale's death and Ethan's life of pain</i>). Transitions are appropriately used (<i>However, As many know, Another novel</i>).
Language Use	Uses language that is fluent and original, (<i>Eventually, Ethan would just find times to be alone with Mattie like their moon-lit walks</i>), with evident awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Avoiding conflicts gets one nowhere</i>). The response varies structure and length of sentences to control rhythm and pacing (<i>This resulted in the pregnancy of Hester Prynne and She was always "ill" and never stopped complaining, and eventually they grew apart</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>prevelent, delemna, mamed</i>) only when using sophisticated language.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5 in all qualities.	

Life is filled with many ideas and situations. In the pursuit of one's life, things such as conflicts are ~~difficult to~~ ~~unavoidable~~ unavoidable. But said ~~the~~ conflicts help to make life better. The quotation "... the most constructive way of resolving conflicts is to avoid them." was a statement once made by a man by the name of Felix Frankfurter. His statement can be interpreted to mean that the best way and most productive way to complete your life is to avoid conflicts and situations that are critical or conflicting in some way. The idea suggests that the only way to resolve conflicts and ~~the~~ crazy situations is to completely avoid and ignore them. Well, I completely, one hundred percent ~~disagree~~ disagree with Frankfurter's notion. Conflicts help to build life and people. ~~They improve situations, and~~ They tend to make situations, at times, unbearable; but, in fact, enable people to learn from their ~~conflicts~~ ^{actions}. ~~Two work~~ Works of literature can help to prove this quotation false. Two pieces of literature in particular are The Odyssey by Homer and Speak by Laurie Ruse Anderson.

The epic entitled The Odyssey was written by Homer and aids in the presentation of my argument. It helps

to disprove Frankforter's thought. Felix Frankforter wishes to ~~see~~ persuade you into thinking that the only way to move forward in life is to avoid major conflicts. BUT, it is evident in the epic The Odyssey, ~~that the main character~~ that his statement is false. If the main character, Odysseus, would have tried to avoid the various conflicts pushed his way, he would never have reached his ~~success~~ destination and gained success. Odysseus' main goal was to get back home to Ithica. Along his journey he faced ~~not~~ various monsters and problems. Some of the conflicts occur between Odysseus and the Cyclopes, the Sirens, and the Lotus Flower, but there were many others. For example, the conflict between Odysseus and the Sirens helps to disprove the quotation. The Sirens are beautiful creatures that sing a wonderful song that lulls sailors (like Odysseus and his crew). A ~~totally different~~ tone like the Sirens' is intended to lull the sailors so that the Sirens have a chance to kill them. If Odysseus would have tried to avoid the Sirens and their song he would have gotten him and his crew killed. Hence, by taking action and

plugging their ears with wax he was able to ~~achieve~~ achieve success and resolve the conflict. Therefore a more constructive way of resolving conflicts is confronting them, not avoiding them.

Another ~~conflict in which occurs~~ way in which the epic by Homer disproves Felix Frankfurter's notion is ~~in the situation when~~ ~~between Odysseus~~ ~~an~~ where Odysseus and his crew land on the island with the lotus flower and the lotus people. There he encounters a situation involving an addictive lotus blossom that gives his men the feeling of ecstasy. If Odysseus would have tried to avoid the conflict of removing his men from the island, they all would have become greatly addicted to the blossoms and would not have made it home to Ithaca.

The second novel that aids in my argument is Speak by Laurie R. Anderson. This novel helps to prove the quotation ".... the most constructive way ~~to~~ of resolving conflicts is to avoid them" by Frankfurter false. Speak takes place in modern times, and is about a girl struggling to find her identity while attending an

average highschool. She encounters many conflicts over the course of the novel. The conflicts range from inner conflicts ~~thought of the rape~~ to external conflicts. For most of the novel she avoids the conflict between her and herself regarding the event in which she was raped by a boy named Andy. This situation disproves Frank Forter's notion entirely. As a result of her avoiding said conflict she cannot further her life in any way and struggles to find her identity. Hence disproving the notion that the most constructive way of resolving ~~the~~ conflicts is to avoid them.

Hence, in conclusion, after analyzing various works of literature it becomes clear that the quotation by Frank Forter is false. It can be seen that conflicts are necessary to further yourself in life and the only way to move forward and improve is to confront your conflicts.

Anchor Level 5 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Provides a thoughtful interpretation of the critical lens that clearly establishes the criteria for analysis, stating that Frankfurter’s <i>statement can be interpreted to mean that the best and most productive way to complete your life is to avoid conflicts and situations that are critical or conflicting in some way</i>, and then disagreeing with Frankfurter’s notion. The response uses the criteria to make a clear and reasoned analysis of Homer’s <i>The Odyssey</i> (<i>If the main character, Odysseus, would have tried to avoid the various conflicts pushed his way, he would never have reached his destination and gained success</i>) and of Anderson’s <i>Speak</i> (<i>As a result of her avoiding said conflict she cannot further her life in any way and struggles to find her identity</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas clearly and consistently, with reference to relevant and specific evidence from <i>The Odyssey</i>, identifying areas of conflict (<i>Some of the conflicts occur between Odysseus and the cyclopes, the sirens, and the lotus flower</i>) and predicting results if conflicts were avoided (<i>he would have gotten him and his crew killed and they all would have become greatly addicted to the blossoms and would not have made it Home to Ithica</i>) and from <i>Speak</i>, identifying the girl and her problem (<i>Speak takes place in modern times, and is about a girl struggling to find her identity and she was raped by a boy named Andy</i>) and her avoidance of the conflict. The response integrates the literary element of plot for each work, referencing the conflicts through which the stories are developed.</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains the focus established by the critical lens on the inaccuracy of Frankfurter’s statement (<i>it becomes clear that the quotation by Frankfurter is false and the only way to move forward and improve is to confront your conflicts</i>). The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first interpreting and disagreeing with the lens, moving to the problems faced by Odysseus and presenting his experience with the <i>sirens</i> and the <i>lotus people</i>, then moving to the situation in <i>Speak</i>, presenting the main character’s problem and her attempt to avoid conflict, and ending with a conclusion that refocuses on disagreement with the lens. Transitions are appropriately used (<i>For example, Hence, Therefore</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses appropriate language that is sometimes informal (<i>Well, I completely, one hundred percent disagree</i>) or awkward (<i>She avoids the conflict between her and herself regarding the event in which she was raped</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>There he encounters a situation involving an addictive lotus blossom that gives his men the feeling of ecstasy</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>Odysseus</i> and <i>Ithica</i>) and punctuation (<i>unbearable; but; wax he; Therefore a more</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 5, although it is somewhat weaker in language use and conventions.</p>	

~~#~~ The quote "... The most constructive way of resolving conflicts is to avoid them." by Felix Frankfurter means that if there is an issue or problem, ignoring and staying away from them is the most advantageous position to take. This quote is not always true and it can be evident in the books "Of Mice & Men" and J.D. Salinger's "Catcher in the Rye." Two very morbid books that prove confronting a conflict can sometimes be beneficial for everyone.

In "Of Mice & Men", Lenny is an overgrown child that needs his friend George to always care and watch out for him. But Lenny has a problem, he kills innocent animals by simply hugging them. This is not such a problem for George until Lenny accidentally breaks the neck of their boss' curly's wife. So in the end George had to address the conflict and shoot Lenny. If this was avoided, Lenny could have hurt more people and cause an even bigger dilemma. Therefore, in this situation avoiding the conflict would have been a completely wrong solution to the main character.

~~Holden~~ Holden Caulfield in the novel "Catcher in the Rye" faces many conflicts. He does avoid many of them, like not talking about his feelings about his brother dying. This caused him to build up anger and resentment for the world. Without confronting his feelings and inner-conflict, Holden was miserable and depressed for years. His anger caused him to be expelled from several schools because he could only express himself through violence and vulgarity. Holden is an exact example of when avoiding a conflict can not only not be constructive for anyone, but ultimately be the cause for your depression.

The quote by Felix Frankfurter is not always applicable to situations. This can be seen by George's, from "Of Mice and Men" and Holden's from "Catcher in the Rye" outcomes of their stories. One

Anchor Paper – Question 28 – Level 4 – A

Story the ~~conflict~~ conflict was addressed and inevitably saved the protagonist from future hardships and conflicts. And in another it proved how avoiding the conflict can cause a series of greater hardships for the protagonist Holden.

Anchor Level 4 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Provides a thoughtful interpretation of the critical lens that clearly establishes the criteria for analysis (if there is an issue or problem, ignoring and staying away from them is the most advantageous position to take), pointing out that this quote is not always true. The response uses the criteria to make a clear and reasoned analysis of <i>Of Mice and Men</i> (Therefore, in this situation avoiding the conflict would have been a completely wrong solution) and of <i>The Catcher in the Rye</i> (Holden is an exact example of when avoiding a conflict can not only not be constructive ... but ultimately be the cause for your depression).
Development	Develops some ideas more fully than others. The response uses specific and relevant evidence from <i>Of Mice and Men</i> to explain the relationship between Lenny and George (Lenny is an overgrown child that needs his friend George to always care and watch out for him), Lenny's problem (he kills innocent animals by simply hugging them and accidentally breaks the neck of their boss curly's wife), and George's solution (George had to address the conflict and shoot Lenny). The discussion of <i>The Catcher in the Rye</i> is more general (This caused him to build up anger and resentment for the world). The response addresses conflict for both works.
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the the idea that the quote by Felix Frankfurter is not alway applicable to situations. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first interpreting the lens and disagreeing with it, then presenting information from each work to prove the validity of the interpretation, ending with a brief summary conclusion. Internal consistency is somewhat weakened by the use of abrupt external transitions.
Language Use	Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (One story the conflict was addressed and inevitably saved the protagonist). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure or length (Without confronting his feelings and inner-conflict, Holden was miserable and depressed for years).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in punctuation ("Catcher in the Rye." Two and a problem, he), grammar (issue or problem ... them and could have hurt ... and cause), and usage (beneficial from everyone and wrong solution to the main character) that do not hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4, although it is somewhat stronger in meaning.	

Felix Frankfurter once said "The most constructive way of resolving a conflict is to avoid them". In other words the best way to deal with a problem is to run it as far as possible. This quote can be proven false through the two literary works "The catcher in the rye" by J.D. Salinger and "Of mice and men" by John Steinbeck. The literary elements characterization and conflict aid in proving the quote false with the characters Holden and Lenny.

In the book "The catcher in the rye" by J.D. Salinger Holden Caulfield is a very problematic teenager. He makes many mistakes that had him to create his problems. It is not entirely his fault because as a younger child he had a traumatic experience with his brother's death. This was when Holden's brother, Allie, died he became a broken soul because he did not know how to deal with his emotional problems. This was his first mistake because instead of dealing with his problems he avoided them and this affects his mental growth. When he turns into a teenager around 16-15 years old he has a hard time coping with the world around him because he still holds on to Allie's memory. Also Holden is a high school dropout that ~~can~~ leaves his school, Pencey, because he fails all his subjects but English. Instead of working hard to pass he decided to just again run from his problems. The results from Holden running away from his problems were him landing in a mental institution.

Felix Frankfurter says that the most adequate way to solve a problem is to run away from it. In the book "Of mice and men" by John Steinbeck that is EXACTLY what the characters George and Lenny did. George and Lenny are migrant workers so they go around from farm to farm looking for work. George is a fit, short man while

Lenny is a giant brute with the mentality of a 5 year old. Throughout the story George and Lenny get into trouble in their previous farm jobs and this creates huge problems for them. Lenny being the child minded human ~~he is~~ ^{creates} many problems that force George and Lenny to run away and look for different jobs. They do not try to solve them they run away. This comes to an extreme halt when Lenny kills the farm owners wife. George and Lenny run away and try to survive. The George realizes that Lenny does more harm to himself than anyone else because of his mental condition so George decides to kill Lenny because George did not want to solve his problems he had to come to making the decision of killing Lenny.

"The most constructive way of resolving conflicts is to avoid them." This quote has been proved wrong by both "The catcher in the rye" and "Of mice and men". Holden ends up in a mental institution because he decided not to deal with his problems and Lenny even got killed for running away from his problems. If we all ran away from our problems the world will be a confusing place.

Anchor Level 4 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Provides a reasonable interpretation of the critical lens that establishes the criteria for analysis by stating that <i>the best way to deal with a problem is to push it aside</i> and then disagreeing with it. (<i>This quote can be proven false</i>). The response makes implicit connections between the criteria and <i>The Catcher in the Rye</i> (<i>Holden Caulfield is a very problematic teenager</i>) and <i>Of Mice and Men</i> (<i>Because George did not want to solve his problems he had to come to making the decision of killing Lenny</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops some ideas more fully than others. The response uses specific and relevant evidence from <i>The Catcher in the Rye</i> to describe Holden’s <i>many mistakes that lead him to create his problems</i> (<i>his brother’s death</i> and <i>Holden is a highschool dropout</i>) and from <i>Of Mice and Men</i> to describe how <i>George and Lenny get into troubl ... and this creates huge problems for them</i> (<i>Lenny being the child minded human</i> and <i>Lenny kills the farm owners wife</i>). The literary elements of characterization and conflict are mentioned in the introduction, but they are not specifically developed.</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on characters who decide <i>not to deal with ... problems</i>. The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first interpreting and disagreeing with the lens, then presenting separate paragraphs for each work to support the interpretation, ending with a summary conclusion. The response lacks internal consistency by including repetition of ideas in paragraph 3 (<i>problems that force george and Lenny to run away ... they run away ... George and Lenny run away and try to survive</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>If we all ran away from our problems the world will be a confusing place</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure or length (<i>When Holdens brother, Allie, died he became a broken soul because he did not know how to deal with his emotional problems</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in punctuation (<i>problems he, allies memory, jobs and</i>) and capitalization (“<i>The catcher in the rye</i>” and <i>english</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4 in all qualities.</p>	

According to Felix Frankfurter, "the most constructive way of resolving conflicts is to ~~not~~ avoid them."

I disagree with this statement because I believe to solve something, it needs to be talked about. In the Great Gatsby and the death of a salesman characters in both stories go through conflicts with ignoring them which only leads them to more conflicts.

As stated by Felix Frankfurter, "the most constructive way of resolving conflicts is to avoid them"

Felix Frankfurter means that if you do not talk about a conflict then it will resolve itself. It is more productive if the conflict is ignored rather than discussing it. I ~~believe~~ disagree with Felix Frankfurter because if a conflict is not discussed the conflict can only get bigger and bigger. There would be unresolved issues between two people. Ignoring a conflict only gives it time to become a bigger issue and harder to fix in the end.

In the Great Gatsby, Gatsby goes through a conflict in which he ignores which allows the conflict to intensify. Gatsby begins to have feelings for Daisy who is a married woman. Instead of discussing the feelings that were not mutual, Gatsby decides to mind his own business and not bring them up.

As time went on the problem became bigger and bigger until Daisy's husband had to be told and the problem became a lot bigger.

In the Death of a Salesman, Happy also goes through a problem but this time it had to do with his father. When Happy began to realize his father was

going crazy he decided not to discuss the problem and let his fathers issue go on farther and farther.

one day Happy finally snapped and screamed at his father instead of politely talking to him in the beginning when his problem surfaced.

In conclusion In the Great Gatsby and the Death of a Salesman both characters ignored their problems until the problems became bigger.

According to Felix Frankfurter "the most constructive way ~~observed~~ of resolving conflicts is to avoid them."

I disagree with Felix and believe conflicts should be discussed in order to be resolved.

Anchor Level 4 – C

Quality	Commentary
	The response:
Meaning	Provides a reasonable interpretation of the critical lens, stating that <i>if you do not talk about a conflict then it will resolve itself</i> and then disagreeing with it (<i>if a conflict is not discussed the conflict can only get bigger and bigger</i>). The response makes implicit connections between the criteria and <i>The Great Gatsby</i> (<i>As time went on the problem became bigger and bigger until Daisy's husband had to be told and the problem became a lot bigger</i>) and <i>Death of a Salesman</i> (<i>Happy also goes through a problem but this time it had to do with his father</i>).
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some evidence from <i>The Great Gatsby</i> (<i>Gatsby begins to have feelings for Daisy who is a married women</i>) and from <i>Death of a Salesman</i> (<i>Happy began to realize his father was going crazy</i>). The response relies primarily on plot summary.
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on <i>characters who ignored their problems until the problems became bigger</i> . The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first interpreting and then disagreeing with the lens, moving to separate discussions for each work to support the interpretation, ending with a summary conclusion. The response lacks internal consistency in paragraph 2 by including repetition of ideas.
Language Use	Uses appropriate language that is sometimes repetitive (<i>bigger and bigger, bigger and bigger, bigger</i>), with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>I disagree with this statement because I believe to solve something, it needs to be talked about</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure or length (<i>Ignoring a conflict only gives it time to become a bigger issue and harder to fix in the end</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>a married women</i> and <i>politly</i>) and punctuation (<i>ignoring them which, avoid them" Felix, problem but</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 4, although it is somewhat weaker in development.	