

F. Scott Fitzgerald, states, "Show me a hero and I will write you a tragedy." This quote means that for you to be good or do the right things, you need to hurt others and sometime yourself. I would have to agree with this quotation. Two literature that support this quote are Of Mice and Men, by John Steinbeck, and That Was Then This is Now, by S.E. Hinton. Both author uses irony to help develop their novels.

Of Mice and Men, by John Steinbeck is mainly about two friends who travel together, named George and Lenny and one end up killing another. John Steinbeck uses irony to help develop his novel. John Steinbeck uses irony in the way that George and Lenny were best friends but George end up on killing Lenny because if he wouldn't had done it, then someone else would. John Steinbeck novel support this quotation in the way that George did what was better for Lenny but for that to happen George had to kill Lenny. Clearly Of Mice and Men support this critical lens.

The novel That Was Then This is Now by S.E. Hinton support this lens. This novel is about two best friends Mark and Bryon who grew up together but one of them decided to grow up and the other one

did not. S.E. Hinton uses irony to help develop her novel. So E. Hinton uses irony in the way that Mark and Bryon were best friends but Mark started to sell drugs and Bryon found some drugs and it was ironic because Bryon call the police to Mark even though they were best friends. This novel support this quotation in the way that Bryon did something good for the community but he also did something bad because he call the police to his best friend. Clearly, That Was Then This Is Now, support this critical ten.

Sometimes for you to be good or the the right things, sometimes you need to hurt others and sometime yourself. That Was Then This Is Now by S.E. Hinton, and Of Mice and Men, by, John Steinbeck are two of many piece of literature that help support this critical ten.

Anchor Level 3 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Provides a simple interpretation of the critical lens that suggests some criteria for analysis (<i>This quote means that for you to be good or do the right things, you need to hurt others and sometime yourself</i>). The response makes superficial connections between the criteria and <i>Of Mice and Men</i> (<i>George did What was better for Lenny but for that to happen George had to kill Lenny</i>) and <i>That Was Then, This Is Now</i> (<i>Bryon did something good for the community but he also did something bad because he call the police to his best friend</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas briefly, using some evidence from the texts (<i>George and Lenny were best friends but George end up on killing Lenny because if he wouldn't had done it, then someone else wooid</i>) and (<i>Mark started to sell drugs and Bryon found some drugs and it was ironic because Bryon call the police to Mark even though they were best friends</i>), relying primarily on general statements and brief plot summaries.</p>
Organization	<p>Maintains a clear and appropriate focus (<i>Sometimes for you to be good or the the right things, sometimes you need to hurt others and sometime yourself</i>). The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas within four paragraphs that includes an introduction, two short body paragraphs, and a concluding paragraph that reiterates the interpretation. The response lacks internal consistency as it shifts from second person within the first and last paragraph to third person throughout the rest of the response.</p>
Language Use	<p>Relies on basic vocabulary (<i>is mainly about two friends who travel together and who grew up together but one of them decided to grow up and the other one did not</i>) that is sometimes imprecise (<i>and one end up killing another and Peace for "pieces"</i>), with little awareness of audience or purpose. The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure and length for effect (<i>That Was Then This is Now</i> by S.E. Hinton, and <i>Of Mice and Men</i>, by, John Steinbeck are two of many <i>Peace of literature that help support this critical len</i>), but with uneven success.</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>wooid</i> and <i>len</i>), punctuation (<i>That Was Then This is Now</i>, by, S.E. Hinton; John Steinbeck novel), grammar (<i>Both author uses Irony, Of Mice and Men support this, Bryon call</i>), and usage (<i>end up on</i> and <i>Police to Mark</i>) that hinder comprehension.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat stronger in organization.</p>	

F. Scott Fitzgerald once said "show me a hero and I will write you a tragedy". This quote means they will always be a hero, but it will end with a tragedy. That hero can do good things for people or for anything, but something tragic can happen to that person anytime. I agree with this quote because there can always be a person out there who ^{wants} to be a hero and do something good or save people's life, but not every hero lives for a long time. People have to die one day. The two works of literature that prove this quote to be true are *Death of a Salesman* by Arthur Miller and *Fences* by August Wilson.

The play "Death of a Salesman" by Arthur Miller, the protagonist, Willy Loman is characterized as a hard working man, husband of Linda Loman, and have two sons name Biff Loman and Happy Loman. Willy had to travel from state to state selling woman stockings just to keep his house. He was being a hero by going to work every day and keeping a roof over him and his family heads. His tragic started when he lost his job for lying saying his sons are successful men and they have a lot of money. He told his son he cheated on his mother a long time ago and his son was going to tell his mother, but he didn't, and he was inhaling poison from the machine in his house. He later on died from a car crash, in front of his house. Willy Loman was a hero to his family, but later on had a ~~big~~ tragedy.

The play "Fences" by August Wilson, the protagonist, Troy Maxson is characterized as a hard working man, is the husband for ~~the~~ ^{Rose} Maxson, and have three boys name Lyon

Maxson, Cory Maxson, and Raynell Maxson. Troy works hard to keep his family together. He ~~and~~ his wife take care of the kids and try to deal with the problems him and his son is having. He's trying to be a good father by telling his son to go back to the AP Supermarket ~~and~~ and get his job back. ~~He~~ He feel like his son needs a job to take himself and help the family also. He was the hero of the family until he did bad things. Troy cheated on his wife Rose with a girl named Alberta and got her pregnant; she gave birth to a boy name Raynell and the mother died while giving birth. His wife left him when he told her, then later on his tragedy happen which was his getting a heart attack. Troy Maxson is a hero, but a tragedy has come his way.

F. Scott Fitzgerald said "Show me a hero and I will write you a tragedy", this shows what the speaker is talking about. Both Willy and Troy know they were a hero, but tragedy was coming their way. I agree with this quote because a hero can do good things for anybody or anything, but there's a time when that person has to go. Nobody lives forever and time is too short. You can be a hero all you want, but when your time comes be prepared or take it how it is.

Anchor Level 3 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response:</p> <p>Provides a simple interpretation of the critical lens that suggests some criteria for analysis (<i>That hero can do good things for people or for anything, but something tragic can happen to that person anytime</i>). The response makes superficial connections between the criteria and <i>Death of a Salesman</i> (<i>He was being a hero by going to work everyday and keeping a roof over him and his family heads. His tragic started when he lost his job</i>) and <i>Fences</i> (<i>He was the hero of the family, until he did bad things</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas briefly using some evidence from <i>Death of a Salesman</i> (<i>He later on died from a car crash</i>) and <i>Fences</i> (<i>He's trying to be a good father by telling his son to go back to the AP Supermarket and get his job back</i>), but relies primarily on plot summaries. The response makes a one-sentence reference to the characterization of the <i>protaginst</i> in each text being a <i>hardworking man</i> with an undeveloped follow-up in <i>Death of a Salesman</i> (<i>Willy had to travel from state to state selling woman stockings</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Establishes, but fails to maintain, an appropriate focus on the idea that <i>a hero can do good things for anybody or anything, but theirs a time when that person has to go</i>. The response exhibits a rudimentary structure, presenting an introduction, two body paragraphs, and a conclusion that ends in an irrelevant statement that shifts to the second person (<i>You Can be a hero all you want, but when your time comes be prepared or take it how it is</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Relies on basic vocabulary (<i>People have to die one day and take care of the kids</i>), that is sometimes imprecise (<i>their</i> for “there” and <i>then later on his tragedy happen Which was his getting a heart attack</i>), with little awareness of audience or purpose. The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure or length for effect, but with uneven success (<i>He feel like his son needs a job to take himself and help the family also</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>tragedic</i> and <i>protaginst</i>), punctuation (<i>people life; two son's name; lot of money, he</i>), capitalization (<i>Husband</i> and <i>tragedy</i>”, <i>this</i>), grammar (<i>this quote mean</i> and <i>Troy Work hard</i>), and usage (<i>husband for Rose</i> and <i>him and his son</i>) that hinder comprehension.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3 in all qualities.</p>	

Scott F. Fitzgerald once said "Give me a hero and I will write you a tragedy." He's saying that hero don't make everything better, no matter what there will in some way be a ~~big~~ tragedy. Both Macbeth by Shakespeare and "Shooting an Elephant" both agree with this critical lens.

During Macbeth by Shakespeare, Macbeth has a pretty dynamic character. At the start of the book Macbeth is a great guy who serves his king right. All until he get ~~do~~ greedy for power and wealth. When he gets to caught up in the power he kills his own king. Macbeth's character goes from a honorable hero to a trader. From becoming this other person he thinks has invincible, he even kills own friend.

Another work that agrees with this critical lens was "Shooting an Elephant." During the story a man was killed and trampled by the elephant. So the officer comes down as the hero with his gun. All the people want the elephant to live, but however the elephant won't leave. The officer eventually shoots the elephant "bang" the gun was shoot. The irony is how the man is suppose to be a hero but, yet he shoots the elephant and everyone's mad at him.

So as you can see Scott F. Fitzgerald was right. Despite there being a hero doesn't mean there isn't a tragedy. No matter what

there will always be a tragedy or a problem because they are unpreventable.

Anchor Level 3 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Provides a simple interpretation of the critical lens that suggests some criteria for analysis (<i>Hes saying that hero don't make everything better, no matter what there will in some way be a tragedy</i>). The response makes superficial connections between <i>Macbeth</i> (<i>Mac beth's character goes from a honorable hero to a trader</i>) and "Shooting an Elephant" (<i>the man is suppose to be a hero but, yet he shoots the elephant and everyones mad at him</i>).</p>
Development	<p>The response develops ideas briefly, using some evidence from <i>Macbeth</i> (<i>When he gets to caught up in the power he Kills his own King and he even kills own friend</i>) and "Shooting an Elephant" (<i>So the officer comes down as the hero with his gun. All the people want the the elephant to live</i>), but relies primarily on brief plot summaries.</p>
Organization	<p>Establishes, but fails to maintain, an appropriate focus by first introducing the idea that heroes don't make things better and supporting this by showing how the conscious decisions of both <i>Macbeth</i> and the officer in "Shooting an Elephant" made them responsible for the tragedies they experienced, yet concluding with the idea that <i>there will always be a tragedy or a problem because they are unpreventable</i>. The response exhibits a rudimentary structure, presenting an introductory paragraph, two brief body paragraphs, and a brief conclusion, but includes an inconsistency by introducing the second person pronoun "you" in the conclusion.</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses language that is imprecise (<i>to</i> for "too", <i>trader</i> for "traitor", <i>comes down as</i>) and unsuitable (<i>guy</i> and <i>serves his King right</i>) for the audience and purpose. The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>The officer eventually shoots the elephant "bang" the gun was shoot</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>greety</i>), punctuation (<i>said "Give; better, no matter; hes; invincible, he; hero but, yet</i>), and grammar (<i>hero don't, he get, was shoot</i>) that hinder comprehension.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat weaker in language use.</p>	

The critical lens: "Show me a hero and I will write you tragedy" by F. Scott Fitzgerald is something used in most works of literature that have something to do with an adventure. ~~in many of his works Fitzgerald used a tragic hero in his novels and short stories.~~ In my opinion take The Catcher in the Rye by Fitzgerald, Holden is trying to overcome society but can't because of who he is. He gets kicked out of school again and his adventure begins. Also take Oedipus by Sophocles, Oedipus thought he was doing the right thing by leaving his city because he thought he was saving his parents, but then finds out he already hurt his real family because he already killed his father unintentionally and married his mother. I have to say I so agree with Fitzgerald.

Anchor Level 2 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Provides a confused interpretation of the critical lens, stating that <i>the critical lens ... is something used in most works of literature that have something to do with an aventure</i> . The response alludes to the critical lens but does not use it to analyze <i>The Catcher in the Rye</i> or <i>Oedipus the King</i> .
Development	Is incomplete and largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the texts are vague (<i>Holden is trying to overcome society but can't because of who he is</i> and <i>Oedipys thought he was doing the rite thing by leaving his city because he thought he was saving his parents</i>).
Organization	Lacks an appropriate focus but suggests some organization. The response introduces the critical lens and consists of a single paragraph that presents a confused interpretation of the lens, refers briefly to the two texts, and concludes with an agreement with the lens. Simple connecting language is used throughout (<i>Take The Catcher in the Ry, Also take, I so agree</i>).
Language Use	Relies on basic vocabulary (<i>He gets kicked out of school and I have to say</i>), with little awareness of audience and purpose. The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure or length for effect, but with uneven success (<i>Also take Oedipys by Sophicles, Oedipys thought ... but then finds out he already hurt his real family becus he already kiled his father unnoingly and maried his mother</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<i>opinon, becus, unnoingly</i>), punctuation (<i>The Catcher in the Ry and Oedipys</i>), and grammar (<i>something ... that have</i>) that hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat stronger in language use and conventions.	

In the quote "Show me a Hero and I will write you a tragedy" by F. Scott Fitzgerald; F. Scott States that every good moment or thing will end. This is a quote I agree with. Examples of this quote occur in Hamlet and in Romeo & Juliet Both written by William Shakespeare.

In Hamlet a young man discovers the true person for his father's death and the person who did it.

Hamlet (the young man) becomes angry and seeks revenge; even though he achieves revenge he also caused his lover Ophelia to go mad and kills Ophelia's father. In which happiness is felt along side tragedy.

In the book Romeo and Juliet happiness causes tragedy. Once Romeo and Juliet fall in love. But their love is forbidden by feuding families who continue to hold a grudge. Their love soon turns to tragedy when both Romeo and Juliet commit suicide.

In the final analysis F. Scott's quote "Show me a hero and I will write you a tragedy" can effectively be defended by both Hamlet and Romeo & Juliet. Because

Anchor Paper – Question 28 – Level 2 – B

Both Books how how Joy
 OF HAPPINESS CAN lead to
 +tragedy.

Anchor Level 2 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	Provides a confused interpretation of the critical lens (<i>F. Scott States that every good moment or thing will end</i>). The response alludes to tragedy when discussing <i>Hamlet</i> and <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> (<i>In witch Happiness is felt along side tradgety and there Love Soon turnes to tragity when Both Romeo And Juliet commit suicide</i>), but does not analyze how it applies to the concept of heroism.
Development	Is incomplete and largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to both texts are vague (<i>a young man discovers the true Reason for his fathers Death and But their love is for biden By fueding families who continue to hold a groudge</i>).
Organization	Suggests a focus on the idea that <i>Happines causes tradgity</i> and suggests some organization through the use of paragraphing, but lacks a conclusion.
Language Use	Relies on basic vocabulary (<i>this is a qoute i agree with and and the person who did it</i>) that is sometimes imprecise (<i>he also occured his lover and witch</i> for “which”), with little awareness of audience and purpose. The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure or length for effect, but with uneven success [<i>Hamlet (the young man) Becomes angry and Seeks Revenge; even though he acheves Revenge he also occured his lover ophelia to go mad and kills ophilia’s father</i>].
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>occure, discovers, tradgity, for biden</i>), punctuation (<i>Fitzgerald; F. Scott; Fathers; Revenge he also; the book Romeo and Juliet</i>), and capitalization (<i>i, with. examples, Fueding</i>) that make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat stronger in language use.	

It has been stated "show me a hero and I will write you a tragedy." written by -F. Scott Fitzgerald, In other words he is saying that every hero has a story of how they became a hero. Two pieces of literature that I can connect to this quote are "Of Mice and Men", "Where are you going where have you been." I agree to this quote because every hero has their own story.

"Of Mice and Men" can relate to this quote because at the end of the novel when Lennie kills George I consider him as a hero because he did what was best for both instead of letting Lennie suffer, because if George didn't kill him the people whom are looking for him because he accidentally kill's a woman, they would've tortured him how it would've been worst.

"Where are you going, where have you been." Also relates to this quote because when Connie at the end of the Noble she decide to go with the two boys out side of her house, to save her family I also think of her as a hero because not every one would do the same thing that she did just to save her family.

Some people might have different story of how they are considered as a hero. Some might be more tragyk than others but the the end as the same results of being a "Hero."

Anchor Level 2 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Provides a confused and incomplete interpretation of the critical lens, stating that <i>every hero has a story of how they become a hero</i> . The response alludes to the critical lens (<i>I considre his as a hero because the did what was best and I also think of her as a hero because not every one would do the same thing that she did</i>), but does not use it to analyze the chosen texts.
Development	Is incomplete and largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the texts are vague (<i>the People who'm are looking for him and She decide to go with the two boy's out side ... to safe her family</i>) and sometimes unjustified (<i>when Lennie kills george</i>).
Organization	Lacks an appropriate focus on the critical lens (<i>Some people might have different story of how they are considered as a hero</i>) and suggests some organization through the use of paragraphing that moves away from the interpretation and very loosely connects back to the hero aspect of the lens.
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise (<i>the</i> for "he", <i>they would've touchered him how it would've been worst, safe</i> for "save", <i>then</i> for "than"). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>Some might be more tragyk then others but the the end as the same results of being a "Hero."</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>writen, insted, tragyk</i>), punctuation (<i>In other words he; "Of Mice and Men"; two boy's</i>), capitalization (<i>george, People, "Hero"</i>), grammar (<i>hero has their, a women, she decide to</i>), and usage (<i>agree to this quote and people who'm are looking</i>) that make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2 in all qualities.	

Anchor Paper – Question 28 – Level 1 – A

The quote "Show me a hero and I will write you a tragedy" by F. Scott Fitzgerald shows that he's saying that, show somebody that's gonna save the person and he's gonna get somebody to get him.

Anchor Level 1 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	Provides a confused and incomplete interpretation of the critical lens (<i>The quote ... shows that he's saying that, show somebody that's gonna save the person and he's gonna get somebody to get him</i>). The response alludes to the critical lens but does not use it to analyze the chosen texts.
Development	Is minimal, with no evidence of development.
Organization	Shows no focus or organization. The response consists of one sentence, which gives a confused interpretation of the lens.
Language Use	Is minimal.
Conventions	Is minimal, making assessment of conventions unreliable.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 1, although it is somewhat stronger in meaning.	

Anchor Paper – Question 28 – Level 1 – B

There are many different types of heroes. Some are known, other are not so known.

Anchor Level 1 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Does not refer to the critical lens. The response alludes to the critical lens by mentioning the word <i>heros</i> . The response makes no reference to any specific texts.
Development	Is minimal, with no evidence of development.
Organization	Is too brief to demonstrate organization.
Language Use	Is minimal.
Conventions	Is minimal, making assessment of conventions unreliable.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 1.	

In The Great Gatsby I think it agrees with the criticle lense. I think Jay Gatsby is seen as a hero because he signed up for the military. When he gets home, he tries to find the girl he left but she is married to someone else. The rest of the book is a tragedy for him.

I think The Crucible also fits the criticle lense. At the end of it a man get tried for being a witch and is found guilty. He is a hero because the people layed him on a rock and put rocks on him to crush him. If he admitted to being a witch they would have not punished him as bad but he says "more weight". I think thats brave because it showed he wasent afraid to stick with what he said. It was a tragedy because he died from that.

When F. Scott Fitzgerald said, "Show me a hero and I will make you a tragedy," it made others truly think about happy endings and the validity of the mentality that the good guys always win, and the bad guys always lose.

When analyzing this quote, it leads me to believe that these words when interpreted is saying that the good guy doesn't always win, especially in a real world context. What good is it if all stories ended the same, with a "happy ending"? After assessing different works of literature and their outcomes, I agree with this quote. I come to this conclusion based on the play "Othello" by William Shakespeare and the novel "Of Mice and Men" by John Steinbeck.

In the play "Othello", the main character, Othello the moor, was a hero in the story, more specifically he was a war hero and was high ranking in the military. However, despite the hero's success and fame, there is always a covetous person looking to tear the hero down. In every heroic story, the hero always has an enemy, however in this case, the hero doesn't reign victorious as does other heroes in other stories. The villainous Iago was out plotting against the hero and out to destroy his life, and although Iago doesn't get his true goal of taking Othello's place in ranking, the play is a tragedy nonetheless and the hero still winds up dying.

In the novel, "Of Mice and Men", there isn't necessarily a hero like in the play "Othello";

however, the protagonist of the story is also the hero of the story to the reader, and in this case George is the hero. Despite George's protagonistic status, his life was not in the best of conditions. This "hero" was a migrant worker during the Great Depression, and not only did he have the burden of dealing with jobless and unforgiving society but he also had the burden of taking care of his mentally ill friend, Lennie. One could say that George was Lennie's hero, as George kept him out of trouble and even promised him a better life. Despite ~~George's~~ story's tragic end at the death of Lennie, George's misfortunate life, George is still the hero. This shows that not all heroes have a perfect life, and some, if not most, still have to deal with adversity.

After contemplating the two works of literature, "Othello" and "Of Mice and Men", one can see what F. Scott Fitzgerald meant. "Othello" shows that hero will always have an enemy and "Of Mice and Men" shows that a hero may have to deal with adversity.

"Show me a hero and I will write you a tragedy." This quote, by F. Scott Fitzgerald, ~~seems~~ means that it is during times of hardship and tragedy that heroes, or leaders appear. Often times the best qualities appear in people when they are brought down by difficult times in life and must get back up and go on. I agree with this quote and two literary works that connect to it are ^{the novel} The Grapes of Wrath, by John Steinbeck, and The Autobiography of Frederick Douglas by Frederick Douglas. Both of these books contain characters that rise up to help others in times of extreme hardship or oppression.

~~to~~ ^{is during} The Grapes of Wrath, the Great Depression and the Dust Bowl. The Joad family, among many others, lost their home and farm ^{in Oklahoma} ~~to~~ the bank. This forces them to leave their home and attempt to go to California where workers are supposedly needed. Tom Joad, the protagonist meets the ex-preacher Jim Casy before he finds out about his family leaving their home. Jim Casy was regretful of the sins he committed while being a preacher and decided to believe that people are just people and he quit preaching. The family allowed Casy to travel with them and along the way he not only helped them in anyway ^{he could} but provided guidance and insight to Tom also.

During these travels, Jim Casy selflessly put others first. In one Hooverville police showed up to drive people out. Tom got in a fight with one and Casy took the blame and was arrested so Tom would not be sent back to Oklahoma and separated from his family. In the beginning Casy seemed to be weaker but as he traveled with the Joads ^{at Hooverville} and faced the same

hardships he became stronger and more sure of what he believed in. Later, when Tom met up with Casy again, Casy was organizing the migrant workers to protest the unfairness of the business and farm owners. Ironically, Casy went from not wanting to lead people, as a preacher, to becoming a leader of numerous people in search of better rights and lives. He died trying to help people making him a hero. Casy was killed, though he did nothing to the deputy ~~police~~ ^{after} discovered having a meeting to organize the workers. At the beginning of the novel Tom sees a turtle that keeps getting rolled onto its back and getting back up. This turtle symbolized the Joads. They were knocked down but with leaders like Jim Casy who made sacrifices for the others they were able to keep going.

In The Autobiography of Frederick Douglass, Douglass describes his life as a child in slavery and how he managed to escape, ultimately making sacrifices to help others. He grew up without his mother, who was at another plantation, and saw all the horrible things that occurred on plantations. He describes the time he was allowed to work with relatives of his master in Baltimore. It was there that Douglass started to learn to read and write. Fortunately for him, the woman he worked for was kind at first and started to teach him before her husband found out and told her to stop. After that, she was no longer kind to Douglass. This situation represented the corruption of society. The woman went from being a good person who was not unkind to her slave to someone who was because at the time most of society believed slavery was acceptable. Despite her change of heart, Douglass knew the alphabet and continued to try to learn. He described reading newspapers when no one was around and tricking local boys into teaching him how to write certain

letters. As he kept learning Douglas also had an epiphany. He realized all that was wrong with slavery and could not stop wanting his freedom. At times he envied the uneducated slaves who were ignorant of how wrong slavery was. However, despite being oppressed, Douglas persevered and kept learning in order to reach his goal. He even tried to help other slaves escape. At one plantation the master, a truly nasty person, tried to break Douglas. Douglas stood up to him and from that point on the master did not have much power over him. This gave Douglas the strength to keep striving towards freedom because he knew he was not below them. When he finally did escape he advocated for freedom and abolition of slavery. He became a leader in the movement. Not only did he suffer the hardships but he rose above them and gained his freedom and then fought for the freedom of others.

Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath* and *The Autobiography of Frederick Douglass* both have heroes who suffer through hardship and oppression. Jim Casy ultimately sacrifices his life to help migrant workers, and Frederick Douglass suffers much indignity in his fight for freedom from slavery.

F. Scott Fitzgerald once said, "Show me a hero and I will write you a tragedy." The quote means that in a story or a novel or just any book there is a hero but at the end it's a tragedy story. I do agree with the quote because what I have been reading in class there is always a hero but there is always something bad going to happen to the hero. In The Masque of Red Death a short story, The Prince tries to be a hero and brings in all of his close friends and leaves the poor people stay out there and die. The Prince had a ball dance going on, when it struck midnight everyone stopped what they were doing and then the masque of Red Death came in. The prince tried to fight it be a hero but at the end the masque of Red Death, he decide kill him and his people. The quote relates to the short story by saying it dose not matter if you are poor or rich every one will some day die. The Pearl a novel. Kino one morning Kino found a pearl and he was for his family the best the best for his son Koyateto. Juana, Kino's wife tells Kino the something is going to happen and Kino does not listen. One day when they went out and then came back home there house was dis traped. Kino right away went to look

for the pearl. One night time someone tried to break in their house and Kino went out and saw someone killed the person. Kino had to run away and Juana and Coyotito came behind him. At the end Kino lost his only baby boy Coyotito just because of a Pearl. The Pearl show that the quote is true because Kino tried to be a hero for his family but at the end he lost his only baby boy. "Show me a hero and I will write you a tragedy" by F. Scott Fitzgerald. The Pearl and The Masque of Red Death both have a hero and at the end it's a tragedy story.

F. Scott Fitzgerald once said, "show me a hero and I will write you a tragedy". This means that a hero of a story is either one who is too valiant, too caring, or ~~one~~ one who possesses excessive traits that will lead to their downfall and I agree with this idea. Shakespeare's stories could have been successes but ended as tragedies.

Nathaniel Hawthorne's
Scarlet Letter

A major recurring theme in Shakespeare's works is that success is not easy to obtain and that a small error can end in catastrophic results. In his play "Julius Caesar", many people of the land looked up to Caesar because of the stories they had heard of his courage and fantastic feats in battle. The problem is that while many admire Caesar, many are jealous of him and despise him like Cassius. Caesar's success has made him allies and also many enemies in his life because of his deeds. His rapid rise to the top is what ended up in his death by the hands of those he held dear. The tragedy did not stop there because he had heavy influence over his followers as well and once he died, a war began between the two sides and the violence raged on. Because of the hero's massive influence on those around them, tragedy ensued and all of the issues in the play may have been avoided.

~~Shakespeare's "Othello"~~

Hawthorne's ~~Scarlet Letter~~ Scarlet Letter may not be the definition of a tragedy in literature, but it does have a tragic outcome. A brave mother prepares to face the world alone after committing what is seen

as a sin worthy of excommunication and does not even plan to bring her partner in crime into the light. She can be seen as a hero because of that courage and all the trials she is put through. She was young and unsure at the time of her marriage so her adultery was almost to be expected with an absentee husband, and yet she was still punished unlike anyone had been before. Her story is relevant because after the trials of living alone, raising a daughter, dealing with guilt, facing her husband, and suppressing the desire for a family, Hester still loses the man she truly loved, and her husband while continuing to be outcast from society. This heroine had been tossed through a storm and reaped minimal reward in the end because of her traits of heroism.

^{characterization} If not for Caesar's undying trust of his friend and certain fellow senators, supposed courage in battles and tough situations, and other hero-like aspects, ~~his~~ his death could have been avoided as Shakespeare tried to convey. If Hester Prynne was not so kind to ~~be~~ the ^{characterization} young priest as to hide his name from public eye, so willing to receive all punishment she received, or so loving as to remain adamant in loving her daughter herself, she could have moved to another area for a new life and avoided all the struggle and hardship. The reason hero's stories end negatively, as Fitzgerald believed is because heroism is a flaw in that most people depicted in works like The Scarlet Letter or "Julius Caesar" are not heroes. This is why "the good die young",

Question 28 – Practice Paper – E

their altruistic motivations and inability to think like immoral people at times leads to their own terrible downfall. These themes and characterizations are found in almost all Shakespearean tragedies and many other works as well.

Practice Paper A–Score Level 2

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

Practice Paper B–Score Level 4

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

Practice Paper C–Score Level 5

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

Practice Paper D–Score Level 3

Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3 in all qualities.

Practice Paper E–Score Level 4

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

**Regents Comprehensive Examination in English
June 2015
Map to Core Curriculum**

The table below shows which core performance indicator or standard and key idea each item is aligned to. The numbers in the table represent the question numbers of the examination.

	Core Performance Indicators	Standard 1	Standard 2	Standard 3
Listening		2, 8	4, 5	1, 3, 6, 7
Reading	9, 14, 19, 24	15, 23, 25	11, 20, 21	10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 22
Writing	26, 27, 28	26, 27, 28	26, 27, 28	26, 28

The *Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the June 2015 Regents Comprehensive Examination in English* will be posted on the Department's web site at <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/assessment/> on Thursday, June 18, 2015. Conversion charts provided for previous administrations of the Regents Comprehensive Examination in English must NOT be used to determine students' final scores for this administration.

Online Submission of Teacher Evaluations of the Test to the Department

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

1. Go to <http://www.forms2.nysed.gov/emsc/osa/exameval/reexameval.cfm>.
2. Select the test title.
3. Complete the required demographic fields.
4. Complete each evaluation question and provide comments in the space provided.
5. Click the SUBMIT button at the bottom of the page to submit the completed form.