A man by the name of Adlai E. Stevenson once said, "...the truth is often unpopular..." In relating to literature, this is very true, some people can't take the truth. One work that had this problem was from the play Death of a Salesman. Another work was from the novel The Absolutely true Diary of a Part-Time Indian. Both of those works show that the truth is unfavorable.

The Death of a Salesman was unpopular with the truth because of the main character, Willy Loman. He couldn't handle the fact that his life wasn't what it was meant to be. The setting takes place as him living in the city with his family as a salesman. The play is shown through flashbacks where you find out how his life is crashing and he can't face the truth or reality of life. Life gets so hard for him to face that he commits suicide. He can't realize that he failed everyone in his family. The truth is supposed to set you free, but Willy wouldn't let it out.
The Absolutely True Diary of a Part-Time Indian was unpopular with truth too. The whole town wouldn’t let the truth hit them that Arnold, a reservation kid was going to a white school. Arnold, the main character loses his best friend from telling the truth and the whole town then hates him but, Arnold knows he has to go to the other school to make him smarter and a better life. Arnold gets angry with the life he was living, so he creates a better life for himself and no one can handle it.

The truth is mostly unpopular because the truth could hurt and create a hard time for the person. Not letting the truth out could also be damaging. Willy and Arnold are just two examples of what could happen in these situations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>The response:</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Provides a simple interpretation of the critical lens that suggests some criteria for analysis, stating that <em>some people can’t take the truth</em>. The response makes superficial connections between the criteria and <em>Death of a Salesman</em> (<em>Willy Loman couldn’t handle the fact that his life wasn’t what it was meant to be</em>) and <em>The Absolutely True Diary of a Part-Time Indian</em> (<em>The whole town wouldn’t let the truth hit them</em>).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td>Develops ideas briefly, using some general evidence from <em>Death of a Salesman</em> (<em>Life gets so hard for him to face that he commits suicide</em>) and <em>The Absolutely True Diary of a Part-Time Indian</em> (<em>Arnold, the main charater loses his best friend from telling the truth</em>). The response relies primarily on plot summary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Establishes an appropriate focus on the idea that <em>the truth could hurt and create a hard time for the person</em>. The response exhibits a rudimentary structure, presenting an introductory paragraph, a short discussion for each work, and a brief conclusion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Use</td>
<td>Relies on basic vocabulary (<em>truth is unfavorable, unpopular with the truth, reservation kid</em>) that is sometimes informal (<em>life is crashing, let it out, hit them</em>) and imprecise (<em>One work ... was from the play and loses his best friend from telling the truth</em>), with little awareness of audience or purpose. The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure or length for effect, but with uneven success (<em>The setting takes place as him living in the city with his family as a salesman</em>).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conventions</td>
<td>Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<em>literture and charater, punctuation (true, some; truth too; himself and</em>) and grammar (<em>because of ...Willy Loman couldn’t handle and make him smarter and a better life</em>) that do not hinder comprehension.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat stronger in conventions.
Adlai B. Stevenson once said: "The Truth is often unpopular. It means that many people may confuse the truth and false appearance and can not accept cruel reality. It can be proved by the literature work The Glass Menagerie by Tennessee Williams and Twelve Angry Men.

In the novel The Glass Menagerie by Tennessee, the main character Laura is a shy, delicate girl. She can not get along with others. She is isolated from the outer world and lives in her own world which make up by her collection of glass animals. But her mom Amanda Wingfield can not accept the truth. She always thinks that her daughter has many gentlemen caller and will marry to a good husband. Amanda's mind prove Adlai B. Stevenson's quote.

In the play Twelve Angry Men the #3 Juror who is a antagonist. Knows clearly that more and more evidence proof the innocent of the boy. Most Jurors vote non-guilty. But he still stubbornly vote guilty. He wants to prove he is right but at the end he gives up his opinion even though he can not accept that. The #3 Juror's experience proves to quote = The Truth is often unpopular.
## Anchor Level 3 – B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>The response:</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Provides a simple interpretation of the critical lens that suggests some criteria for analysis, stating that many people may confuse the truth and false appearance, and can not accept cruel reality. The response makes superficial connections between the criteria and The Glass Menagerie (Amanda’s mind prove Adlai E. Stevenson’s quote) and Twelve Angry Men (The #3 Juror’s experience proves the quote).</td>
<td>The response makes superficial connections between the criteria and The Glass Menagerie (Amanda’s mind prove Adlai E. Stevenson’s quote) and Twelve Angry Men (The #3 Juror’s experience proves the quote). The response uses some general evidence from Twelve Angry Men to explain the role of #3 Juror at the end of the play.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td>Develops ideas briefly, using some evidence from The Glass Menagerie to show how Amanda Wingfield can not accept the truth (She always thinks that her daughter has many gentlemen caller). The response uses some general evidence from Twelve Angry Men to explain the role of #3 Juror at the end of the play.</td>
<td>The response makes superficial connections between the criteria and The Glass Menagerie (Amanda’s mind prove Adlai E. Stevenson’s quote) and Twelve Angry Men (The #3 Juror’s experience proves the quote). The response uses some general evidence from Twelve Angry Men to explain the role of #3 Juror at the end of the play.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Establishes an appropriate focus on proving Adlai E. Stevenson’s quote. The response exhibits a rudimentary structure consisting of an introduction and two body paragraphs but lacks a conclusion.</td>
<td>The response makes superficial connections between the criteria and The Glass Menagerie (Amanda’s mind prove Adlai E. Stevenson’s quote) and Twelve Angry Men (The #3 Juror’s experience proves the quote). The response uses some general evidence from Twelve Angry Men to explain the role of #3 Juror at the end of the play.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Use</td>
<td>Relies on basic vocabulary which is sometimes imprecise (literature work, make up by her collection, marry to a good husband). The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure or length for effect, but with uneven success (In the play Twelve Angry Men the #3 Juror ... knows clearly that more and more evidence proof the innocent of the boy, most Jurors vote non-guilt).</td>
<td>The response makes superficial connections between the criteria and The Glass Menagerie (Amanda’s mind prove Adlai E. Stevenson’s quote) and Twelve Angry Men (The #3 Juror’s experience proves the quote). The response uses some general evidence from Twelve Angry Men to explain the role of #3 Juror at the end of the play.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conventions</td>
<td>Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (peopel, apperance, daugher), punctuation (boy most, right but, often unpopular) and grammar (a antagonist and he ... vote) that hinder comprehension.</td>
<td>The response makes superficial connections between the criteria and The Glass Menagerie (Amanda’s mind prove Adlai E. Stevenson’s quote) and Twelve Angry Men (The #3 Juror’s experience proves the quote). The response uses some general evidence from Twelve Angry Men to explain the role of #3 Juror at the end of the play.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3 in all qualities.
The statement said “the truth is often unpopular” by Aclaire E Stevenson is true. This idea can be seen in two literature called Ethan Frome and Romeo and Juliet.

In Ethan Frome, this book shows a man named Ethan got married to someone he shouldn’t have married, rather he falls in love with his wife’s cousin named Maddie. Not only was he the one falling for her, Maddie was falling in love with him too. They were perfect for each other because Maddie brings the masculinity in Ethan unlike his wife and Ethan bring feminie in Maddie.

Although, there weren’t the only reason why they were meant to be, the others around him won’t like the idea they are falling in love. Such as his wife. If his wife found out, she is going to get hurt. The idea of liking someone who you can’t have is shown here.

In Romeo and Juliet, two young teens who had fall in love over night found the unfortunate news, there family were enemies with each other. Two young lovers did anything they can to be with each other, they will speak in, sneak out and even secretly got married to each other. After their families found out the extravagate news, Romeo and Juliet’s side of the families start to feel physically and emotionally hurt. even their close friend had die because of their love.
Therefore, these two books show us because of their love for each other had affected the people around them in a negative ways, that is why “the truth is often unpopular”.

Anchor Level 3 – C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>The response:</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Provides an incomplete interpretation of the critical lens, simply saying that the statement ... is true. The response alludes to the critical lens but does not use it to analyze Ethan Frome or Romeo and Juliet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td>Develops ideas briefly, using some evidence from Ethan Frome (a men name Ethan got married to someone he shouldn’t have married, rather he falls in love with his wife’s cousin name maddie) and from Romeo and Juliet (two young teen who had fall in love over night found the unfortunate news). The response relies on plot summaries and does not address literary elements.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Establishes, but fails to maintain an appropriate focus on love affairs, simply restating the lens in the conclusion (that is why “the truth is often unpopular”). The response exhibits a rudimentary structure through the use of paragraphing and transitional phrasing (In Ethan Frome, In Romeo and Juliet, Therefore).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Use</td>
<td>Relies on basic vocabulary (there family were enemies with each other), with little awareness of audience or purpose. The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure or length for effect, but with uneven success (Although, those weren’t the only reason why they were ment to be, the others around him won’t like the idea they are falling in love, such as his wife).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conventions</td>
<td>Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (eachother, masculinity, ment), punctuation (married, rather, wife and Ethan; eachother, they will) and grammar (two literature, this book show a men name Ethan, friend had die) that hinder comprehension.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat weaker in meaning.
The truth is often unpopular" according to Adli C. Stevenson statement, meaning no one wants to hear the truth. Using my own interpretation of the statement I agree to this quote. By agreeing to the statement the two literature from the particular perspective of this statement has provided me to support my opinion by Ernest J. Gains A Lesson Before Dying and by The Outsiders.

According to Ernest J. Gains his novel of A Lesson Before Dying, the particular perspective of this statement provides me to support my opinion is how Jefferson is caught on crime where he has been guilty. He has been put to a death row lasting of 2 months of living while, Mrs. Emma and mother of Jeffers who is concern of this situation for his feelings for him. The plot of this book that support the statement of this by Adli C. Stevenson is the people that know Jefferson wants him to become a man. However they meaning Mrs. Emma and Anti Cola wants the help of Grant to make him a man while on his end of doom/death. Every person that loves Jefferson doesn't wants to hear the truth about the time of death of Jefferson death row.
<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Provides a simple interpretation of the critical lens that suggests some criteria for analysis <em>(no one wants to hear the truth).</em> The response makes superficial connections to <em>A Lesson Before Dying</em> <em>(Every Person that Loves Jefferson doesn’t wants to hear the truth about the time &amp; death of Jefferson).</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td>Is incomplete and largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the text are vague <em>(Jefferson is caught on crime where he has been guilty)</em> and repetitive <em>(the people that knows Jefferson wants him to becom a man and Mrs. Emma and Aunti Lulu wants the help of Grant to make him a man).</em> There is no discussion of <em>The Outsiders.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Suggests a focus on people not wanting to hear the truth and suggests some organization. The response has an introduction, followed by a single paragraph that includes loosely related statements from <em>A Lesson Before Dying.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Use</td>
<td>Uses language that is imprecise <em>(caught on crime, lasting of 2 months of living, on his end of doom/death).</em> The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect <em>(By agreeing to the statement the two Literature ... provided me to support my opinion By Ernest J. Gains A Leson Befor Dying. and By The Out Siders).</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conventions</td>
<td>Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling <em>(frome, becom, dosn’t)</em>, punctuation <em>(Stevenson statement and while, Mrs.)</em>, capitalization <em>(Godmother of and statements By)</em>, grammar <em>(who is concern of this, The plot ... that support, people ... knows)</em>, and usage <em>(I agree to this quote and put to a death row)</em> that hinder comprehension.</td>
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</table>

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat stronger in meaning and conventions.
### Anchor Level 2 – B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meaning</strong></td>
<td>Provides a simple interpretation of the critical lens that suggests some criteria for analysis (sometimes the truth hurt). The response alludes to the critical lens, but does not use it to analyze <em>A Raisin in the Sun</em> and <em>The Great Gatsby</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Development</strong></td>
<td>Is incomplete and largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to the text are vague (<em>Walter mom trust him with the cash, he trust his friend to do it, friend run away</em>). There is no discussion of <em>The Great Gatsby</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organization</strong></td>
<td>Suggests a focus on truth hurting but lacks organization. The response consists of one paragraph of loosely related statements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language Use</strong></td>
<td>Uses language that is imprecise for the audience and purpose (*is true quote, The quotes it is sometime, plane for “plan”). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conventions</strong></td>
<td>Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<em>stament, afer, dose’n</em>), capitalization (<em>By Adlai Stevenson and Raisin in the sun</em>), punctuation (<em>quote The quotes, The Gatsby, time so</em>), and grammar (<em>truth hurt and Walter he</em>) that make comprehension difficult.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2 in all qualities.
“The truth is often unpopular” by Adlai E. Stevenson. This quote means that the truth is never given away. There is not a lot of truth of each other. Example of the novel "Like Water for Chocolate" by Laura Esquivel when Mama Elena didn’t trust Tita a lot. Other example is novel "Tsotsi" when the police did believe him he was taking out a bottle of milk for the baby.

The novel "Like Water for Chocolate" by Laura Esquivel is connected with the quote is when Mama Elena didn’t trust a lot Tita. Mama Elena always think that Tita have something with Pedro so Mama Elena send Pedro Rosalda and their son to Mama Elena didn’t trust Tita that she didn’t do nothing with him.

Other connecting with the quote is the novel "Tsotsi" is in the end of the novel when shoot him. The police didn’t trust him what he had in the back. When he return the baby to there family he was scared the baby start crying he give it to the mother and then he put his hand in the back to take out the bottle of milk the police think was a gun and they shoot him they did wait unit he take it out.

The conclusion of this is when the trust
**Anchor Paper – Question 28 – Level 2 – C**

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**Anchor Level 2 – C**

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<th>Quality</th>
<th>The response:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Provides a confused interpretation of the critical lens, stating that <em>This quote it means that the truth it never given away.</em> The response alludes to the critical lens but does not use it to analyze <em>Like Water for Chocolate</em> or <em>Tsotsi.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td>Is incomplete and largely undeveloped. The response hints at ideas, but references to the text are vague (<em>When Mama Elena didn’t trust Tita alot; Elena send Pedro, Rosauda and ther son to; The police didn’t trust him what he had in the back</em>).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Suggests a focus on <em>trust</em> and suggests some organization containing an introduction, two body paragraphs consisting of loosely related ideas, and a confusing conclusion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Use</td>
<td>Uses language that is imprecise (<em>There not alot of truth of each other, Other conneting with the quote is the novel Tsotsi is in the end of the novel When shoot him, When re return the baby to there family</em>). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conventions</td>
<td>Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<em>alot, connet, alway</em>), punctuation (<em>family he, crying he, milk the</em>), and grammar (<em>Elena alway think, didnt do nothing, When shoot him</em>) that make comprehension difficult.</td>
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</table>

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2 in all qualities.
"The truth is often unpopular" means the truth don't always make a cool or the one everybody likes. Describing the truth can sometimes make you feel bad. If you tell a lie, sometimes it catches some attention and makes them think you cool. And in real life a lot of people lie so it makes telling the truth unpopular. I agree with the quote because the truth is unpopular. People think if you tell the truth they won't be cool as someone else. If they lie they will get cooler things than the other person. This quote is point of view showing you if I tell the truth I have a old car. But someone else says I have a brand new sports car and really don't people think he is cooler instead of the one telling the truth. You always tell the truth and be who you are even if your not popular your friends will still like you for who you are. The point is the truth wont always make you cool you may have to lie a little to keep get people's attention in life.
Anchor Level 1 – A

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<tr>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>The response:</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Provides a confused interpretation of the critical lens (<em>the truth dont always make a cool or the one everybody likes</em>). The response alludes to the critical lens but does not use it to analyze any texts, offering only a personal response.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td>Is incomplete and largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas about truth, but makes no references to any texts.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Suggests a focus on the critical lens by restating and agreeing with it. The response lacks organization, presenting a series of loosely connected statements about truth, lies, and being cool.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Use</td>
<td>Relies on basic vocabulary that is sometimes imprecise (<em>make a cool and your for you’re</em>), with little awareness of audience and purpose (<em>describing the truth can sometimes make you look boring</em>). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<em>This quote is point of view showing you if i tell the truth I have a old car ... and really dont</em>).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conventions</td>
<td>Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in spelling (<em>somes and attintion</em>) punctuation (<em>dont, lie somtimes it, lie so</em>), capitalization (<em>describing the truth; i tell; car. but</em>) and grammar (<em>a old car and People thinks</em>) that hinder comprehension.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**Conclusion:** Although the response fits the criteria for Levels 1, 2, and 3, it remains at Level 1 because the response makes no reference to any text.
The response:

Meaning: Provides an incomplete interpretation of the critical lens (*people rather lie than to tell the truth*). The response reflects no analysis of any texts.

Development: Is minimal, with no evidence of development.

Organization: Suggests a focus but lacks organization.

Language Use: Is minimal.

Conventions: Is minimal, making assessment of conventions unreliable.

**Conclusion:** Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 1, although it is somewhat stronger in meaning and organization.
"...The truth is often unpopular..." A quote by Adlai E. Stevenson meaning that the truth isn't always liked or accepted. I believe the quote is true because sometimes the truth hurts and does not always bring peace. Two works that are an example of this are prove the quote true are Romeo and Juliette and Macbeth, both written by William Shakespeare. In both of his works Shakespeare uses literary elements to prove this quote true.

In Romeo and Juliette, the elements of setting and characterization are used to show how the truth is unpopular. William Shakespeare uses the elements to prove that not everyone likes or agrees with the truth. By using the element of setting, Romeo and Juliette are placed in a time where you marry who your parents want you to marry. Romeo and Juliette did not agree with their parents. They couldn't face the truth that their families hated each other and were not allowing them to see each other. Since they did not like the truth they made plans of their own, which was to sneak away and get married. The setting is supporting this quote because it's where all the events are held and where Romeo and Juliette go against the truth, making it out to be that the truth was unwanted and unpopular. The characterization of these characters further supports the quote. William Shakespeare creates Romeo and Juliette to disagree with their parents by going against them and getting married, showing they didn't like the truth. In the end the truth was the reason they both killed themselves. If the truth wasn't disagreed with the characters Romeo and Juliette never would have been dead. In the work both Romeo and Juliette by William Shakespeare support the quote that the truth is often
In Macbeth, the other way by William Shakespeare, the elements of plot and characterization are used to prove the quote true. The plot supports the quote because it creates the storyline and events that Macbeth does not agree with. Macbeth is told by three witches that after he is king, his friends soon will be the next in line. Macbeth does not like what he is told. In fact, this truth failed him. He believed he was to be king and his family. Macbeth did not agree with the truth of the three witches therefore he went against it by killing his friends family. The characterization of Macbeth proves the quote true because his actions support how the truth is unpopular and how he did not agree with it. In Macbeth, Shakespeare uses the elements of plot and characterization to prove the truth not always agreed with.

In both works, Romeo and Juliet and Macbeth, William Shakespeare uses literary elements to prove the quote “…the truth is often unpopular…” by Adlai E. Stevenson, true. He does this by showing how all of the characters go against the truth. In both endings, the truth endangers them, proving that the truth is often unpopular.
Question 28 – Practice Paper – B

Telling lies is rooted within mankind's brain. Adlai E. Stevenson once said, "...truth is often unpopular..." In other words, the truth is frequently shielded from people in order to prevent sadness or fear and to retain order within a group. In the novel "Fahrenheit 451" by Ray Bradbury, Montag launches a dangerous solo campaign to spread the availability of literature in his society, which the government maintains a strict watch over media and publications. In the novel "The Good Earth" by Pearl S. Buck, on his journey to financial prowess, the farmer Wang Lung became corrupt and often ruthless and deceitful in order to prolong his happiness and fortunes. The situations in both novels exemplify the ideal that hiding the truth can perpetuate order within a family or society. In "Fahrenheit 451," the societal conditions, that the protagonist Montag attempts to dismantle, show how lies can facilitate obedience and peace. The plot is set within a futuristic society where books are banned to prevent the spread of radical ideas. In fact, there are people, such as Montag, who professionally burn pieces of literature that are discovered in a citizen's house. This government implemented system works extremely well. For instance, Montag's wife is characterized as a calm, apathetic woman who remains obedient to her nation and community. Nearly all of the citizens are similar to her, and the lack of different ideas that literature often provides, creates a
monocultural society. However, when Montagu begins questioning society and starts to spread truth in society, the result completely follows the ideal of truth as a cause of disorder. For example, Montagu’s rebellion causes the death of the fire chief as well as public hysteria towards the newly termed ‘criminal’, Montagu. Furthermore, by spreading such a large amount of lies in society, most of Montagu’s community is barely worried about the impending nuclear war which eventually leads to its demise.

In the novel “The Good Earth,” farmer Wang Lung uses lies to bring happiness and peace to his family. Set in a rural town where crop yield is highly dependent on the unpredictability of nature, Wang Lung resorts to lies in order to secure the safety of his prospering farm. For instance, if Wang expresses his dislike towards his uncle, he would not only lose his honor (because filial piety is a major part of the society) but he would sacrifice his safety (his uncle was part of a group of rebel marauders). So, instead, Wang holds in his emotions and instigates an addiction to opium upon his uncle to dull his annoying attributes. If telling lies brings peace to Wang’s household, then the truth facilitates unhappiness and hate within the family. For example, Wang’s wife O-lan is able to surmise that Wang is having an affair. The symbol of O-lan’s
pearls show how this truth leads to the destruction of love between man and woman. This eventually leads to O-lan’s death, later on.

In conclusion, the conditions in both novels prove that truth causes unhappiness and discontent and disorder within a relationship or group. In “Fahrenheit 451,” the political policies and Montag’s rebellion to those that supports this. While on the other hand, in “The Good Earth” Wang Lung’s decentful manner following the prosperity of his farm exemplifies this ideal.
When we think the truth at times we don't want to hear it. So yes I think the truth is unpopular. For Abby Gail Williams (The Crucible) to her the truth meant absolute nothing. She lied to her town people and accused people of witches which they were not. Many innocent people died and she couldn't bring herself to tell the truth. But she wasn't the only girl in town. She got many of the girls in town to believe what she said was true. But when one of the girls in town went to the court to do what was right the truth was not welcomed nor heard. So in the end nobody really wanted to hear the truth it was not popular nor welcomed. For Hamlet find the truth was very hard, the uncle who he thought he knew killed his father the mother who thought to be her first husband. But to the people of Hamlet Kingdom the truth could not be found. Hamlet was not telling the truth to his Uncle... But with all the lies going on it led to death. In the end Hamlet, his mother, uncle and his good friend all ended in death. But this is what happens when lies are more controlling then the truth. To me the truth is much purer then the lies. But it takes a strong person to say even the truth may hurt it's better then telling a lie. So yes maybe the truth is
unpopular and people don't want to speak it but to tell a lie is nothing close to being popular.
Adlai E. Stevenson said, "...the truth is often unpopular..." I agree with this statement. This means that whenever someone is told the truth then its something they wouldnt want to have heard and it always leads to problems. The truth changes people mindsets of that person or topic and is therefore unwanted. I agree with this quote. Edith Wharton developed Ethan Frome around the idea of the truth being hidden which led to more problems with her and her husband Ethan. Tennessee Williams also exposed the truth in his play A Streetcar Named Desire which further led to Blanches downfall.

Edith Wharton uses the literary element of conflict to develop her novel. Ethan Frome hated Starkfield and became lovelorn after his parents died but met Zeena and married her to fill the void of loneliness. Zeena suddenly fell ill which resulted in Ethan being stranded in Starkfield with a hypochondriac wife who became silent which Ethan hated. Mattie soon came to lend to Zeena but found a romantic connection with Ethan. Adlai E. Stevenson said, "the truth is often unpopular..." and in this case Edith Wharton used the literary element of conflict to illustrate that when Zeena found out the truth about Ethan and Matties relationship she was furious. Zeena did not like the fact that Ethan was falling in love with her cousin because Zeena believed she sacrificed her health caring for Ethans ailing mother. Edith Wharton clearly exemplified in Ethan Frome how the truth leads problems within a relationship because the outcome of the truth that was exposed led to Ethan and Mattie doing reckless things that in the end still kept them in the company of Zeena which they tried to avoid. Without the truth being exposed, Mattie could have stayed longer and maybe Ethan and her could have collected enough money to leave but conflict kept them in the town of Starkfield.

Tennessee Williams uses the literary element of theme to further develop his play A Streetcar Named Desire. In order for Blanche DuBois to feel worthy of others and further believe herself people had to praise her. She has to lie. Throughout the play Blanche lies in order to
dish as if she was a better person than she really is. In fact, Blanche lied about ever going to Hotel Flamingo, lied about her age to Hitch and created this false dream that Greg Hunteigh was going to rescue her. Tennessee Williams used the literary element of theme to illustrate how Blanche’s lies lead to her downfall. According to A. A. M. Stevenson’s quote, “the truth is often unpopular,” when Stanley and Hitch found out about Blanche’s affair in Laurel, Blanche became unpopular and led to her getting admitted into a mental institution.

Blanche’s mental state was not strong enough to endure the revealing of the truth and all her lies showed her under a different light not only Hitch and Stanley, but her sister Stella also.

A. A. M. Stevenson said, “...the truth is often unpopular.” Both Edith Wharton and Tennessee Williams illustrate the concept of this quote throughout their pieces of literature. In both cases, the truth either destroyed relationship or and led to the downfall of the characters.
The Truth is often unpopular
I believe in this statement. Often people try to do what isn’t popular.

Animal form practice this quote because the popular thing to do is follow what your farm owner does. The animals on this farm over threw their owner and took it from them selves.

I find the truth to be unpopular often.
Practice Paper A—Score Level 4

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

Practice Paper B—Score Level 5

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

Practice Paper C—Score Level 3

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

Practice Paper D—Score Level 4

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

Practice Paper E—Score Level 2

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

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.

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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:

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.