

“... Ignorance is never better than knowledge.”

In other words, knowing the facts is better than ~~not knowing, and~~ going on pure instinct, without any proof behind it. This is a valid statement because one cannot go through life assuming how things will go if ~~if~~ they do not have the knowledge to back it up. Macbeth, by William Shakespeare, proves this to be true through the literary element of characterization.

Macbeth is one character in the play that proves this quote true through his actions. ~~Macbeth~~ One example is when Macbeth planned to kill Duncan the night he came to his house. ~~Macbeth~~ Lady Macbeth told Macbeth the plan, but what he didn't know was that he would have to kill even more people to reach the crown. He thought that since he was Thane of Cawdor that he would automatically become king, but not knowing about the other people and making assumptions proves ignorance is not better than knowledge.

Another example of how ignorance is never better than knowledge is when Macbeth ~~was~~ had his future told by the witches. He was ignorant when he based his actions off of what they said, not knowing the consequences. After Macbeth killed Duncan,

he ~~was~~ felt guilty all the time and was eventually hated so much he was killed.

All in all, ignorance is never better than knowledge. Knowing the facts is always better than assuming.

Anchor Level 3 – A

Quality	Commentary
	The response:
Meaning	Provides a thoughtful interpretation of the critical lens that clearly establishes the criteria for analysis (<i>knowing the facts is better than going on pure instinct without any proof ... one cannot go through life assuming how things will go if they do not have the knowledge to back it up</i>). The response makes one clear connection to <i>Macheth</i> (<i>He thought that since he was Thane of Cawdor that he would automatically become king, but not knowing about the other people and making assumptions proves ignorance is not better than knowledge</i>).
Development	Develops ideas briefly, using some evidence from <i>Macheth</i> to show how <i>ignorance is never better than knowledge</i> (<i>Macheth had his future told by the witches ... not knowing the consequences</i>). The response makes no reference to a second text.
Organization	Maintains a clear and appropriate focus on the idea that <i>knowing the facts is always better than assuming</i> . The response exhibits a logical sequence of ideas, first explaining and agreeing with the quote, then sequencing <i>Macheth's plan</i> and its aftermath, and concluding that <i>all in all, ignorance is never better than knowledge</i> .
Language Use	Uses appropriate language, with some awareness of audience and purpose (<i>Macheth is one character in the play that proves this quote true</i>). The response occasionally makes effective use of sentence structure and length (<i>After Macheth killed Duncan, he felt guilty all the time and was eventually hated so much he was killed</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors in agreement (<i>one ... they, things ... it, assumptions proves</i>) that do not hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Although the response best fits the criteria for Levels 3, 4, and 5, it remains at Level 3 because the response addresses only one text.	

When one is presented with a conflict or situation they must know about the factors involved. Laura Fermi said, "Ignorance is never better than knowledge." She means that when one doesn't know or understand a situation, they will not come out of the situation as well as some others could who have knowledge about it. This is present in the stories The Great Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald and The Things They Carried by Tim O'Brien.

In The Great Gatsby, Gatsby is in love with Daisy and will do anything he can in order to get her back into his life. However he does not take into account her current relationship. He thinks that she will just fall back into his arms. He is ignorant to what is going on around him. If he took into account others lives around him he may have been able to win Daisy over.

Tim O'Brien in The Things They Carried explains how life in war is so difficult and you must be aware of what is going on around them and have a strong reaction time. If you are not this, then your life is highly at risk. ~~But~~ However if they are not then they have a step up in the situation.

When someone in a situation is ignorant and doesn't know or understand the situation they will not come out of it beneficial. If they obtain knowledge than it is better not only for them but every one else around them as well.

Anchor Level 3 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Provides a simple interpretation of the critical lens that suggests some criteria for analysis (<i>when one doesn't know or understand a situation, they will not come out ... as well as some others could who have knowledge about it</i>). The response makes superficial connections between the criteria and <i>The Great Gatsby</i> (<i>If he took into account others lives around him he may have been able to win Daisy over</i>) and <i>The Things They Carried</i> (<i>If you are not this, they your life is highly at risk</i>).</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas briefly, using some evidence from <i>The Great Gatsby</i> (<i>He is ignorant to what is going on around him</i>) and <i>The Things They Carried</i> (<i>life in war is so difficult and you must be aware of what is going on</i>) to support the idea that characters must know about the factors involved. The response relies on abbreviated plot summaries.</p>
Organization	<p>Establishes, but fails to maintain, an appropriate focus on the idea that <i>when someone in a situation is ignorant and doesn't know or understand the situation they will not come out of it beneficial</i>. The response exhibits a rudimentary structure, presenting an introduction, two body paragraphs, and a brief conclusion.</p>
Language Use	<p>Relies on basic vocabulary (<i>He thinks that she will just fall back into his arms</i>) that is sometimes imprecise (<i>than it is better</i>), with little awareness of audience or purpose. The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure for effect, but with uneven success (<i>However if they are not than they have a step up in the situation</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors in punctuation (<i>doesn't, others lives, situation they</i>), grammar (<i>one ... they, he took ... he may have been, you ... them</i>), and usage (<i>ignorant to and come out of it beneficial</i>) that hinder comprehension.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3 in all qualities.</p>	

"... ignorance is never better than knowledge." Never ignore what you already know. I agree with this quote. The two works are To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee. Another work is Ethan Frome by _____ . I choose these works because one person always ignores what is really right (that they know already).

In To Kill a Mockingbird, Atticus is ~~is~~ right by how he takes the trial with Tom Robinson. Atticus does not want the town people to kill him. They are all racist. Atticus kids help him to beat the town, they watch Tom for him, someone was wrong of what happened. The girls dad did it all along. That shows that Atticus should not ignore what he already knows.

In Ethan Frome, Zerkow knows that Ethan is cheating on her with Maddie. She does want to say anything because she is "sick." Maddie and Ethan try to kill them selves. But they only got hurt but did not die. Zerkow should have said something at the beginning when she knew for sure.

Anchor Level 3 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Provides a simple interpretation of the critical lens that suggests some criteria for analysis (<i>Never ignore what you already know</i>). The response makes superficial connections between the criteria and <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> (<i>That shows that Atticus should not ignore what he already knows</i>) and <i>Ethan Frome</i> (<i>Zeba should have said something at the beginning when she knew for sure</i>).
Development	Is incomplete, hinting at ideas, but references to the texts are vague (<i>They are all racist</i> and <i>The girls dad did it</i>) and unjustified (<i>Atticus kids help him to beat the town</i>). The response does not address literary elements.
Organization	Establishes, but fails to maintain, an appropriate focus. The response exhibits a rudimentary structure, consisting of an introduction and two body paragraphs, but lacks a formal conclusion.
Language Use	Relies on basic vocabulary (<i>But they only got hurt</i>) that is sometimes imprecise (<i>someone was wrong of what happened</i>), with little awareness of audience or purpose. The response exhibits some attempt to vary sentence structure for effect, but with uneven success (<i>But they only got hurt but did not die</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates emerging control, exhibiting errors in spelling (<i>town people, them selfs, beganing</i>), punctuation (<i>Atticus kids, girls dad, got hurt but</i>), and usage (<i>right by how and was wrong of</i>) that hinder comprehension.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 3, although it is somewhat weaker in development.	

The quote "...ignorance is never better than knowledge" by Laura Fermi has a lot of meaning to it. I disagree with this quote because you could be easily overcome by your own knowledge. Sometimes you're just ignorant and don't want to talk to ~~someone~~ anyone cause of your own knowledge towards that person. Ignorance can be overcome if you just follow your knowledge and heart. Two literary works are "Death of a Salesman" by Arthur Miller and "A View From the Bridge" by Arthur Miller.

One literary element that best connects with the quote is through characterization. Eddie was ignored by Katherine cause he didn't want Katherine to get married to Rudolph. Eddie ignored the fact that it wasn't a good relationship cause he thought that Rudolph was only trying to get his right. He knew what Rudolph wants but he was not stopping for Katherine to get married to Rudolph. At the end of the play, he tried to get Katherine to see other people but his mind was set. He also ~~tries to~~ ~~fast~~ ~~he~~ called immigration to get Rudolph deported ~~by telling his lawyer out~~. He tried every thing ~~and~~ and at the end of the play, he got stabbed by Rudolph's brother. The whole village found out about him try to get Rudolph out of the

country and he was ~~not~~ ignored.

Another literary element that best connects to the quote is through characterization. Willy ignored the fact that he wasn't a good salesman but told his family that everything was great. He ignored the fact that his son said that they belong in a carpentry business. He tries to make his family ~~prerent~~ proud. Also his wife Ling ignored ~~the fact that~~ that Willy is trying to ~~kill~~ kill himself but yet fully know that it was his fault. She makes up excuse for him to tell their son, Willy thought that he had everything in the world, that his son was going to make him proud and bring money to pay mortgage. He was getting money from his best friend. He tried to live the life his brother ~~the~~ did.

In conclusion the quote has a lot of meaning. The reason why you ignored something cause you know that it's going to affect you, knowing something is better than ignoring it. People are ~~the~~ always going to be ignorant cause of what they hear. Also knowing ~~that~~ things ~~than~~ that no-one else does makes you ignore others.

Anchor Level 2 – A

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	<p>The response: Provides a confused interpretation of the critical lens (<i>I disagree with this quote because you could be easily overcome by your own knowledge ... Ignorance can be over come iF you just Follow your knowledge and heart</i>). The response alludes to the critical lens but does not use it to analyze <i>Death of a Salesman</i> or <i>A View from the Bridge</i>.</p>
Development	<p>Develops ideas briefly, relying primarily on plot summary statements from <i>Death of a Salesman</i> to describe Willy’s character (<i>willy ignored the Fact that he wasn’t a good salesman, He tries to make his Family proud, willy is trying to kill himself</i>). The discussion of <i>A View From the Bridge</i> is more general and vague (<i>Eddie ignored the fact that it wasn’t a good relationship cause He taught that Rudolpho was only trying to get his Right</i>).</p>
Organization	<p>Establishes a focus on the critical lens by disagreeing with it (<i>They reason why you ignored something cause you know that its going to AFFect you</i>), but fails to maintain an appropriate focus in both discussions by only briefly mentioning what characters ignored, with no discussion of motivation. The response exhibits a rudimentary structure, but includes irrelevancies (<i>At the end oF the play, he tried to get katherine to see other people and He tried to live the liFe his brother did</i>).</p>
Language Use	<p>Uses language that is imprecise (<i>Your</i> for “You’re,” <i>cause</i> for “because,” <i>taught</i> for “thought,” <i>get his Right, the</i> for “there,” <i>he mind</i>). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>He knew what Rudolpho wants but the was no stopping for katherine to get marry to Rudolpho</i>).</p>
Conventions	<p>Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>over come, litary, every thing, martage</i>), punctuation (<i>wants but, deported He, its going to</i>), capitalization (<i>A View From the bridge, willy, it. people</i>), grammar (<i>Two ... work, one ... connect, get marry</i>), and usage (<i>knowledge towards that person</i>) that make comprehension difficult.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat stronger in development and organization.</p>	

"Ignorance is never better than knowledge" a statement given by Laura Fermi, meaning knowledge is better or more helpful than ignorance. I agree with this statement, in the novels "The Simple Plan" and "Rita Hayward and the Shawshank". In "The Simple Plan", three men Hank, Lou and Jabow found a bag full of money that no one knew nothing about, and in this case knowledge beat ignorance. Hiding the money and leaving town being careful and thinking smart. In the year of 1916, Andy Dufresne went to jail for killing his wife and also lover, thinking smart Andy was not just bored sitting and rotting he kept his self busy by doing taxes for the warden who didn't take ignorance. The knowledge that Andy he could have got away with anything, in other words taking all the warden's dirty money he had put away. ~~What Laura Fermi me~~ I agree with Laura Fermi when she says "ignorance is never better than knowledge ignorance does not win when it comes down to having knowledge and being smart."

Anchor Level 2 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Provides a simple interpretation of the critical lens (<i>knowledge is better or more helpful than ignorance</i>). The response alludes to <i>A Simple Plan</i> (<i>in this case knowledge beat ignorance</i>) and to <i>Rita Hayworth and the Shawshank Redemption</i> (<i>thinking smart Andy ... kept his self busy</i>).
Development	Is incomplete and largely undeveloped, hinting at ideas, but references to <i>A Simple Plan</i> are vague (<i>three men ... found a bag full of money that no one knew nothing about and being careful and thinking smart</i>) and references to <i>Rita Hayward and the Shawshank</i> are unjustified (<i>In the year of 1916 and could have got away with ... taking all the waden's dity money</i>).
Organization	Suggests a focus on the critical lens and suggests organization through the use of some connecting language (<i>In the Simple Plan and I agree with Laura Fermi</i>). The response consists mainly of loosely related ideas.
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise (<i>a statement given by Laura Fermi, no one knew nothing about, killing his wife and also lover, the waden who didn't take ignorance</i>). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>Hiding the money and leaving town being careful and thinking Smart</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>novals, Shawsunk, Jaboub, dity</i>), punctuation (<i>statement, in; rotting he; Knowledge ignorance</i>), grammar (<i>Andy he could have got away</i>), and a lack of paragraphing that make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2, although it is somewhat stronger in meaning.	

In the quote "Ignorance is never better than knowledge" by Luara Ferni means doing things your own way without knowing stuff is stupid. ~~It goes with~~ goes with To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee. This quote supports the story Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare.

In To Kill a Mockingbird it supports that having knowledge is better than ignorance during a trial! During the trial there was conflict between Tom Robinson AND BOB ELL about who attacked Bob's daughter. Tom was found guilty but he wasn't.

In Romeo and Juliet ~~the quote~~ the quote "ignorance never better than knowledge" goes with this STORY. The conflict was the two families kids loved each other but could not show it because of their families hatred toward each other.

The quote "Ignorance is never better than knowledge" goes with both To Kill a Mockingbird and Romeo and Juliet.

Anchor Level 2 – C

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Provides an incomplete interpretation of the critical lens (<i>doing things your own way with out knowing stuff is stupid</i>). The response alludes to the critical lens but does not use it to analyze <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> or <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> .
Development	Is incomplete and largely undeveloped, but reference to both texts are vague and irrelevant. The response hints at the idea of conflict, but doesn't develop it for either text.
Organization	Suggests a focus on the lens by restating it. The response suggests an organization through paragraphing, but information within paragraphs consists of a series of unrelated plot statements.
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise (<i>In the quote ... means, stuff is stupid goes with, This quote supports the story, In to Kill a Mockingbird it supports, ignorance never better than knowledge goes with this STORY</i>). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect.
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in spelling (<i>Luara Ferni, Shakespear, familyes, tword, eachother</i>), punctuation (<i>In the quote "Ignorance, Bobs daughter, guilty but he wasn't</i>), capitalization (<i>AND BOB EULL and STORY</i>), and grammar (<i>doing things ... goes</i>) that make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2 in all qualities.	

Laura Fermi once said that, "...ignorance is never better than knowledge." if A person choose a wrong path He/she would never use what He/she knows to succeed. This is important because, we should never compare ourselves to another person because noone is better than another, and never know the skills another person have. I agree with this statement, because we should never judge.

Anchor Level 1 – A

Quality	Commentary
	The response:
Meaning	Provides a confused interpretation of the critical lens by stating that <i>if A person choose a wrong Path He/She would never use what He/She knows to Succeed</i> . The response does not use the critical lens to analyze any texts.
Development	Is incomplete and largely undeveloped. The response hints at an idea about judging others (<i>we should never compare ourselves to another</i>), but makes no reference to any texts.
Organization	Suggests a focus on the critical lens (<i>we should never judge</i>) but lacks organization.
Language Use	Uses language that is imprecise and unsuitable for the audience (<i>if a person choose ... would never use and noone is better than another</i>). The response reveals little awareness of how to use sentences to achieve an effect (<i>And never know The skills another person have</i>).
Conventions	Demonstrates a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors in punctuation (<i>Because, we and statement, Because</i>), capitalization (<i>if A person, Path, He/She</i>), and grammar (<i>person choose, He/She would, person have</i>) that make comprehension difficult.
Conclusion: Although the response fits the criteria for Level 2, it remains at Level 1 because the response makes no reference to either text.	

Anchor Paper – Question 28 – Level 1 – B

I agree that ignorance is never better than knowledge.
Knowledge is better than ignorance because with knowledge you
know more and having ignorance is not good

Anchor Level 1 – B

Quality	Commentary
Meaning	The response: Provides a simple interpretation of the critical lens by agreeing with it and stating that <i>knowledge is better than ignorance because with knowledge you know more</i> . The response makes no reference to any specific 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 Levels 1 and 2. It remains at Level 1 because the student wrote only a personal response and made no reference to any texts.	

"... ignorance is never better than knowledge." —

Laura Fermi. This quote simply means that it is wise for one not to be ignorant about certain things, for it can prevent one from learning or obtaining knowledge about a particular subject. The literary works Outliers and Fences prove that the meaning of the quote is true through various literary elements such as characterization and theme.

Outliers presents a theme of the hardships people face in order to find success. This theme is the most evident in a particular chapter that describes the story of Bill Joy. Once a college student, he rose out from the ordinary and put much hard work and determination to get to where he is today as the founder of Sun Microsystems. The interpretation of the quote is not demonstrated within the actual story itself, but rather the whole book. Many people are ignorant because they just regard Bill Joy as someone who had enough luck to get himself where he is today, however, upon reading this story, people would find out that luck wasn't a factor in his success at all.

Fences utilizes the development of its characters in order to prove ^{that} the interpretation of the critical lens is true. One of the main conflicts presented in the work is ~~the~~ father versus son. The father would forbid his son from doing certain things he thinks wouldn't be best or appropriate for his son. As a result of these arguments and the son's relentless attitude, the son would leave the family to join the marines for several years without seeing them. When the son returned, he was shown with the success and life experience his

father always wanted him to have. The son was ignorant because it took him several years to realize that his father was only trying to help him.

... "Ignorance is never better than knowledge." - Laura Fermi. The literary works also share another important theme that proves the quote is valid: false accusations. People generally go straight to the point when talking about Bill Jay's success and seem to be ignorant about his past. For the son in Fences, he was being ignorant to his father because he never tried to see how his father was actually helping him. Knowledge is better than ignorance because one will know not to be ignorant if they have the knowledge.

Ignorance is expressed by people if they don't wanna be bother. But to have knowledge it shows you can overcome ignorance. And try to continue on learning to get better. For example in "The Raisin In The Sun". Walter was asking his mother for money for a liquor store. But his mother knew it wasn't a good idea for him to do that ~~do~~ ~~do~~. It would of been a good idea to do something else with it. But she still gave it to him. Then another one is "Romeo & Juliet". Both there families were on two different sides. But that didn't stop them from being in love. Even through the tuff situations they went through they knew in all there puer they were going to be in love. So these two authors of the book show characterization. Because everyone had the power to move aside from ignorance and continue doing what they usually do. In conclusion at the end of the day there families overcome ignorance and achieve knowledge.

"Ignorance is never better than knowledge" was once said by Laura Fermi. The quote shows that knowledge is power, and when one is more knowledgeable, the more one can achieve. Therefore, knowledge often ensures achievement and satisfaction in life. This idea is brought out through the use of setting and characterization in Fahrenheit 451 by Ray Bradbury and in To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee.

Fahrenheit 451 is set in a future society where thought and individual knowledge is prohibited. Because of this limitation, nobody in the city has made any ~~achievements~~ achievements outside of what the government has said should be accomplished. However, Guy Montag decides to break the rules of his society to learn restricted knowledge. This decision is the beginning of his character development. To gain knowledge, he realizes he must read books, even though his job as a fireman is to burn them. He also realizes he will need help understanding them, so he convinces Faber, a former English professor, to help him. Knowledge then becomes very important to him. When his wife turns him in to the authorities for reading books, Montag resorts to killing his boss in order to protect Faber. Afterwards Montag runs away to join a group of fellow secret readers. There he learns the most important piece of knowledge. People are condemned to repeating their mistakes, unless, through books, they can ~~learn~~ read about past mistakes and learn to avoid them. With this new knowledge, Montag finally finds understanding ~~and~~ and satisfaction in his life.

In the novel, To Kill a Mockingbird, Harper ~~Lee~~ Lee also conveys the idea that knowledge is important through setting ^{and} characterization. Atticus Finch is a lawyer in the small Southern town of Maycomb, Alabama during the 1930's. He takes on the challenge of defending Tom Robinson, a black man accused of raping a white woman. Atticus is aware of the extreme racial prejudice of his town, but he believes that skin color ~~does~~ not determine a person's character. He is determined to raise his ~~the~~ children with the knowledge that prejudice is wrong, even though most people in his town disagree with him. The town's ignorance about race ~~get~~ in the way of its ability to accept differences and blind ~~it~~ them to the truth of Tom's innocence. To counter the overwhelming ignorance

surrounding his children, he tries to teach them ~~the~~ kindness and acceptance of others through his example. Thus, he can speak kindly to Mrs. ~~Stout~~ Dudgee, a neighbor, even though she ~~only~~ criticizes him in front of his children for taking Tom's case. He can pity Mayella Ewell because of the intolerable ignorance with which she has been raised, even though she falsely accuses Tom of rape. Finally, he fights to win Tom's freedom, even though he and his family undergo criticism from the town for his taking the case. By the end of the novel, his daughter Scout realizes that her neighbor Boo Radley is nothing like what the town gossips would have her believe. She tells her father that Boo is "real nice." Atticus then has the great satisfaction of confirming her acquired knowledge.

Fahrenheit 451 by Ray Bradbury and To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee convey the idea that knowledge is very important to achievement and satisfaction in life. Through the use of setting and characterization, Laura Fermi's quote, "ignorance is never better than knowledge" is fully brought out.

It's always nice to have sure knowledge about something, than to worry about the "what-ifs". "...ignorance is never better than knowledge", said Laura Fermi. I firmly agree with this statement. The idea behind this quote is that knowing the truth is better than not knowing, which is when accusations are made. Such can be supported through To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee, and "The Crucible", a play by Arthur Miller.

Harper Lee's use of characterization to display what views are ~~like~~ of the hermit-like Boo Radley. Everyone thinks he's crazy; practically a ghost. Lee develops this idea through the story, until you can finally see-learn-~~how~~ who Boo Radley really is, ~~when~~ A main character, Scout is attacked, but saved by Boo. Here, everyone was assuming he was a dangerous, spooky guy, when, in truth, he'd help if he had the chance. Scout is much better off now that she knows Boo is a good guy. If she was in trouble, she could just run to his house for help. Before the attack, she never would've.

"The Crucible"'s plot can be used to support the idea of knowledge ~~over~~ ^{over} ignorance. The girls of Salem in the 1800's lie to cover^{up} what would be thought of as their having a satanic ritual. The town goes mad with witch-hunts and finger-pointing, backed by problems with each other. Many are hung from accusations that they have parted with the devil. The truth was, the girls were only dancing. If the town's people had knowledge of the truth, then they wouldn't have ~~killed~~ blindly executed so many innocent people.

Is ignorance truly bliss? No; not when knowledge

Question 28 – Practice Paper – D

can save lives and solve problems. ~~So~~ So it is told in To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee, and "The Crucible" by Arthur Miller. You can't help if you don't know what it is you need to help with. It seems like common sense, but arguments can always be made. Again, I agree with Lauri Fermi's statement where, "...ignorance is never better than knowledge."

"Ignorance is never better than knowledge", this was said by Laura Fermi. This quote means that it is always better to have knowledge in any situation. This quote proves true in The Crucible by Arthur Miller and The Good Thief by Hannah Tint.

The Crucible proves this quote true through the use of conflict. Conflict is what happens between two opposing forces. One example is the court sentencing people to death because refuse to admit that they are witches and had the court known that the girls were lying people would have never died. Another example is Procter knowing that Abigail was lying so he was able to try to stop it, lastly was when Hale gained the knowledge that ~~Abigail~~ Abigail was lying and quit the corrupt court.

The Good Thief also uses conflict to prove this quote true. One example is when Ben learns the Benjamin is his father and that he does have a parent left. Another example is Ben learns how he lost his hand so he knew not to trust his uncle, lastly was when he found out that his mother was not crazy which gave him closure.

The quote "Ignorance is never better than knowledge" proves true through the conflict in The Crucible and in The Good Thief.

Practice Paper A–Score Level 4

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

Practice Paper B–Score Level 2

<i>Conclusion:</i> Overall, the response best fits the criteria for Level 2 in all qualities.

Practice Paper C–Score Level 5

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

Practice Paper D–Score Level 4

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

Practice Paper E–Score Level 3

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

**Regents Comprehensive Examination in English
August 2014
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	1	4, 6, 8	3, 5, 7
Reading	10, 19, 21, 25	14, 16, 18	12, 17	9, 11, 13, 15, 20, 22, 23, 24
Writing	26, 27, 28	26, 27, 28	26, 27, 28	26, 28

The *Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the August 2014 Regents Comprehensive Examination in English* will be posted on the Department's web site at <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/assessment/> on Wednesday, August 13, 2014. 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.