Although herticle farming has it's setbacks, it is a sensible way to farm and produce food that has a lot of potential in the future.

Verticle farming is a farming method that takes place indoors and utilizes vertical space to grow plants. This provides improved space efficiency, as a 1 acre warehouse can produce that of a 10 acre farm. The plants also use less water indoors. Indoors provide stable and consistent conditions, many food can be produced year-round. However there are setbacks. In an excerpt from "Will Vertical Farming Help us Feed the Planet- or Hurt it?", Tamar Haspel, along with his points supporting vertical farming, makes a good argument against it. "Indoor farms often need humidity control, ventilation, heating, cooling or all of the above." (text 1, line 43), says Haspel. All of these requirements require energy and resources, which not only cost money, but produce carbon waste. "Indoor lettuce production has a carbon footprint some 1-20 times greater." (text 1, line 46). This is a good argument, however sustainable energy has been making huge progress, so in the future indoor farming shouldn't pose as much of a threat. Despite his criticism, Haspel says "less land is a win (line 11), less water is a win (line 14), less fertilizer is a win (line 15), and fewer chemicals is a win (line 23)" (text 1). All of these factors provide a great argument in favor of vertical farming, and the potential to lower its carbon footprint makes it even better.

An excerpt from "feed my future: Future of Agriculture with Vertical Farming" provides great insight into the pros and cons. Ethan says how the avg food prices have gone up, which

lowers our food security. It looks at Vertical farming as a way to increase our food output and food security. The current food supply cannot keep up with the growing population. There are also resource scarcities, such as water, which make food production even harder. The excerpt says, "Agriculture remains one of the most vulnerable industries" (line 33, text 2). Not only does this make farming an unattractive job, which means we have less farmers, It means we have less food. "Vertical farming can help meet our growing population's needs by offering an additional way to produce food." (text 2, lines 54-55). Vertical farming can allow us to make more food ~~regardless~~ in a more secure way. This makes it a great and sensible way to farm, regardless of its setbacks.

Anchor Level 3–A

CONTENT AND ANALYSIS:

- The essay introduces a precise claim, as directed by the task *(Although verticle farming has it's setbacks, it is a sensible way to farm and produce food that has a lot of potential in the future)*.
- The essay demonstrates appropriate and accurate analysis of the texts, as necessary to support the claim *(All of these requirements require energy and rescourses, which not only cost money, but produce carbon waste* and *All of these factors provide a great arguement in favor of vertical farming, and the potential to lower its carbon footprint makes it even better),* and to distinguish the claim from alternate or opposing claims *(This is a good arguement, however sustainable energy has been making huge progress, so in the future indoor farming shouldn't pose as much of a threat).*

COMMAND OF EVIDENCE:

- The essay presents ideas sufficiently, making adequate use of specific and relevant evidence to support analysis [*"Indoor farms often need humidity control, ventilation, heating, cooling or all of the above"; "Less land is a win (Line 11), Less water is a win (line 19), less fertilizer is a win (Line 15), and fewer Chemicls is a win (Line 23)"; "Verticle farms can help meet our growing population's needs by offering an additional way to produce food"*].
- The essay demonstrates inconsistent citation of sources to avoid plagiarism when dealing with direct quotes and paraphrased material. While identified references are cited [*(text 1, line 46)* and *(line 33, text 2)*], one textual reference relating to space efficiency is not cited and two cited sources have not included the initial line numbers.

COHERENCE, ORGANIZATION, AND STYLE:

- The essay exhibits acceptable organization of ideas and information to create a coherent essay, with an opening paragraph that introduces a positive claim, followed by two body paragraphs that support the claim, partially through a refutation of the counterclaim with a focus on energy use and its carbon footprint, and a final paragraph that further supports the claim with a focus on the need for *food security* and *resource scarcities* that concludes with the reaffirmation that *vertical farming can allow us to make more food in a more secure way*.
- The essay establishes and maintains a formal style, using precise and appropriate language and structure *(However there are setbacks* and *It looks at vertical farming as a way to increase our food output and food security)*.

CONTROL OF CONVENTIONS:

- The essay demonstrates partial control of conventions, exhibiting occasional errors *(it's setbacks; efficienly; However there; arguement, however sustainable; Haspel says "Less; farmers. It)* that do not hinder comprehension.

* CONDITION CODE:
Holistically, this is a Level 3 response because, although it meets predominantly Level 4 criteria, it addresses fewer texts than required by the task and can be scored no higher than a 3.

In my opinion Vertical farming should not be a thing it doesn't help the environment. In supermakets the prices for a pound are different depending on how they was growed. According to text 4 line 20. "That dramatic price gap is due to the millions of dollars currently needed to build one large indoor vertical farm." The indoor farms are taking more of people's money. Also the vertical farming tacks alot of energy. According to text 3 line 3 to 5. It states "The firm says this reduces energy costs by 50 per cent and labour costs by 80 per cent when compared to other indoor growing environment and can produce yield of up to 200 per cent. The energy is needed for "artificial lighting and Climate Control system. Imagine how much energy is being use by all these indoor farming.

Vertical farming does help and doesn't help the enviment. According to text 1 lines 12 to 13. "Indoor plants are fed by fertilizer either delivered through water or misted directly onto dry roots they get only what they need no extra which translates to

no algae blooms in rivers, lakes and more.
All though it may help in ways using
natrual light should be a must. Also
natrual land because the indor farming
brings up prices because they need the money
for the buliding's

Anchor Level 3–B

CONTENT AND ANALYSIS:

- The essay introduces a reasonable claim *(In my opinion vertical farming should not be a thing it doesn't help the environment).*
- The essay demonstrates some analysis of the texts *(The indoor farms are taking more of people's money. Also the vertical farming tacks alot of energy* and *Imagie how much energy is being use by all these indoor farming)*, but insufficiently distinguishes the claim from alternate or opposing claims *(Vertical farming does help and doesn't help the envirment* and *the indoor farming brings up prices because they need the money for the buliding's).*

COMMAND OF EVIDENCE:

- The essay presents ideas inconsistently in an attempt to support analysis, making use of some evidence that may be irrelevant *("That dramatic price gap is due to the millions of dollars currently needed to build one large indoor vertical farm"* and *The energy is needed for "artificial lighting and Climate Control system)*.
- The essay demonstrates inconsistent citation of sources to avoid plagiarism when dealing with direct quotes and paraphrased material, providing texts with incomplete line numbers *(text 4 line 20* and *text 1 lines 12 to 13)* and omitting a citation when referencing the need for *"artificial lighting and Climate Control system.* Some miscopying exists within quoted material.

COHERENCE, ORGANIZATION, AND STYLE:

- The essay exhibits inconsistent organization of ideas and information, failing to create a coherent essay, consisting of two paragraphs that focus on a claim opposing vertical farming, the first of which attempts to support the claim although the second example given contradicts the point being made. The second paragraph presents a counterclaim with an incomplete quote taken from the text and concludes with a statement reaffirming the claim.
- The response lacks a formal style, using some language that is imprecise *(be a thing; more of people's money; all these indoor farming; should be a must; Also natrual land because)*.

CONTROL OF CONVENTIONS:

- The essay demonstrates emerging control of conventions, exhibiting occasional errors *(thing it; supermakets; they was growed; tacks alot; Imagie; being use by; 13. "Indoor; All though; ways using; natrual; buliding's)* that hinder comprehension.

Yes lots do vertical farming so we can have enuf food to feed our population. Text 1 say Vertical farming has big plusses with lots of lesses of land (11), water (19), chemicals (23), and carbon footprints (31). It show easer to grow plants in doors cause you dont have to worry about wether. You can make your own sun, rain and snow when needed to help plants grow and make it more natrels.

Text 1 line 7 say you can pile up gardens on top of each other cause they don't need lots of light and now ground makes room for more houses for the lots of people that keep coming. as Text 2 say (12) and we can't stop all the people coming so we need vertical to give us room. You can even grow lots of lettice so you can make healthier salads so get as vertical farming is good. Even the mathes say so in Text 1. But you have to watch out it don't spell cause it not natural.

And maths important for farmers. You have now how much you have grow and how you can "cut water use by 90% on 10 or 100 acres". This show farmers intelligent and why vertical farming good for us sense carbon footprints in doors is 7 to 10 times grater. so let's do vertical farming. as Text 1 say it has lots of plusses like lesses land, water, chemicals.

Anchor Level 2–A

CONTENT AND ANALYSIS:

- The essay introduces a reasonable claim *(Yes lets do verticle framing so we can have enuf food to feed our population)*.
- The essay demonstrates confused analysis of the texts *(You can make your own sun, rain and snow when needed to help planets grow and make it more naturels* and *This show ... why verticle farming best for us sense carbon footprints in doors is 7 to 10 times grater)*, failing to distinguish the claim from alternate or opposing claims.

COMMAND OF EVIDENCE:

- The essay presents ideas inaccurately, in an attempt to support analysis of the texts *(you can pile up gardens on top of each other cause they don't need lots of light; you can make helthier salads; verticle farming is good ... But you have to watch out it don't spoil cause it not naturel)*.
- The essay demonstrates inconsistent citation of sources to avoid plagiarism when dealing with direct quotes and paraphrased material [*Text 1 line 7 say* and *Text 2 say (12)*] with some citations missing lines *(so in Text 1)*, while some quotes are miscopied *(up to 90%* and *7 to 10 times)*, and some textual references not being acknowledged at all *(Even the maths say so)*.

COHERENCE, ORGANIZATION, AND STYLE:

- The essay exhibits inconsistent organization of ideas and information, failing to create a coherent essay. The essay begins with a positive claim, followed by a discussion of a series of supportive ideas *(don't have to worry about wether* and *makes room for more houses)* that is replete with inaccuracies, misinterpretations and tangential comments *(This show farmers inteligent)* and concludes with a return to the claim *(As text 1 say it has lots of plusses like lesses land, water, chemicals)*.
- The essay lacks a formal style, using some language that is imprecise *(has big plusses with lots of lesses; cause* for "because"*; now ground makes room; for the lots of people; need verticle to give; Even the maths; hafta; now* for "know" and *sense* for "since"*)*.

CONTROL OF CONVENTIONS:

- The essay demonstrates a lack of control of conventions, exhibiting frequent errors *(Yes lets do; enuf; Text I say; carbon footprints; It show easer; grow planets; in doors; wether; naturels; lettice; helthier; it not; farmers inteligent)* and an inconsistency in pronoun usage that make comprehension difficult.

I donts think we sheud grow Plant in bildings. Its not nateurel cuz it need lots of sun an raine thats what mother natures for an thats free! Text says with food scarecity problems have also been linked to poleiticle unrest an violance so we have to keep every body Fed so peoples dont get violent an noone gets hert. So we just have to keep plantin like you ben or whats gonna happen to the Farmers on the land an all that good foods? I dont want foods from a bilding do you? I say Keep the farms outdoors. Its better an more natcurel an dont forgete its free!

Anchor Level 2–B

CONTENT AND ANALYSIS:

- The essay introduces a claim *(I donts think we shoud grow plant in bildings)*.
- The essay demonstrates confused and unclear analysis of the one text referenced *(so we have to keep every body Fed so peoples dont get violant an noone gets hert. So we just have to keep plantin like you ben)*, failing to distinguish the claim from alternate or opposing claims.

COMMAND OF EVIDENCE:

- The essay presents little evidence from the text with the inclusion of one partial reference that is not identified as such *(Text says with food scarecity problems have also been linked to poleiticole unrest an violance)*.
- The response does not make use of citations as the one reference includes no identified text or line numbers.

COHERENCE, ORGANIZATION, AND STYLE:

- The essay exhibits inconsistent organization of ideas and information, failing to create a coherent essay. The essay consists of one paragraph consisting of a series of disjointed ideas that move from not growing plants indoors, to preventing people from getting hurt, to what's going to happen to farmers, and back to not wanting food from buildings.
- The essay lacks a formal style, using some language that is inappropriate or imprecise *(Its* for *"It's"; cuz* for "because"*; an* for "and"*; Text says with; gonna; an all that good foods)*.

CONTROL OF CONVENTIONS:

- The essay demonstrates a lack of control of conventions, exhibiting frequent errors *(donts; shoud; grow plant; bildings; naturel; it need; raine; thats, mother naturs; peoples ... we ... you; violant; hert; ben; forgets its)* that make comprehension difficult.

Vertick farming is the future of farming. Farming right now is a labourous job and not everyone can do it. Farming is also becoming less of a career people are going into.

Vertick farming will become the future of farming. Farming right now is a tiring job and not everyone can do it. Farming is also a coreer people arn't going into as much. Vertick farming is the future.

Vertick farming will be seen more in the future. Farming is a job you don't see a lot of people do anymore. The normal farming job is stressful. Vertick farming will take over.

Vertick farming seens to be the solution for the future. Most people don't choose farming as a coreer. The job is dying out and people don't want to do it. Vertick farming will be a way for people to start farming Vertick farming is the future.

Anchor Level 1–A

CONTENT AND ANALYSIS:

- The essay introduces a claim *(Verticle farming is the future of farming)*.
- The essay does not demonstrate analysis of the texts.

COMMAND OF EVIDENCE:

- The essay presents no evidence from the texts.
- The essay does not make use of citations.

COHERENCE, ORGANIZATION, AND STYLE:

- The essay presents little organization of ideas and information, opening with a positive claim followed by a continuous repetition of the claim and of statements and ideas that focus more on how *farming is a job you don't see a lot of people do any more* because *the normal farming job is stressful* and offers no support for why *verticle farming seems to be the solution for the future.*
- The essay establishes but fails to maintain a formal style, using primarily basic language and structure *(Farming right now is a tiring job and not everyone can do it* and *The job is dying out and people don't want to do it)*.

CONTROL OF CONVENTIONS:

- The essay demonstrates partial control of conventions, exhibiting occasional errors *(verticle, labourous, arn't)* that do not hinder comprehension.

* CONDITION CODE:
Holistically, this is a Level 1 response because, although it meets some Level 2, 3, and 4 criteria, it is a personal response as it makes little reference to the task and no reference to the texts and can be scored no higher than a 1.

Anchor Paper – Part 2 – Level 1 – B

Vertical farming is certainly not a natural or safe for our environment.

Anchor Level 1–B

CONTENT AND ANALYSIS:

- The essay introduces a claim *(Vertical farming is certainly not a natural or safe for our environment)*.
- The essay does not demonstrate analysis for the texts.

COMMAND OF EVIDENCE:

- The essay presents no evidence from the texts.
- The essay does not make use of citations.

COHERENCE, ORGANIZATION, AND STYLE:

- The essay is minimal, making assessment of organization unreliable, consisting only of one sentence that states a claim.
- The essay is minimal, making assessment of language unreliable.

CONTROL OF CONVENTIONS:

- The essay is minimal, making assessment of conventions unreliable.

Feed the planet From indoor gonna hurt the World because the Food they gonna Feed us is not natural they gonna use some type OF machine to make the Food in that gonna hurt people because the Food don't have fresh air so people gonna get sick From it." in this article the global Food supply cannot keeps up with the growing global population According to the Food agriculture organization of The United Nation Food must increase by 70 percent before the year 2050 in order to meet global Food needs". this paragraph trying to show that Food production most "increase 70 percent more."

According to the text in place like the united States the cost of a fresh Food has led Vulnerable population to opt For fat-and sugar-laden processed Food with little nutritional Value". intext 2 ~~show that~~ line 35 showing you that the population opt For fat in the sugar that keeps Killing people and give people disease."

Also the Firm says this reduce energy cost by 50 percent and labour cost by 80 percent When compared to other indoor growing environment and can produce yield of up to 200 percent more than that of a traditional green house!" this quote showing they trying to compared the indoor and the ~~other~~ outdoor food but some of the outdoor food get people sick."

"this research shows Although can't grow as much food rooftop ~~Greens house~~ Greenhouse need at least 70 percent less energy For each square metre of growing area than ~~other~~ artificially lit Vertical farms!" this evidence show Food that grow under roof 70 percent less energy For ~~the~~ the food to be more prepared.

Ways to produce more food are being thought of because of the new technology in modern times. Ideas such as vertical farming have been brought up and constanly worked on to share more food with the population. But vertical farming is not the best solution to solve this issue of limited food. Vertical farming is not a sensible means of supplementing food production because people are less likely to buy or consume the products made by vertical farming and too much energy is being used.

People are less likely to buy or consume anything made by vertical farming. Steve Holt, author of Text 4, claims "Vertically farmed Kale growth at Newark, New Jersey-based AeroFarms will cost you a whopping $14.18 per pound" (Text 4, lines 17-18). Holt emphasizes the price of vertically produced products cost way too much. People in stores will not buy these products with such high cost especially with better products with better prices. Holt also observed vertical farming "ranked last in participates' willingness to purchase it . . ." (Text 4, lines 48-49). This highlights people do not feel safe to buy these products and so there is no use to keep trying to sell vertically farmed products.

Too much energy is needed for vertical farming to work and operate. Andrew Jenkins, author of Text 3, suggests, "These methods all require less energy when compared to vertical farming because they don't need artifical lighting" (Text 3, lines 18-19). Jenkins points out there are better ways to make and sell food that does not require so much energy when it could be used for other developments.

Jenkins also observed "rooftop greenhouse gases need at least 70 per cent less energy" (Text 3, line 25). This highlights an alternative already being used is conserving a way more energy when vertical farming uses too much of it.

Critcs would argue that vertical farming uses less limited resources. Mark Esposito and Lisa Xiong argue "For example, AeroFarms, a 70,000-square-foot vertical farm in renovated steel plant in New Jersey, claims 95 percent less water." (Text 2, lines 48-49). However, in order for vertical farming to work and use less water, it requires more money. Holt asserts, "That dramatic gap is due to the millions of dollars currently needed to build one large indoor vertical farm" (Text 4, lines 19-20). This demonstrates the prices is too much to continue working on vertical farming

Farming is an ancient practice. It has provided millions of people nutricious fruits and vegetables, which can be both purchased and home grown. However, a new system of vertical farming has taken this to a new level. While vertical farming can have a negative impact by having a large carbon footprint, it is more sustainable, healthier, and better for the environment than our long standing method of agriculture.

Vertical farming is the practice of having multiple levels of plants stacked upon each other. In this way, more crops can be grown. Intelligent Growth Solutions' vertical farm in Scotland claims it "can produce yields of up to 200 per cent more than that of a traditional greenhouse." (text 3, lines 5-6) Producing more crops per unit of space uses less of Earth's precious land, so more soil and surrounding areas can flourish. Therefore, vertical farming is more sustainable for the planet than traditional farming.

Additionally, vertically grown crops can help to create a healthier society. Companies such as Growtainer sell insulated hydroponic farms in shipping containers to allow easy operation and smart placement of farms (text 2, lines 51-53). These vertical farms can be positioned in places where they're needed most, such as near schools and poor urban areas. Having more greens available may prompt individuals to eat healthier foods.

However, vertical farms require lots of energy to operate. According to CFO Dave Vosburg of FreshBox Farms, his company is "not doing any better" than regular field grown crops when it comes to carbon usage (text 4, line 35). In this way, vertical farming is negatively contributing to the greenhouse gases responsible for warming our planet. In the long term, this could be deadly to millions of organisms.

But, vertical farming can contribute to the well-being of the world in ways traditional farming can't. Because it is so technologically controlled, there is no runoff of fertilizers and pesticides into streams and rivers (text 1, lines 12-15). This helps to prevent the deaths of aquatic organisms, and the ecosystems that depend on them. Therefore, vertical farming helps our planet.

Our future is rooted in the past. Traditional farming has been the way of the world for many, many years, but technological advancements make new systems, such as vertical farming, possible. However, there are certain drawbacks to relying on this new technology, if we choose to rely on it at all.

Vertical farming is a sensible means of supplementing food production. Not only does it save water, produce more food, and conserve space in the land, it also uses less chemicals and fertilizer. While some may believe that vertical farming is unsustainable because of the carbon footprint it will leave, it is evident that the carbon cost of this method will decrease as renewable sources of energy become more available.

Using the tactics of vertical farming, food production can increase and become more available to the growing population. Plants are able to grow quicker, and space is saved because the farm is indoors and upwards. Since it is indoors, the plants can grow during the night as well and are not limited to daylight hours. Change is needed from conventional farming methods because of the growing global population. "Food production must increase by 70 percent before the year 2050 in order to meet global food needs" (Text 2, lines 13-14). That year isn't very far away, meaning that we need to tackle the food production issue now. More fresh foods need to be available to the population because the cost has risen so much that it makes healthy foods unattainable to many. Some people cannot afford the prices that fresh foods are now at. Producing more crops using vertical farming would help fight the inflation and better supply the world with food. Additionally, the rapid increase in population is causing more people to move and take up land suitable for crops through urbanization. If there is less space for typical farms, it is sensible to move production indoors in order to conserve land outside for the increasing population. "Traditional horizontal farming is limited by its two dimensions. But if you stack plants 10 or 100 high, that acre can do the work of 10 or 100 farmed acres" (Text 1, lines 7-8). Space can be saved outdoors, and it is

proven through the use of vertical farming. By this method, food production can increase, while miraculously, at the same time, conserve land for other uses.

In addition to increasing food production and the land saved, vertical farming also reduces the amount of water typically used by conventional farm methods, and it decreases the amount of fertilizers and chemicals needed. There is a limited amount of fresh water on the planet that is viable for drinking. If we can use less to farm, that is a major improvement. The water is still rich in nutrients, as to not take away from supplying the plants, but vertical farming simply requires less of this necessary resource. Vertical farming is also healthier as the environment is climate-controlled. "Workers are exposed to fewer toxic substances, and there are no threats to honeybees or other desireable plants or animals" (Text 1, lines 21-22). Less pesticides and chemicals are required for indoor planting since there is no threat of pests and bugs. This decreases the risk for workers and other living things, including the people who consume these plants. More plants would also be viable because they would not be at risk of being eaten by bugs or small animals. Vertical farming conserves water and makes plants less toxic. Both of these positives makes this method of farming sensible for food production.

It is possible that vertical farming is not the most efficient way to supply food because of its carbon footprint and the cost to build and maintain vertical farms. "Although they can't grow as much food, rooftop greenhouses need at least 70 per cent less energy for each square metre of growing area than artificially lit vertical farms" (Text 3, lines 24-26). A serious problem in the world is the amount of carbon dioxide used by vertical farms.

This is unsustainable for the environment. However, the problem of food production needs to be addressed now, and it is shown that renewable sources of energy will be used to help decrease this carbon footprint.

Overall, vertical farms are sensible in means of producing food as they use less water, chemicals, space, and most importantly, produce more food.

Vertical farms are the Next step in farming. Even if they leave a massive carbon footprint, there production and benifits out weigh that. One of their greatest attributes is the fact that they can use up less space and still produce more food as said in (text One lines 7-8) "But if you stack plants 10 or 100 high, that acre can do the work of 10 or 100 acres farmed". Another thing about being so small and compact is that they can be set up anywhere. As said in (text 4 lines 51-55) "... Pleanty expanded to Seattle, in part, because it was the west coast's "Best example of a large community of people who don't Have much access to any fresh fruits and vegetables grown locally."

One of the main back-lashes with the growning popularity of vertical farms being the carbon foot-print they leave is way more bigger than normal farms. But we curantly can't keep up with current food demands and in (text 2 lines 13-14) "... food production must increase by 70% before

the year 2050 to meet global food needs." By this quoat we need all the help we can get to start helping people with the next leaval of farming to stop starvation

Practice Paper A – Score Level 2
Holistically, this essay best fits the criteria for Level 2. The essay introduces a claim but demonstrates confused and unclear analysis, failing to distinguish the claim from alternate or opposing claims. The essay presents ideas inconsistently and inaccurately in an attempt to support analysis and, although four quotations are included, only one includes a citation. The essay exhibits inconsistent organization of ideas and information, failing to create a coherent essay. The essay lacks a formal style, using some language that is imprecise and demonstrates a lack of control of conventions, exhibiting frequent errors that make comprehension difficult.

Practice Paper B – Score Level 4
Holistically, this essay best fits the criteria for Level 4. The essay introduces a precise claim supported by an appropriate and accurate analysis that distinguishes the claim from opposing claims. The essay presents ideas sufficiently, making adequate use of evidence that is properly cited. The essay exhibits acceptable organization and maintains a formal style, demonstrating partial control of conventions.

Practice Paper C – Score Level 5
Holistically, this essay best fits the criteria for Level 5. The essay introduces a precise and thoughtful claim, and demonstrates a thorough analysis that distinguishes the claim from alternate claims. The essay presents ideas clearly and accurately, making use of specific and relevant evidence with proper citation of sources. The essay exhibits logical organization to create a cohesive and coherent essay, maintaining a formal style, and using fluent and precise language and sound structure that demonstrates control of conventions. The essay exhibits occasional errors only when using sophisticated language.

Practice Paper D – Score Level 6
Holistically, this essay best fits the criteria for Level 6. The essay introduces a precise and insightful claim, supported by an in-depth and insightful analysis, as necessary to support the claim and to distinguish it from alternate or opposing claims. Ideas are presented fully and thoughtfully, making highly effective use of a wide range of specific and relevant evidence that is properly cited. The essay exhibits skillful organization of ideas and information to create a cohesive and coherent essay while maintaining a formal style, using sophisticated language and structure with essentially no errors.

Practice Paper E – Score Level 3
Holistically, this essay best fits the criteria for Level 3. The essay introduces a reasonable claim, demonstrating some analysis of the texts, but insufficiently distinguishes the claim from alternate or opposing claims. The essay presents ideas briefly, making use of some specific and relevant evidence to support analysis, although citations are inconsistent as some miscopying exists in quoted material. The essay exhibits some organization of ideas and information to create a mostly coherent essay that uses primarily basic language and structure and demonstrates emerging control of conventions, exhibiting occasional errors that hinder comprehension.