

FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York
REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

CCE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS (Common Core)

Thursday, August 18, 2016—12:30 to 3:30 p.m., only

SCORING KEY AND RATING GUIDE

Mechanics of Rating

Updated information regarding the rating of this examination may be posted on the New York State Education Department's web site during the rating period. Check this web site at <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/assessment/> and select the link "Scoring Information" for any recently posted information regarding this examination. This site should be checked before the rating process for this examination begins and several times throughout the Regents Examination period.

The following procedures are to be used for rating papers in the Regents Examination in English Language Arts (Common Core). More detailed directions for the organization of the rating process and procedures for rating the examination are included in the *Information Booklet for Scoring the Regents Examination in English Language Arts (Common Core)*.

Scoring the Multiple-Choice Questions

For this exam all schools must use uniform scannable answer sheets provided by the regional scanning center or large-city scanning center. The scoring key for this exam is provided below. **If the student's responses for the multiple-choice questions are being hand scored prior to being scanned, the scorer must be careful not to make any marks on the answer sheet except to record the scores in the designated score boxes. Marks elsewhere on the answer sheet will interfere with the accuracy of the scanning.**

Before scannable answer sheets are machine scored, several samples must be both machine and manually scored to ensure the accuracy of the machine-scoring process. All discrepancies must be resolved before student answer sheets are machine scored. When machine scoring is completed, a sample of the scored answer sheets must be scored manually to verify the accuracy of the machine-scoring process.

Correct Answers				
Part 1				
1 4	6 3	11 3	15 2	20 1
2 1	7 1	12 3	16 3	21 2
3 2	8 2	13 4	17 4	22 2
4 4	9 4	14 2	18 1	23 4
5 1	10 1		19 3	24 3

Rating of Essay and Response Questions

- (1) In training raters to score student essays and responses for each part of the examination, follow the procedures outlined below:

Introduction to the Tasks

- Raters read the task and summarize it.
- Raters read the passages or passage and plan a response to the task.
- Raters share response plans and summarize expectations for student responses.

Introduction to the Rubric and Anchor Papers

- Trainer reviews rubric with reference to the task.
- Trainer reviews procedures for assigning holistic scores (i.e., by matching evidence from the response to the language of the rubric and by weighing all qualities equally).
- Trainer leads review of each anchor paper and commentary. (*Note:* Anchor papers are ordered from high to low within each score level.)

Practice Scoring Individually

- Raters score a set of five practice papers individually. Raters should score the five papers independently without looking at the scores provided after the five papers.
- Trainer records scores and leads discussion until raters feel comfortable enough to move on to actual scoring. (Practice papers for Parts 2 and 3 only contain scores, not commentaries.)

- (2) When actual rating begins, each rater should record his or her individual rating for a student's essay and response on the rating sheets provided in the *Information Booklet*, *not* directly on the student's essay or response or answer sheet. Do *not* correct the student's work by making insertions or changes of any kind.
- (3) Both the 6-credit essay and the 4-credit response must be rated by at least two raters; a third rater will be necessary to resolve scores that differ by more than one point. **Teachers may *not* score their own students' answer papers.** The scoring coordinator will be responsible for coordinating the movement of papers, calculating a final score for each student's essay or response, and recording that information on the student's answer paper.

Schools are not permitted to rescore any of the open-ended questions on any Regents Exam after each question has been rated the required number of times as specified in the rating guide, regardless of the final exam score. Schools are required to ensure that the raw scores have been added correctly and that the resulting scale score has been determined accurately.



THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT / THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK / ALBANY, NY 12234

**New York State Regents Examination in English Language Arts (Common Core)
Part 2 Rubric**

Writing From Sources: Argument

Criteria	6 Essays at this Level:	5 Essays at this Level:	4 Essays at this Level:	3 Essays at this Level:	2 Essays at this Level:	1 Essays at this Level:
Content and Analysis: the extent to which the essay conveys complex ideas and information clearly and accurately in order to support claims in an analysis of the texts	-introduce a precise and insightful claim, as directed by the task -demonstrate in-depth and insightful analysis of the texts, as necessary to support the claim and to distinguish the claim from alternate or opposing claims	-introduce a precise and thoughtful claim, as directed by the task -demonstrate thorough analysis of the texts, as necessary to support the claim and to distinguish the claim from alternate or opposing claims	-introduce a precise claim, as directed by the task -demonstrate appropriate and accurate analysis of the texts, as necessary to support the claim and to distinguish the claim from alternate or opposing claims	-introduce a reasonable claim, as directed by the task -demonstrate some analysis of the texts, but insufficiently distinguish the claim from alternate or opposing claims	-introduce a claim -demonstrate confused or unclear analysis of the texts, failing to distinguish the claim from alternate or opposing claims	-do not introduce a claim -do not demonstrate analysis of the texts
Command of Evidence: the extent to which the essay presents evidence from the provided texts to support analysis	-present ideas fully and thoughtfully, making highly effective use of a wide range of specific and relevant evidence to support analysis -demonstrate proper citation of sources to avoid plagiarism when dealing with direct quotes and paraphrased material	-present ideas clearly and accurately, making effective use of specific and relevant evidence to support analysis -demonstrate proper citation of sources to avoid plagiarism when dealing with direct quotes and paraphrased material	-present ideas sufficiently, making adequate use of specific and relevant evidence to support analysis -demonstrate proper citation of sources to avoid plagiarism when dealing with direct quotes and paraphrased material	-present ideas briefly, making use of some specific and relevant evidence to support analysis -demonstrate inconsistent citation of sources to avoid plagiarism when dealing with direct quotes and paraphrased material	-present ideas inconsistently and/or inaccurately, in an attempt to support analysis, making use of some evidence that may be irrelevant -demonstrate little use of citations to avoid plagiarism when dealing with direct quotes and paraphrased material	-present little or no evidence from the texts -do not make use of citations
Coherence, Organization, and Style: the extent to which the essay logically organizes complex ideas, concepts, and information using formal style and precise language	-exhibit skillful organization of ideas and information to create a cohesive and coherent essay -establish and maintain a formal style, using sophisticated language and structure	-exhibit logical organization of ideas and information to create a cohesive and coherent essay -establish and maintain a formal style, using fluent and precise language and sound structure	-exhibit acceptable organization of ideas and information to create a coherent essay -establish and maintain a formal style, using precise and appropriate language and structure	-exhibit some organization of ideas and information to create a mostly coherent essay -establish but fail to maintain a formal style, using primarily basic language and structure	-exhibit inconsistent organization of ideas and information, failing to create a coherent essay -lack a formal style, using some language that is inappropriate or imprecise	-exhibit little organization of ideas and information -are minimal, making assessment unreliable -use language that is predominantly incoherent, inappropriate, or copied directly from the task or texts
Control of Conventions: the extent to which the essay demonstrates command of conventions of standard English grammar, usage, capitalization, punctuation, and spelling	-demonstrate control of conventions with essentially no errors, even with sophisticated language	-demonstrate control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors only when using sophisticated language	-demonstrate partial control, exhibiting occasional errors that do not hinder comprehension	-demonstrate emerging control, exhibiting occasional errors that hinder comprehension	-demonstrate a lack of control, exhibiting frequent errors that make comprehension difficult	-are minimal, making assessment of conventions unreliable

- An essay that addresses fewer texts than required by the task can be scored no higher than a 3.
- An essay that is a personal response and makes little or no reference to the task or texts can be scored no higher than a 1.
- An essay that is totally copied from the task and/or texts with no original student writing must be scored a 0.
- An essay that is totally unrelated to the task, illegible, incoherent, blank, or unrecognizable as English must be scored as a 0.

Sugar, or added sugars, ~~are~~ is a sweet commodity that can cause a myriad of physical complications when taken in excess. However, it is not necessary for the United States government to create strict sugar regulations. The saying goes that too much of a good thing can be a bad thing. In a similar way sugar is and can be a great thing when consumed in the proper way. In addition, despite all the claims to sugar being toxic, it is still regarded as generally safe for use. The people who advocate the placement of strict regulations on sugar may simply be refusing to admit that the issue lies with personal control, ~~instead~~ and instead laying claims to its inherent toxicity.

Sugar is not a substance that merits the placement of additional regulations and restrictions. In fact, sugar has not been shown to have any more potential risk than other sweeteners such as honey or molasses. Shelly Burgess, an FDA spokeswoman stated that, "... the FDA was not aware of any evidence highlighting added safety risks from high fructose corn syrup compared with other sugars such as honey, table ~~salt~~ sugar, or molasses." (Text 1 lines 26-28)

The FDA still regards ~~sugar~~ sugar as generally safe to use. ~~Text 4~~ Text 4 points out that, "No scientific studies demonstrate a difference either in aggregate soda consumption or in child and adolescent Body Mass Index..."² (Text 4 lines 8-9) (lines 8-9).

This ~~is~~ ^{disproves} through scientific evidence, or rather a lack thereof, that the amount of added sugars in a person's diet alters ~~the~~ ^{his/her} ~~body~~ physical state in terms of possibility of obesity or other diseases.

However, various people still lay claim to the notion of sugar being harmful and restrictions on sugar being necessary. These people argue that the consumption of these sugars can be, "taxing the liver, causing fatty liver disease, and ultimately leading to insulin resistance." (Text 2 line #18) These people clamor for "some form of societal intervention." (Text 3 line 6) They believe that sugar in itself is the cause of various diseases such as obesity and type 2 diabetes. Those who call upon restrictions on sugar even place ~~the~~ sugar consumption on the same level as drug or alcohol consumption; claiming it to be a danger to ~~all~~ all of American society.

Nonetheless, as Jeffrey Singer, a former ~~at~~ chief counsel of the FDA puts it, "... it is unlikely the agency would act to restrict sugar." (Text 1, lines 21-24) "Any food, if it is abused, can be unhealthy." Sugar, like many other foods, ~~is~~ can only be considered dangerous and toxic when overconsumed. Even the fruits and vegetables that we are told are good for us can be a danger when overconsumed. Text #3 states "Opponents will argue that other nutrients on the GRAS list, such as iron and vitamins A and D, can also be toxic when over-consumed." (lines 61-62) It is up to people who consume the sugar to be mindful of the serving sizes that the FDA places on all packaged food and to be prepared for the consequences if they don't

adhere to said information. The grand multitude of diseases pointed out by those who wish to place restrictions on sugar can be explained by Text 2:

~~Some~~
 "Some researchers argue that saturated fat, not sugar, is the root cause of obesity and chronic disease. Others argue that it is highly processed foods with simple carbohydrates. Still others argue that it is a lack of physical exercise. It could, of course, be a matter of all these issues." (Lines 39-42)
 This means to say that sugar may not even be the reason for obesity or diabetes. Many other, even worse factors could contribute ~~for~~^{to} the overall epidemic.

~~By~~ Sugar is not a substance that ^{neither} deserves or ~~merits~~ restrictions. Sugar is a sweet, tasty delight that has shown no harm to the human body. Despite this, ~~some~~^{some} will tell of its dangerous consequences without realizing the issue lies, rather, in the American lifestyle, and the self-control of each individual person to consume products correctly.

Anchor Level 6–A

The essay introduces a precise and insightful claim, as directed by the task (*Sugar, or added sugars, is a sweet commodity that can cause a myriad of physical complications when taken in excess. However, it is not necessary for the United States government to create strict sugar regulations*). The essay demonstrates in-depth and insightful analysis of the texts, as necessary to support the claim (*The people who advocate the placement of strict regulations on sugar may simply be refusing to admit that the issue lies with personal control, and instead lay claims to its inherent toxicity*) and to distinguish the claim from alternate or opposing claims (*They believe that sugar in itself is the cause of various diseases such as obesity and type 2 diabetes. Those who call upon restrictions on sugar even place sugar consumption on the same level as drug or alcohol consumption and Sugar, like many other foods, can only be considered dangerous and toxic when overconsumed*). The essay presents ideas fully and thoughtfully, making highly effective use of a wide range of specific and relevant evidence to support analysis (*In fact, sugar has not been shown to have any more potential risk than other sweeteners such as honey or molasses and The grand multitude of diseases pointed out by those who wish to place restrictions on sugar can be explained by Text 2 and It could, of course, be a matter of all these issues.*” (lines 39-42) *This means to say that sugar may not even be the reason for obesity or diabetes*). The essay demonstrates proper citation of sources to avoid plagiarism when dealing with direct quotes and paraphrased material [(*Text 1 lines 26-28*) and *Text 3 states, ... (lines 61-62)*]. The essay exhibits skillful organization of ideas and information to create a cohesive and coherent essay with an opening that states the claim and references the counterclaim, three body paragraphs that discuss sugar’s inherent lack of threat by refuting the counterclaim and noting the *many other, even worse factors* that may contribute to people’s health issues, and a conclusion that offers a summative explanation (*Sugar is not a substance that neither deserves nor merits restrictions ... some still tell of its dangerous consequences without realizing the issue lies, rather, in the American lifestyle, and the self-control of each individual person to consume products correctly*). The essay establishes and maintains a formal style, using sophisticated language and structure (*It is up to people who consume the sugar to be mindful of the serving sizes that the FDA places on all packaged food and to be prepared for the consequences if they don’t adhere to said information*). The essay demonstrates control of conventions with essentially no errors, even with sophisticated language, although errors are present in the punctuation of citations [*resistance.*” (*Text 2 line 18*)].

Remember as a child when your parents would allow you that one cup of your favorite juice or one can of soda at dinner or special events? After that one allotted cup, you'd beg, plead and pine for more but they never seemed to give in. Soon you really learned to savor that one glass, you made it last. We never understood all those ludicrous rules that our parents enforced, but we should have thanked them, that once "ridiculous and pointless" rule ~~ended~~ ended up benefiting us. "It is now a fact that 'each 12-ounce ~~can~~ serving of soda a person consumes each day raises type 2 diabetes risk by 10 to 15 percent, and many Americans are consuming five or six servings.'" (Text 1, lines 16-18) "Most US citizens are unaware of the amount of sugar they consume a day and it is the United States' duty to inform them as well as to create strict sugar regulations."

Sugar was made easily accessible by man, and because of this, humans are taking advantage and stocking products up with sugar. This has several disadvantages that companies either choose to ignore or are ignorant to. "Any food, if it is abused, can be unhealthy." (Text 1, lines 22-23) This is proven in the kid experiments researcher's ~~trial~~ ~~trial~~ conducted. "Added sugar, more so than the fructose in fiber-rich fruit, hits the liver more directly and can cause more damage." [Text 2, lines 20-21] "Researchers are seeing sugar as not just 'empty calories,' but rather a chemical that becomes toxic in excess." [Text 2, lines 14-15], meaning that if the government limits sugar intake, ~~they~~ ~~would~~ prevent ~~the~~ most, if ^{not}, sugar related ailments, injury, and organ problems. Sugar also causes many of the same health problems of alcohol. For example, hypertension, cardiomyopathy, dyslipidemia, pancreatitis, obesity, malnutrition, and the list goes on. [Text 3, graphic] Establishing a sugar limitation on companies would improve the health of a majority of

Americans and lengthen their lives.

Many might claim "higher prices don't reduce soda consumption" (Text 4, line 7) and "economic research finds sugar taxes are a futile instrument in influencing the behaviour and habits of the overweight and the obese." (Text 4, lines 14-15). This is ~~reasoning~~ that no matter how much ~~one may~~ ^{one may} consume sugary products, obesity will not be affected; products will still be bought and consumed. However, to counter this, others have considered directly taxing the companies instead of the consumers. "This concept... The idea of taxing the companies "would give companies an incentive to address ~~sweetener~~ ^{sweetener} in their products. After all, high-fructose corn syrup is ubiquitous in part because it's so cheap and serves as a convenient substitute for more high-quality ingredients, such as fresher vegetables in processed foods." (Text 3, lines 35-36) If companies are directly affected, they will have no other option but to eliminate a huge percentage of the sugar added to their products, in turn, removing a huge portion of the average sugar intake (500 empty, toxic calories) from civilians' diets.

In retrospect, the problems with sugar and our society began when companies ~~began~~ ^{started} to make it more accessible to us. From there, our drinks and foods were stocked with sugar and other additives to a toxic degree. From then on, America became addicted to sugar of all kinds, stretching our waist lines and putting us at a higher risk for dangers like type 2 diabetes, hepatic dysfunction, malnutrition, and more ~~dangers~~ ^{dangers} of health. Sugar has too much potential for abuse; Americans must be protected from themselves by having a government that ~~will~~ will restrict sugar content by establishing strict sugar rules and regulations. The government

must be the parent that refuses to give the child any more juice or soda for their protection, no matter how much they protest. Over time they will understand, as with any reform, sugar must be controlled for the livelihood of the United States and its citizens.

Anchor Level 6-B

The essay introduces a precise and insightful claim, as directed by the task (*Most US citizens are unaware of the amount of sugar they consume a day and it is the United States' duty to inform them as well as to create strict sugar regulations*). The essay demonstrates in-depth and insightful analysis of the texts, as necessary to support the claim and to distinguish the claim from alternate or opposing claims (*This is reasoning that no matter how much one may tax sugary products, obesity will not be affected; products will still be bought and consumed. However, to counter this, others have considered directly taxing the companies instead of the consumers and if companies are directly affected, they will have no other option but to eliminate a huge percentage of the sugar added to their products*). The essay presents ideas fully and thoughtfully (*In retrospect, the problems with sugar and our society began when companies started to make it more accessible to us*), making highly effective use of a wide range of specific and relevant evidence to support analysis (*"Researchers are seeing sugar as not just 'empty calories,' but rather a chemical that becomes toxic in excess"* [Text 2, lines 14-15], *meaning that if the government limits sugar intake, it could prevent most, if not all, sugar related diseases, injury and organ problems and From then on, America became addicted to sugar of all kinds, stretching our waist lines and putting us at a higher risk for dangers like type 2 diabetes, hepatic dysfunction, malnutrition, and more*). The essay demonstrates proper citation of sources to avoid plagiarism when dealing with direct quotes and paraphrased material [(Text 1, lines 16-18) and (Text 3, graphic)]. The essay exhibits skillful organization of ideas and information to create a cohesive and coherent essay with an opening paragraph that establishes the claim through the use of anecdotal and factual evidence, one body paragraph that addresses the negative consequences of the over-consumption of sugar and one that refutes a counterclaim by presenting the benefits of taxing companies in order to lessen the average sugar intake of consumers, and a conclusion that reiterates the claim (*Sugar has too much potential for abuse; Americans must be protected from themselves by having a government that will restrict sugar content by establishing strict sugar rules and regulations*). The essay establishes and maintains a formal style, using sophisticated language and structure by posing an opening scenario (*Remember as a child when your parents would allow you that one cup of your favorite juice or one can of soda at dinner or special events?*) that sets up the concluding analogy which serves to emphasize the main focus of the essay (*The government must be the parent that refuses to give the child any more juice or soda*). The essay demonstrates control of conventions, exhibiting occasional errors (*that one glass, you made; are ignorant to; unhealthy.*" (Text 1, lines 22-23) *This; problems of alcohol. For example; the child ... their protection; livelihood*) only when using sophisticated language.

Should the government create strict sugar regulations to protect its citizens from serious health problems? I definitely believe the US government has the responsibility to insure safe food for its people. It must regulate the production, labeling, and availability of sugary foods and drinks.

Critics of the claim say it's not sugar itself which create health risks but a person's decision to drink and eat sugar-heavy products. As Jeffrey Jensen states, "Sugar isn't the same thing as arsenic. It's not a food that's inherently unsafe" (Text 1, lines 23-24). In addition, an FDA spokeswoman placed sugar and high fructose corn^{syrup} in the same category as honey and molasses. Opponents of regulation therefore ^{place the} blame and ^{responsibility} on the people instead of the companies that produce these sweetened products.

However, recent scientific research shows just how dangerous sugar in any form is to a person's health; especially since the average person ^{in America} consumes 78 pounds of sugar in one year (Text 1, lines 8-9). Fructose "is metabolized primarily by the liver... taxing the liver, causing fatty liver disease, and ultimately leading to insulin resistance" (Text 2, lines 17-18). The graphic from Text 3 further illustrates the very serious damage that fructose intake creates: "hypertension, myocardial infarction, pancreatitis, obesity, malnutrition, hepatic dysfunction" and even possible addiction. As the number of potential ill effects of sugar consumption rises, the case for government regulation is strengthened. Since scientific research, such as that shown in Text 3, compares the effects of sugar consumption to alcohol and tobacco use in its damaging effects to people, why wouldn't the government take similar steps to regulate sugar?

Being a personal health issue, the effects of sugar consumption is harming the US economy. As the health of individuals becomes compromised, so in turn does the state of ~~every~~ employment, health-care costs, and the military in the US. Lost time at work due to sugar-related disease is "\$65 billion in lost productivity." Add to that the \$150 billion spent on health-care resources every year (Text 3, lines 35-36). Sugar is even being called "a threat to national security" because "25% of military applicants are now rejected for obesity-related reasons" (Text 3, lines 38-40).

Clearly, the government must take steps to strictly regulate the consumption of sugar. Sugary drinks and foods must be banned from schools and ~~and~~ commercials, taxes should be placed on companies that continue to produce and market high-sugar products, and education about the dangers of sugar must be emphasized. This issue has gone beyond that of personal responsibility; it is having a negative impact on the country as a whole. The US government must take action to protect its citizens from the deadly consequences of high-sugar products.

Anchor Level 5-A

The essay introduces a precise and thoughtful claim, as directed by the task (*I definitely believe the US government has the responsibility to insure safe food for its people. It must regulate the production, labeling, and availability of sugary foods and drinks*). The essay demonstrates thorough analysis of the texts, as necessary to support the claim (*As the number of potential ill effects of sugar consumption rises, the case for government regulation is strengthened. Since scientific research ... compares the effects of sugar consumption to alcohol and tobacco use in its damaging effects to people, why wouldn't the government take similar steps to regulate sugar?*) and to distinguish the claim from alternate or opposing claims (*Opponents of regulation therefore place the blame and responsibility on the people instead of the companies that produce these sweetened products*). The essay presents ideas fully and thoughtfully, making highly effective use of a wide range of specific and relevant evidence to support analysis (*In addition, an FDA spokeswoman placed sugar and high fructose corn syrup in the same category as honey and molasses ... However, recent scientific research shows just how dangerous sugar in any form is to a person's health; especially since the average person in America consumes 78 pounds of sugar in one year and Lost time at work due to sugar-related disease is "65 billion in lost productivity." Add to that the \$150 billion spent on health-care resources every year*). The essay demonstrates proper citation of sources to avoid plagiarism when dealing with direct quotes and paraphrased material [(Text 1, lines 8-9) and *The graphic from Text 3*]. The essay exhibits logical organization of ideas and information to create a cohesive and coherent essay by first introducing the topic and the claim, then delivering three body paragraphs that present support for the claim and addressing the counterclaim, and concluding with a summative paragraph explaining how the *US government must take action*. The essay establishes and maintains a formal style, using fluent and precise language and sound structure (*This issue has gone beyond that of personal responsibility; it is having a negative impact on the country as a whole*). The essay demonstrates control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors (*sugar itself which create; "Sugar ... unsafe" ; Opponents of regulation therefore place; health; especially; the effects of sugar consumption is; so in turn does*) only when using sophisticated language.

Anchor Paper – Part 2 – Level 5 – B

The debate surrounding excess sugar consumption stems from the concern of many that excess amounts will be dangerous to the overall health and well-being of American citizens. However, strict sugar regulations should ^{not} be implemented by the United States government, because healthy eating only plays a part in helping Americans to lose weight and lead healthier lives.

As Americans, we have been given the ability to make informed decisions about what we do and do not put into our bodies. While members of society may want to help their peers make healthier choices about sugar consumption, ultimately only the individual is able to maintain a healthy lifestyle, not the government. By restricting the amount of sugar we include in our diets, many people hope to limit the problems facing our society today, such as disease. "Among Lustig's more radical proposals are to ban the sale of sugary drinks to children under age 17 and to tighten zoning laws for the sale of sugary beverages and snacks around schools and in low-income areas plagued by obesity, analogous to alcoholism and alcohol regulation." (Text 2, Lines 28-30)

Regulating these "sugary beverages" wouldn't

Anchor Paper – Part 2 – Level 5 – B

mean that obesity and disease would disappear from society, because in order for a person to lose weight or be healthier, they must make the decision ~~them~~ ^{by} to exercise and eat right.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration supports the fact that normal amounts of sugar aren't toxic, as many protesters claim they are. Economically speaking, if the FDA were to regulate sugar, then other products such as baked items would need to change their sugar levels as well. However, this would cost businesses and companies large amounts of money to rectify a problem that most people could simply avoid by being responsible and ^{making} well-informed decisions about themselves and their eating habits.

"... The agency might have a hard time requiring Coke or Pepsi to limit their products to 10 grams of added sugar per serving - and many public health specialists ^m recommend - without also requiring the same limits on cereal, baked goods, and other processed foods." (Text 1, Lines 29-32):

Even if the United States government did create strict regulations on sugar consumption, individuals would still prolong their unhealthy eating habits despite higher costs or a lack of sugary beverages.

"Why do sugar taxes fail? Those consumers

Anchor Paper – Part 2 – Level 5 – B

who strongly prefer unhealthy foods continue to eat and drink according to their individual preferences, until such times it becomes prohibitively expensive to do so. (Text 4, Lines 15-17) Members of society will continue to consume large amounts of sugary drinks simply because they exist and can be bought. Also, if people are unable to buy a sugary drink, they can simply move on and consume ~~other~~ other unhealthy substances, continuing the cycle.

In conclusion, the United States government should not regulate ~~them~~ and place restrictions on sugary beverages, because they would be encroaching on the rights of ^A Americans to make choices about how they can lead healthier lives. A law restricting sugar consumption will not change ^g the average ^A American's eating habits, but their ^{personal} decision to change what and how much they eat will.

Anchor Level 5–B

The essay introduces a precise and thoughtful claim, as directed by the task (*However, strict sugar regulations should not be implemented by the United States government, because healthy eating only plays a part in helping Americans to lose weight and lead healthier lives*). The essay demonstrates thorough analysis of the texts, as necessary to support the claim and to distinguish the claim from alternate or opposing claims (*Regulating these “sugary beverages” wouldn’t mean that obesity and disease would disappear from society, because in order for a person to lose weight or be healthier, they must make the decision to exercise and eat right*). The essay presents ideas clearly and accurately, making effective use of specific and relevant evidence to support analysis (*By restricting the amount of sugar we include in our diets, many people hope to limit the problems facing our society today, such as disease. “Among Lustig’s more radical proposals are to ban the sale of sugary drinks to children under age 17” and The U.S. Food and Drug Administration supports the fact that normal amounts of sugar aren’t toxic*). The essay demonstrates proper citation of sources to avoid plagiarism when dealing with direct quotes and paraphrased material [(*Text 2, Lines 28-30*) and (*Text 1, Lines 29-32*)]. The essay exhibits logical organization of ideas and information to create a cohesive and coherent essay, beginning with an introductory paragraph that clearly states the claim, followed by four body paragraphs which address both the claim and counterclaim (*Economically speaking, if the FDA were to regulate sugar, then other products such as baked items would need to change their sugar levels as well and Also, if people are unable to buy a sugary drink, they can simply move on and consume other unhealthy substances, continuing the cycle*) and concluding with a paragraph that reiterates the introductory claim (*In conclusion, the United States government should not regulate and place restrictions on sugary beverages, because they would be encroaching on the rights of Americans to make choices about how they can lead healthier lives*). The essay establishes and maintains a formal style, using fluent and precise language and sound structure (*As Americans, we have been given the ability to make informed decisions about what we do and do not put into our bodies and However, this would cost businesses and companies large amounts of money to rectify a problem that most people could simply avoid by being responsible*). The essay demonstrates control of the conventions, exhibiting occasional errors [*government, because; society, because; person ... they; foods.*] (*Text 1; preferences*) only when using sophisticated language.

Sugar is a source of major problems that Americans face every day. The accessibility to this product makes it easier for a person to overconsume it. Many believe that the United States government should put an end to these problems by creating strict sugar regulation. Regulations would lead to a better existence for individuals as well as for society. As a whole, the US government needs reasons to regulate sugar production; these reasons are the health issues that result from ^{the overconsumption of} sugar.

The most common problem that American society faces is obesity. Obesity is seen in both adults and children. Although obesity is a problem in itself, ^{the} many side effects also increase the need for government intervention. According to Text 1, "[The] intake of sugary drinks... has contributed to the obesity epidemic and a rise in related diseases such as type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and a variety of cancers" (lines 11-13). The text is saying that sugar is the cause of numerous diseases and therefore simply regulating the production of sugar can lower the rate of these diseases. In addition, sugar can have a serious effect on a person's organs. Text 2 states, "Added sugar... hits the liver more directly and

can cause more damage" (20-21). This is a major problem that should not be overlooked.

Arguments arise saying that people can eat sugar at their own risk. Opponents of regulation say if people want to lower their sugar intake then they should. However, research has shown that decreasing ones intake is not that easy. The first reason for this is that sugar is addictive. It can be abused as easily as drugs or other substances. As stated in Text 3, "Like tobacco and alcohol, [sugar] acts on the brain to encourage subsequent intake" (lines 24-25). Research has also shown that sugar causes the brain to think it's still hungry, this causes a person to eat more food. This food however usually consists of more sugar-filled products, thus causing the overconsumption of sugar. If the United States limited the amount of sugar in products, this overconsumption would be avoided and lead to healthier individuals.

Another reason why sugar is overconsumed is because it is impossible to avoid. Sugar is acceptable to eat in small amounts, but too much of one thing is often harmful. Critics of regulation use this point to try and prove that sugar is not to blame. Text 1 quotes

Jeffrey Senger: "Any food, if it's abused, can be unhealthy" (lines 22-23). However, companies put high amounts of sugar in their products.

Text 3 states, "Sugar is cheap, sugar tastes good, and sugar sells, so companies have little incentive to change" (lines 57-58).

If companies will not make changes on their own, then it is up to the government to impose these changes on them.

Regulations should be imposed on sugar production because it will have a positive effect on the American society.

With less sugar in products, there will be fewer diseases and overall health issues.

There would be happier people and there would be a healthy world. Consumers alone cannot stop the sugar epidemic, businesses and companies must also do their part in order for these positive effects to occur. However, this will take

government regulations. If the United States government regulates sugar, then there will be a healthier, happier American society.

Anchor Level 5–C

The essay introduces a precise and thoughtful claim, as directed by the task (*Regulations would lead to a better existence for individuals as well as for society. As a whole, the US government needs reasons to regulate sugar production; these reasons are the health issues that result from the overconsumption of sugar*). The essay demonstrates thorough analysis of the texts, as necessary to support the claim and to distinguish the claim from alternate or opposing claims (*Opponents of regulation say if people want to lower their sugar intake then they should. However, research has shown that decreasing ones intake is not that easy. The first reason for this is that sugar is addictive and Another reason why sugar is overconsumed is because it is impossible to avoid. Sugar is acceptable to eat in small amounts, but too much of one thing is often harmful*). The essay presents ideas clearly and accurately, making effective use of specific and relevant evidence to support analysis (*In addition, sugar can have a serious effect on a person’s organs. Text 2 states, “Added sugar ... hits the liver more directly and can cause more damage” and Critics of regulation use this point to try and prove that sugar is not to blame. Text 1 quotes Jeffrey Senger: “Any food, if it’s abused, can be unhealthy” (lines 22-23). However, companies put high amounts of sugar in their products. Text 3 states, “Sugar is cheap, sugar tastes good, and sugar sells ...”*). The essay demonstrates proper citation of sources to avoid plagiarism when dealing with direct quotes and paraphrased material [*According to Text 1 ... (lines 11-13) and Text 3 states ... (lines 57-58)*]. The essay exhibits logical organization of ideas and information to create a cohesive and coherent essay with an introduction that establishes the claim by agreeing with the many people who *believe that the United States government should put an end to these problems by creating strict sugar regulation*, three supporting paragraphs that address the *numerous diseases* caused by the overconsumption of sugar, the addictive qualities of sugar, and the lack of incentives companies have for change in the system as it currently is, and a summative conclusion that reiterates the claim (*Regulations should be imposed on sugar production because it will have a positive effect on the American society*). The essay establishes and maintains a formal style, using fluent and precise language and sound structure (*If companies will not make changes on their own, then it is up to the government to impose these changes on them*). The essay demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors (*itself the many; Arguements; sugar intake then; ones intake; hungry, this; food however usually; acceptable; epidemic, businesses*) that do not hinder comprehension.

There has been quite some controversy over whether or not the consumption of sugar should be regulated. Many people believe that sugar is toxic and extremely addictive while others oppose them and say that sugar does not affect the body's consumption. The US government should be allowed to restrict sugar consumption because it is in the best interest of the people for their health and personal lives.

Sugar itself is not detrimental to the human body but Americans are abusing the amount of sugar that should be consumed daily. An example of this is the consumption of heavily sugared drinks. These have "contributed to the obesity epidemic and a rise in related diseases such as type 2 diabetes, heart diseases, and a variety of cancers." (Text 1, 12-13) Sugar is as destructive as tobacco or alcohol as stated by many researchers. They also have a very negative impact on society which meets the criteria or the requirements ~~to be regulated~~ of public health to be regulated. (Text 2, 25-26) Sugar has many negative effects such as high blood pressure and cholesterol as well as other diseases like obesity, heart disease, and liver failure. (Text 2, 1-2) These are other reasons as to why sugar should be regulated. The US Surgeons general even

Called obesity a "threat to national security."
(Text 3, 40)

Although the high intake of sugar has been scientifically proved to be bad, others refuse to believe such claims. They reject the idea that sugar is toxic to the human body and disregard the evidence presented by researchers. The American Beverage Association opposes the belief that the government should restrict the amount of sugar added to soft drinks. They claim that 45% of all non-alcoholic beverages have zero calories and that the amount of sugar per beverage has reduced 23% over the past 16 years. (Text 1, 40-42)

Some even claim that sugar is not the root of metabolic syndrome and that other factors such as saturated fat, highly processed foods, and the lack of physical exercise, ~~are to blame~~ are to blame. (Text 2, 39-42) However, the removal of added sugar will reduce the risks for diseases and the health of the general public will improve drastically. It would also help reduce the amount of money spent on health care resources associated with metabolic syndrome. The majority of US health care money is spent on treating these diseases and resultant disabilities. (Text 3, 35-38)

In conclusion, it is the sole responsibility of the federal government to take measures in order to ensure the health of the general public

which includes regulating the intake of sugar. In doing so, they are protecting the people and preventing the use of large health-care resources to cure diseases that derive from high sugar-intake.

Anchor Level 4–A

The essay introduces a precise claim, as directed by the task (*The US government should be allowed to restrict sugar consumption because it is in the best interest of the people for their health and personal lives*). The essay demonstrates appropriate and accurate analysis of the texts, as necessary to support the claim and to distinguish the claim from alternate or opposing claims (*Some even claim that sugar is not the root of metabolic syndrome ... However, the removal of added sugar will reduce the risks for diseases and the health of the general public will improve*). The essay presents ideas clearly and accurately, making effective use of specific and relevant evidence to support analysis (*Sugar has many negative effects such as high blood pressure and cholesterol as well as other diseases like obesity, heart disease, and liver failure and They claim that 45% of all non-alcoholic beverages have zero calories and that the amount of sugar per beverage has reduced 23% over the past 16 years*). The essay demonstrates proper citation of sources to avoid plagiarism when dealing with direct quotes and paraphrased material [(*Text 1, 12-13*) and (*Text 2, 39-42*)]. The essay exhibits acceptable organization of ideas and information to create a coherent essay with an opening paragraph that introduces the claim, followed by one body paragraph that supports the claim and a second paragraph that presents and refutes the counterclaim, and a conclusion that reiterates the original claim (*In conclusion, it is the sole responsibility of the federal government to take measures in order to ensure the health of the general public*). The essay establishes and maintains a formal style, using precise and appropriate language and structure (*They reject the idea that sugar is toxic to the human body and disregard the evidence presented by researchers*). The essay demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors (*addictive while others; body but; cancers.*" (*Text 1, 12-13*) *Sugar; Sugar ... They; the amount of sugar per beverage has reduced 23%; exercise; measures ... which includes; sugar-intake*) that do not hinder comprehension.

The United States government has put restrictions, or limitations, on many things that can be harmful, or detrimental, to American citizens' health. Some of these things that have been restricted are alcohol and tobacco. One other thing that should be strictly regulated by the United States government is sugar. Sugar should be strictly regulated because, although it's natural and sweet, it is also very harmful, addictive, and causes high rates of obesity.

Sugar is harmful because it is abused everyday by Americans. It is the main cause of America's high rate of illnesses like such as, "type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and a variety of cancers," according to Text 1. Some people might argue that sugar is not necessarily a bad thing, and shouldn't be treated as though it's deadly. The claim that sugar is not necessarily bad is true, but to an extent. Anything can be harmful when abused. Sugar, especially, can be deadly when taken because it is very addictive, and when a toxic is addictive, it has a negative impact on society.

Like any other addictive substance, sugar encourages "subsequent intake." This means sugar compels, "the individual to consume more," according to Text 3. The effect of continuous intake of sugar can be high blood pressure, liver failure, and heart disease. With the restrictions on sugar, less people will fall victim to being addicted to sugar, and wouldn't have to suffer from illnesses that could easily have been avoided.

With no limit on sugar, obesity rates in America

have risen. Some people might argue that obesity is an illness that is bearable, and easy to live with, but it can also cause other illnesses that affect the inside of the human body. Text 2 states that obesity can cause fatty liver disease, insulin resistance, and diabetes. Since sugar is addictive, it is expected that a person cannot necessarily limit their sugar intake for themselves, so it is only logically plausible to believe that government can limit sugar intake for them. It's possible for United States government to create strict sugar regulation like they created strict alcohol and tobacco regulation.

To prevent damage to the body, a person should watch what they eat and drink, and do so appropriately and cautiously. Government should work to keep the citizens of America safer by managing the amount of ultimately harmful things that everyday people use, like alcohol, tobacco, and sugar. In managing this, lives in America can be saved, and the rate of illnesses like obesity will decline.

Anchor Level 4-B

The essay introduces a precise claim, as directed by the task (*Sugar should be strictly regulated because, although it's natural and sweet, it is also very harmful, addictive, and causes high rates of obesity*). The essay demonstrates appropriate and accurate analysis of the texts, as necessary to support the claim and to distinguish the claim from alternate or opposing claims (*Sugar, especially, can be deadly when taken because it is very addictive, and when a toxic is addictive, it has a negative impact on society* and *Some people might argue that obesity is an illness that is bearable, and easy to live with, but it can also cause other illnesses that affect the inside of the human body*). The essay presents ideas sufficiently, making adequate use of specific and relevant evidence to support analysis (*It is the main cause of America's high rate of illnesses such as, "type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and a variety of cancers,"* and *With no limit on sugar, obesity rates in America have risen*). The essay demonstrates proper citation of sources to avoid plagiarism when dealing with direct quotes and paraphrased material. However, the citation is incomplete, listing only the text number and not the line number (*Text 1, Text 3, Text 2*). The essay exhibits acceptable organization of ideas and information to create a coherent essay with an opening paragraph that introduces the claim, two paragraphs that each support and then refute the claim, and a conclusion that reaffirms the original claim (*Government should work to keep the citizens of America safer by managing the amount of ultimately harmful things that everyday people use, like alcohol, tobacco, and sugar*). The essay establishes and maintains a formal style, using precise and appropriate language and structure (*Anything can be harmful when abused*). The essay demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors (*detrimental to, necessarily, a person ... for themselves, a person ... they, appropriately*) that do not hinder comprehension.

Sugar is a natural substance and does not need strict regulations. One can say too much of it can cause a number of different diseases, but that is why it is to be eaten in moderation. People know this, but some choose not to eat in moderation. That does not mean that less sugar should be added as a regulation. It also does not mean high taxes should be induced on sugar (Text 4, graphic). Jeffrey Senger, former acting chief counsel of the FDA, claimed, "Any food, if it's abused, can be unhealthy," (Text 1, lines 22-23). Sugar is not the problem.

People sometimes like to blame things instead of taking the blame themselves. Saying sugar is the cause to obesity, diabetes, and other diseases is just ignorant. It is the amount of sugar one intakes that can cause those things, so how can we blame the product for that? We, as consumers, have to take care of our own bodies. Too much of anything can be toxic, and people need to be aware of that instead of just blaming the product (Text 3, line 42).

However, I do understand why people blame the sugar. Some statistics are biased to only sugar, or excessive use of it, which can be scary (Text 3, graphic). But what

Some people don't know is that these statistics do not apply to only one cup of soda a day or eating sugary substances in moderation. People make bad decisions by consuming too much sugar, so why should everyone be punished? For example, Among Lustig wanted to ban the sale of sugary drinks to people under the age of seventeen and tighten laws for the sale of sugary beverages and snacks around schools (Text 1, lines 28-30).

I think this is ridiculous. Sugar is not the problem, people are the problem. They choose whether they want sugar or not and they choose how much they consume. Why punish everyone for the way certain people choose to live their lives? Taxes do not need to be added either because the statistics prove they will not be effective (Text 4, lines 18-20). Also, adding taxes to sugary foods will not cause people to eat healthy, because healthy foods are expensive too. It will just cause people to replace sugary foods with equally unhealthy alternatives (Text 4, lines 25-26)!

Although we can try and ~~control~~ regulate sugar, sugar intake will never be able to be controlled. That is the whole problem anyway. People consume way too

much of it, which causes all of these crazy theories. If people can control how much sugary substances they eat/drink, we would not need to even think about regulating it.

Anchor Level 4–C

The essay introduces a precise claim, as directed by the task (*Sugar is a natural substance and does not need strict regulations*). The essay demonstrates appropriate and accurate analysis of the texts, as necessary to support the claim and to distinguish the claim from alternate or opposing claims (*I do understand why people blame the sugar. Some statistics are biased. ... which can be scary ... But what some people don't know is that these statistics do not apply to only one cup of soda a day*). The essay presents ideas sufficiently, making adequate use of specific and relevant evidence to support analysis (*Too much of anything can be toxic, and people need to be aware of that instead of just blaming the product* and *Lustig wanted to ban the sale of sugary drinks to people under the age of seventeen and tighten laws for the sale of sugary beverages and snacks around schools ... Sugar is not the problem*). The essay demonstrates inconsistent citation of sources to avoid plagiarism when dealing with direct quotes and paraphrased material, and citations have been incorrectly identified (*Text 4, graphic* should be *Text 4, lines 5-6*; *Text 1, lines 28-30* should be *Text 2, lines 28-30*). The essay exhibits some organization of ideas and information to create a mostly coherent essay that becomes repetitive at times. The essay opens with a paragraph that introduces the claim, followed by two body paragraphs, each of which present a counterclaim which is then refuted, and concludes with a paragraph that restates the claim (*If people can control how much sugary substances they eat/drink, we would not need to even think about regulating it*). The essay establishes but fails to maintain a formal style, using primarily basic language that is sometimes inappropriate (*I think this is ridiculous* and *all of these crazy theories*) and structure (*Saying sugar is the cause ... is just ignorant*). The essay demonstrates partial control, exhibiting occasional errors (*to* for “of”; *biased to*; *problem, people; healthy, because*) that do not hinder comprehension.