



TN1804 Spring 2018

Anchor Set

English I

Explanatory Essay

Item # 505178

Shackleton

Read the passages and answer Questions 1 through 4. Then write a response to the writing prompt.

Passage 1

Excerpt from Biography of Ernest Shackleton

by Tejvan Pettinger

- 1 Sir Ernest Shackleton (1874–1922) was a great explorer who made ground breaking explorations of the South Pole.
- 2 Ernest Shackleton was born 15 February 1874 in County Kildare, Ireland. His father was part of the Anglo Irish aristocracy, though his father Henry had given up his life as a landowner to study medicine at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1884, the family moved to Sydenham in the suburbs of London.
- 3 The young Ernest was a voracious reader, but easily bored of contemporary education. A weak student, he left school at age 16 to work as a merchant navy officer.
- 4 By 1901, Shackleton had been appointed to his first Antarctic expedition—the Discovery expedition led by Robert Falcon Scott. He placed an ad in a paper for fellow adventurers.
- 5 **“Men Wanted: For hazardous journey. Small wages, bitter cold, long months of complete darkness, constant danger, safe return doubtful. Honour and recognition in case of success.”**
- 6 The expedition was partly to make scientific experiments and analysis, but also to test walking across the Antarctic as a precursor to a later bid to reach the South Pole. Shackleton was a key figure in the team and became popular with other members. However, he suffered ill health during the expedition and on return to the ship was sent home by Scott to recuperate. It is suggested that Shackleton took exception to his treatment by Scott and resolved to pursue his own expeditions to rival Scott’s.
- 7 In between Antarctic expeditions, Shackleton was in high demand as a public speaker and celebrity. He made frequent visits to satisfy the curiosity of the new generation and the age of exploration. Shackleton was able to raise substantial funds through his public engagements, though he often lost these on ill-fated business adventures.
- 8 In 1907 he returned to the Antarctic on the *Nimrod* expedition. The expedition included the first successful ascent of Mount Erebus and the discovery

of the approximate location of the magnetic South Pole. However, the journey back was a struggle and the party was forced on to half rations. Typically of Shackleton, he chose to forgo part of his own rations to give it to the ailing team member Frank Wild. It was this concern and sacrifice to his own team members that brought great loyalty to Shackleton as a leader.

- 9 On his return home, his fame grew even more and he was made Knight of the British Empire, becoming Sir Ernest Shackleton. He also received a Gold medal from the Royal Geographical society. The only shadow on the expedition were the large debts the expedition left. Despite a grant from the government, many debts were allowed to expire.
- 10 After Roald Amundsen had reached the South Pole in 1912, Shackleton turned his attention to the last great Antarctic expedition—a journey across the continent via the South Pole. He began his Imperial Trans-Antarctic expedition in 1914, just before the outbreak of the First World War.
- 11 By January 1915, his ship the *Endurance* had become frozen on an ice floe. This was a potential dangerous outcome as it would remain stuck in ice until the next spring. His worst fears were confirmed in November when the stricken ship was sunk and the men had to resort to camps on the ice. After a harrowing journey across ice and in lifeboats, they finally made solid ground at Elephant Island in April of 1916. From Elephant Island five crew members made an audacious journey through stormy seas to reach the cliffs of South Georgia. From there, they had to make a daring land crossing over the mountainous terrain to reach the whaling stations on the north coast. The next successful crossing of South Georgia was not until 1955; those who completed the journey in 1955 remarked how unbelievable it was that they managed the crossing, given their limited equipment and supplies.
- 12 On reaching a whaling station, Shackleton sent a boat to rescue his men on Elephant Island. All 22 men were eventually evacuated. It was a daring and epic rescue. If it had not been for the First World War, his expedition would undoubtedly have received more coverage.
- 13 Returning to Britain in 1917, he applied to go to the Western Front, but instead was given a diplomatic mission to South America. In 1919, he published an account of the *Endurance* journey.
- 14 After the war, in 1922, he began one last great expedition, but suffered a fatal heart attack whilst the expedition was in South Georgia.
- 15 After his death, the reputation of Shackleton was largely overshadowed by the more famous Scott. But, interests in the exploits of Shackleton revived after the publication of Alfred Lansing's *Endurance—Shackleton's Incredible Voyage*.

Pettinger, Tejvan. "Biography of Ernest Shackleton", Oxford, www.biographyonline.net, 21/04/2009.

Passage 2

Excerpt from *Shipwreck at the Bottom of the World: The Extraordinary True Story of Shackleton and the Endurance*

by Jennifer Armstrong

- 16 As the last days of 1914 ran out, *Endurance* continued to creep southward through the Weddell Sea. The course was never a straight one. Sometimes the ship found a lead of open water to the south and followed that with all speed. Other times, Worsley, the skipper, had to sail the ship west along the edge of the pack searching for open water to enter, even sailing north from time to time when the pack was impenetrable, or standing still, waiting for a lead. Feeling like a rat in a trap, Worsley looked for leads from the crow's-nest and signaled the course to the man on the bridge. Iceblink, a white glare on the underside of the clouds, indicated pack ice ahead. A water sky, a dark reflection on the clouds, showed where the open water lay.
- 17 Shackleton explained, "Worsley, Wild, and I, with three officers, kept three watches while we were working through the pack, so that we had two officers on deck all the time. The carpenter had rigged a six-foot wooden semaphore on the bridge to enable the navigating officer to give the seamen or scientists at the wheel the direction and the exact amount of helm required. This device saved time as well as the effort of shouting."
- 18 Occasionally, when the frigid atmosphere was charged with water, every rope and spar on the ship was frosted white, making *Endurance* look like another species of sparkling white iceberg as it nosed its way through the pack. When the sun came out, icicles fell from the shrouds and shattered like glass on the decks below. Sometimes open leads of water in all directions were wreathed with wisps of frost smoke as the water began to freeze, and Shackleton commented that the effect resembled the smoke from a prairie fire. The sun never set, and even when there was fog it was never dark. Often the crystalline air formed mirages, and the sailors saw icebergs suspended upside down on the horizon. These mirages made navigation around the bergs very dangerous, because it was often hard to tell what was a real iceberg and what was a phantom. Knowing the difference was critical, especially since *Endurance* often passed more than 400 bergs in a twenty-four-hour period: it was a crowded sea.
- 19 On New Year's Eve, they crossed the Antarctic Circle at last, and some of the men gathered on the bridge to sing "Auld Lang Syne" with an accompaniment of dog howls. The ice grew denser, and open water became harder and harder to find.

There was no sign that the pack was opening up at all. Day and night, ice growled and scraped along the sides of the ship. The men heard it grinding while they slept, while they ate or played cards, while they stoked the engines or read the charts.

- 20 When fog and ice made progress impossible, Shackleton ordered the ship moored to a large iceberg or floe. Then the men and dogs could take advantage of the wide, flat floes to get some exercise. Hockey and soccer games were the sport of choice among the men. As for the dogs, they could chase penguins and run wild without going too far—on all sides was the frigid sea, where killer whales cruised in search of a meal. “These beasts have a habit of locating a resting seal by looking over the edge of a floe, and then striking through the ice dam below in search of a meal; they would not distinguish between a seal and a man,” Shackleton noted.
- 21 On one occasion, when *Endurance* was moored to a floe, the crew hauled out the motor sledge. Orde-Lees, the motor expert, got the machine going, and Marston pretended it was an ice cream wagon. Several sailors did imitations of boys begging for a treat as Marston hammed it up as an ice cream vendor. When the kidding was done, however, the men gave the motor sledge a test run. On the uneven surface of the ice, the machine turned out to be awkward and impractical, and plans to use it were abandoned.
- 22 As the days went on, *Endurance* crept forward through leads that closed in behind her. Open water was becoming harder and harder to find: a shifting mass of ice stretched from one horizon to the next.
- 23 Two and a half weeks into the new year, Hurley wrote in his diary, “It is now seven weeks since we first entered the pack ice, and since then it has been almost an incessant battle.” The weather was not improving, and the ice showed no signs of opening. On the next day, January 19, the fist of the Antarctic closed around the ship: *Endurance* was surrounded by ice pack, with no open water in sight. They had sailed 12,000 miles from London. They had picked their way through 1,000 miles of ice pack. Now they were less than 100 miles from the continent itself, but *Endurance* would never reach it.

Excerpt from *Shipwreck at the Bottom of the World: The Extraordinary True Story of Shackleton and the Endurance*, by Jennifer Armstrong, Alfred A. Knopp, 2000.

Writing Prompt

You have just read two passages about explorer Ernest Shackleton. Write a multi-paragraph essay explaining Shackleton's adventures and achievements during his career.

Manage your time carefully so that you can

- Plan your essay and do some prewriting in the space provided
- Write your essay on the lined pages of your answer document

Be sure to

- Use evidence from **both** passages
- Avoid over-relying on one passage

Your written response should be in the form of a multi-paragraph essay.

Write your essay on the lined pages of the answer document. **Anything you write that is not on the lined pages will NOT be scored.**

Anchor Paper 1
Packet C Paper 13

English I

"Bang!" go the guns of World War I, taking attention away from one of the most spectacular explorations to take place on Earth. Ernest Shackleton was the leader of this journey, which lasted from 1914 to 1916. Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Arctic expedition was inspired by two previous adventures he had taken place in. The first involved walking across the Antarctic Ocean's ice surface while the second had Shackleton and other explorers ascending Mount Erebus and discovering Earth's approximate South Pole. During the second journey, rations ran low and Shackleton gave his share to an ill crew member. It was this and many other acts of selflessness that garnered Shackleton loyalty as a leader, helping him recruit a team for his Trans-Arctic expedition.

Towards the end of 1914, the first year of Shackleton's expedition, the expedition's ship Endurance kept true going south through the Weddell Sea. The path they followed was never a predictable one as the explorers always had to sail through open spots in the icy waters. In January of 1915, Endurance had gotten stuck in the thick ice, and finally sank in November after months of being trapped. After losing the ship, Shackleton and his crew had to make their way to Elephant Island at a much slower pace. In the text, the author mentions that they got to the island by way of "a harrowing journey across ice and in lifeboats." Even after making it to solid ground in one piece, the crew still had a long way to go before they could rest easily in the comfort of their own homes.

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English I

Five crew members left Elephant Island and made their way toward South Georgia in search of the North Coast whaling stations. The crew members made a treacherous crossing of stormy seas to South Georgia's cliffs. After making it over dangerous mountains that were littered across South Georgia, the crew made it to the whaling stations. Shackleton sent a boat to retrieve his men from Elephant Island, eventually allowing for all 22 men to be safely escorted home. Even among all the icy water, the danger of hypothermia, the ever-apparent lack of supplies, and a woefully inadequate set of equipment, Shackleton was still able to get every last crew member back home.

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Upon arriving in Britain in 1917 Ernest Shackleton applied for assignment to the Western Front during the First World War. Shackleton was instead sent on a diplomatic mission based in South America. During 1919 he published an account of his experience on and off of the Endurance during the respective expedition. Shackleton planned another extravagant journey in 1922, but fell victim to a fatal heart attack when the expedition was still in South Georgia. Even after all that, Ernest Shackleton was still pushed out of the spotlight by the leader of the first expedition he ever took part in. Although not widely recognized, Shackleton was an extremely successful adventurer.

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English I

In Summary, Sir Ernest Shackleton made multiple journeys through subzero temperatures, crossed through the Antarctic Ocean, discovered the approximate location of the South Pole, and made a name for himself along the way. After all the trials and tribulations Shackleton faced, he was a well-accomplished man. Even though he had taken part in at least 3 major expeditions, Shackleton still planned on completing another. Ernest Shackleton truly was an adventurer.

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Focus & Organization: 3

The response contains a relevant introduction, but it does not as effectively lay out what is to follow as would be expected of a 4. Organizational strategies are adequate, but the focus of the essay does not appear to be on writing an explanatory essay explaining Shackleton's adventures and achievements, but rather a narration of his biography. While overall it is grade-appropriate, there are some gaps in cohesion as paragraphs transition. A relevant conclusion is present, which does focus on discussion of Shackleton's adventures and achievements.

Development: 4

The response uses quite a bit of relevant evidence from both passages. It thoroughly elaborates on the evidence and is effective in interweaving the evidence from the two passages to demonstrate a clear, insightful understanding of the topic and stimuli.

Language: 4

The writing illustrates consistent and sophisticated command of precise language and domain-specific vocabulary (*inspired; garnered; treacherous crossing; littered; woefully inadequate*). There is effective use of onomatopoeia and sophisticated command of syntactic variety – the writing engages the reader. Transitions are not particularly sophisticated, but are appropriate and sufficiently varied. A formal style and an objective tone are effectively established and maintained.

Conventions: 4

Consistent and sophisticated command of grade-level conventions. Any errors are minor and do not interfere with meaning (*Trans-Arctic*).

Anchor Paper 2
Packet D Paper 13

English I

Who is Sir Ernest Shackleton? What does or did he do? And what did he accomplish? Shackleton is an adventurer from Ireland who went on many scientific expeditions and explorations. He discovered the magnetic South Pole, sailed on his Imperial Trans-Atlantic expedition, and accomplished many adventures and scientific discoveries and achievements.

One of Shackleton's first adventures was when he accompanied Robert Falcon Scott on an expedition to discover the magnetic South Pole. The text says, "By 1901, Shackleton had been appointed to his first Antarctic expedition – the Discovery expedition led by Robert Falcon

Scott. He placed an ad in a paper for fellow adventurers." Although he became ill and was sent home, Shackleton received his first set of skills and recognition from this expedition.

Sir Ernest Shackleton went on to create a legacy of his own by going on the Nimrod expedition in 1907.

The author writes, "In 1907 he returned to the Antarctic on the Nimrod expedition.

The expedition included the first successful ascent of Mount Erebus and the discovery of the approximate location of the

magnetic South Pole." Therefore, these discoveries led to an uprise in

Shackleton's recognition, fame, and

skill set. Once his fame grew he was

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English I

rewarded by being made a knight of the British Empire, which is how he became "Sir" Ernest Shackleton. After this, Shackleton decided to turn his attention to a last Antarctic expedition – a journey all the way across the continent, via the South Pole. He did this right before the outbreak of WWII.

When Sir Ernest Shackleton took this journey, he sailed the Endurance into cold, frigid, and almost unbearable conditions. While sailing the team came across a pack of ice and was stranded there for about seven weeks, with limited supplies and

and harsh weather conditions. The passage states, "Hurley wrote... 'It is now seven weeks since we first entered the pack ice, and since then it has been almost an incessant battle.' and, "The weather was not improving... Now they were less than 100 miles from the continent itself, but Endurance would never reach it." Consequently, while this expedition ended, after the war, Shackleton took one more expedition and suffered from a fatal heart attack, resulting in death.

To conclude, Sir Ernest Shackleton was loyal, an explorer, adventurer, and a rather famous knight from Ireland.

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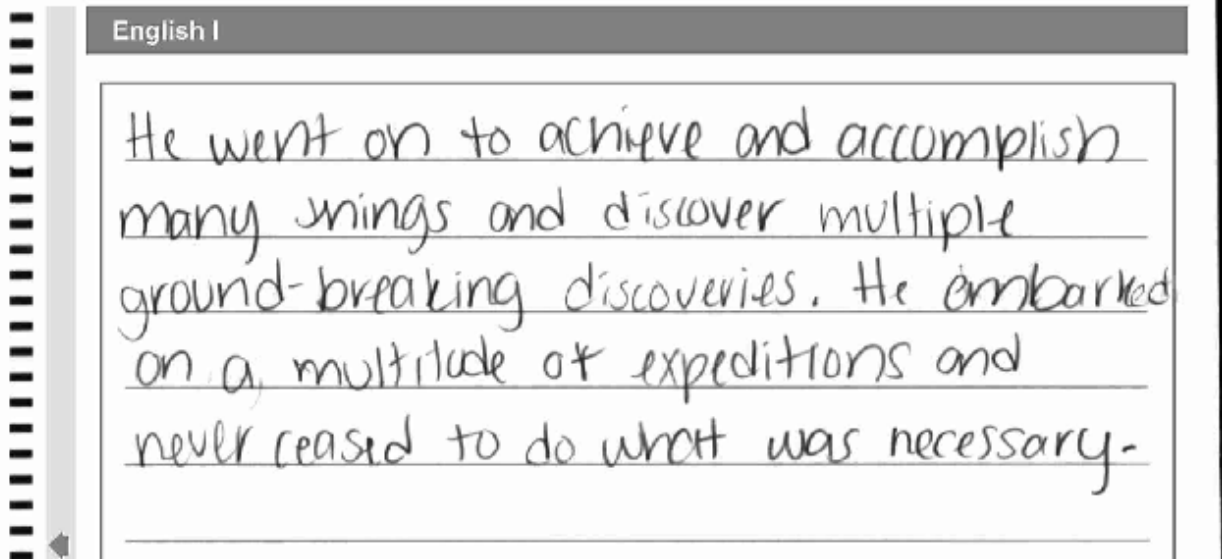
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Focus & Organization: 4

The response contains an effective and relevant introduction that clearly lays out that the essay will focus on explaining who Shackleton was, what he did, and what he accomplished. It is effectively organized in a chronological fashion, creating a unified whole. The conclusion effectively ties up and reiterates the thesis stated in the introduction.

Development: 4

The response uses mostly well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient evidence to thoroughly develop the topic. It thoroughly and generally accurately explains the evidence. There is a slight misunderstanding about the Discovery expedition's intent (*to discover the magnetic South Pole*), but it nonetheless demonstrates a clear, insightful understanding of the topic, task, and stimuli.

Language: 3

The writing displays consistent control of precise language (*accompanied; legacy; unbearable; harsh weather*). Syntactic variety is grade-appropriate, but needs more variety to be considered sophisticated. Appropriate and varied transitional words (*Although; Therefore; Consequently; To conclude*). The writing establishes and maintains a formal style and effective tone.

Conventions: 4

Consistent and sophisticated command of grade-level conventions. Rhetorical questions finish with a comma; precise use of commas; use of ellipses. Very few, minor errors that do not interfere with meaning.

Anchor Paper 3
Packet C Paper 8

English I

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Sir Ernest Shackleton was a pioneer in Antarctic exploration. Shackleton accomplished many things in his life, such as finding the approximate location of the magnetic south pole and becoming a Knight of the British Empire. He was, however, troubled by ill health at times. Some of Shackleton's most important adventures and achievements include the Nimrod expedition, the Endurance expedition, and his many honors and awards.

Shackleton's first adventure to the Antarctic in which he led was aboard the Nimrod. The expeditionary party left for Antarctica in 1907. They accomplished many things on this adventure. Shackleton and his crew became the first people to climb Mount Erebus. They were also the first to find the approximate location of the magnetic South Pole. Shackleton demonstrated his selflessness as a leader on this journey; when food was running low, he gave part of his ration to an ailing crewman. This expedition helped showcase Shackleton's aptitude for exploring.

Shackleton's next adventure to Antarctica was aboard the

Endurance. Shackleton hoped to be the first to complete a Trans-Antarctic journey. Shackleton and his crew began the expedition in 1914. During this journey, Shackleton showed his tremendous determination. For example, in the text it is stated that when the boat became stuck, Shackleton began traveling via foot and lifeboat. They arrived upon land in 1916. Realizing they were stuck, 5 crew members braved the ocean to find help; all crew members were eventually rescued.

Shackleton also had many honors and achievements. Prior to the Nimrod, he had gained fame aboard a previous expedition. This fame granted him a celebrity status and many public appearances. After Nimrod's success, he was granted knighthood. The text also states that he received a Gold medal from the Royal Geographical society. Shackleton received many well-earned honors and awards throughout his life.

Sir Ernest Shackleton was a trailblazing Antarctic explorer. Throughout many journeys and expeditions, Shackleton showed

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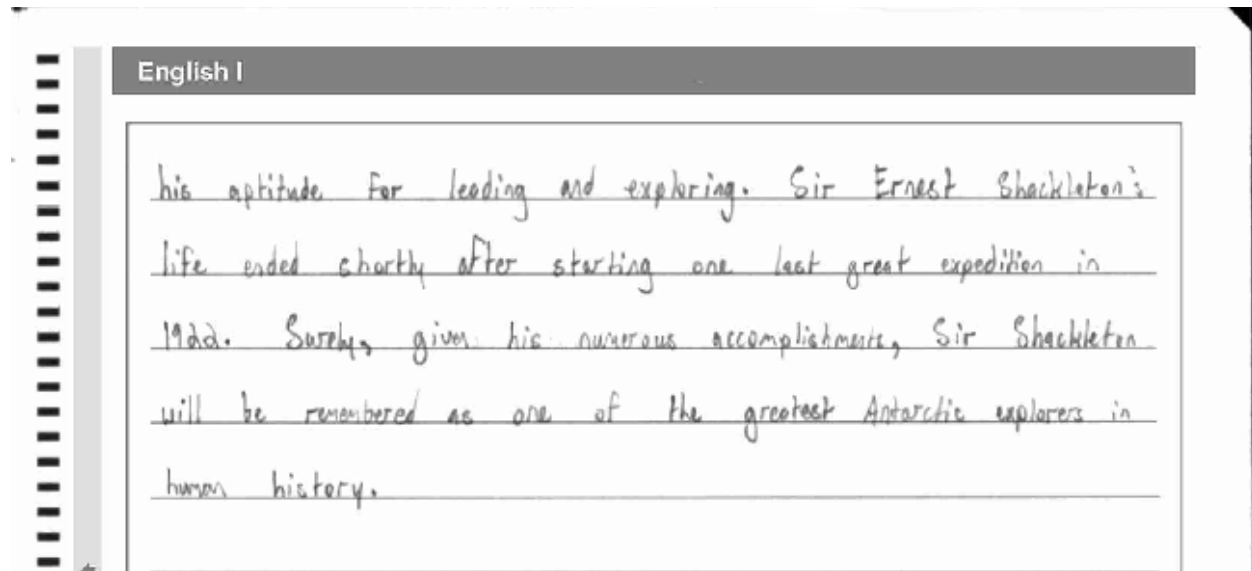
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Focus & Organization: 4

The response contains an effective introduction that familiarizes the reader with Shackleton and then identifies three main ideas, which are subsequently developed in individual body paragraphs. The essay is an effectively organized 5-paragraph essay that creates a unified whole. It effectively clarifies ideas and creates cohesion.

Development: 3

The response uses relevant and sufficient evidence from the stimuli to adequately develop the topic. It does not identify the stimuli, nor does it attribute the evidence to the passages, but it is clear that the facts and information used are from the stimuli. The explanation of the evidence is adequate and accurate, demonstrating sufficient understanding of the topic, task, and stimuli.

Language: 4

The writing illustrates consistent and sophisticated command of precise language and domain-specific vocabulary (*pioneer; expeditionary party; selflessness; aptitude; granted knighthood*). Sophisticated command of syntactic variety aid meaning and maintains reader interest. Sophisticated and varied transitions (*such as; however; also; For example; Surely*). The writing effectively establishes and maintains a formal style and objective tone.

Conventions: 4

Consistent and sophisticated command of grade-level conventions. Introductory and transitional phrases are offset by a comma; the semicolon is used accurately; spelling, capitalization, and end punctuation are nearly error free.

Anchor Paper 4
Packet C Paper 21

English I

It's clear that Ernest Shackleton was not an ordinary man. He defied odds, and never gave up despite the struggles he would endure attempting to do what he wished. Sir Ernest Shackleton could be seen as a rolemodel to many people. Not only the people he knew, but to the people of future generations as well.

Perhaps his first feat of bravery was in 1901, whenever he decided to accept Robert Falcon Scott's invitation for adventure. This mission was the beginning of something bigger for Shackleton. Like an appetizer to an entree. This expedition to the Antarctic gave Shackleton a taste of adventure, and also got his name out to the public. If

it hadn't of been for this, who's to say there would have ever been an "Endurance"? Though this first expedition ended a little short for Shackleton, as he had gotten sick and was sent home, it was the beginning of something bigger for him.

Shackleton was always kept quite busy, being "in high demand as a public speaker and celebrity". Through his fame, Shackleton was able to raise funds for his future trips, though this were often lost to "ill-fated business adventures." In 1907, Shackleton returned to the Antarctic on the "Nimrod" expedition, this time with much greater success. During this expedition, him and his men accomplished the first

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English I

successful ascent of Mount Erebus and located the approximate location of the magnetic South Pole. His victories also carried on after he returned home, as when he did return he was made Knight of the British Empire, as well as receiving a Gold medal from the Royal Geographical Society. But one of his biggest adventures was yet to come.

In 1914, Sir Ernest Shackleton embarked on his Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, diving in the Weddell Sea. This expedition was a rocky one, the ship that bore this trip, "Endurance", often passing "more than 400 bergs in a twenty-four-hour period." It was all up to fate whether or not the ship would find a

path in the murky, crowded waters of the ocean. "The sun never set, and even when there was fog it was never dark." Though the men didn't struggle with not having enough light, their obstacles were a clear issue. Sometimes they would see mirages of icebergs, which made it hard to distinguish real from the fake. Yet the real disaster struck by January 1915, whenever the "Endurance" had become frozen on an ice floe, surrounded by an ice pack. The ship wouldn't be set free from its trap until the next spring, and Shackleton's worst fear came true whenever the ship finally sunk in November.

But, this didn't stop Shackleton or his men. Who else would want to come that far just to fail? They had already sailed 12,000

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English I

miles from London, and picked their way through 1,000 miles of ice pack. With less than 100 miles from the continent itself, Shackleton and his men went through the harrowing journey across ice and in lifeboats, until they successfully reached Elephant Island in April, 1916. From there, five crew members made the journey to the cliffs of South Georgia, then crossed over the mountainous terrain to reach help. Astoundingly, they did it, rescuing all 22 men from Elephant Island.

The strength and durability that Shackleton and his men possessed should be a inspiration to us all. Despite the hardships they had to face, they survived to tell the story. Shackleton's adventures and achievements are astounding, and truly made history for adventurers everywhere.

Focus & Organization: 3

The response contains a relevant introduction that claims Shackleton was an extraordinary person due to his adventures and achievements and a relevant conclusion reiterates that his “*achievements are astounding*”. Adequate organizational strategies create a mostly unified whole and aid in comprehension. The response clarifies most relationships among ideas and is focused on the explanatory essay writing task.

Development: 3

The response uses relevant and sufficient evidence to adequately develop the topic. While the response does not identify the stimuli, some of the evidence is attributed by using quotation marks. The explanation is adequate and accurate and demonstrates a solid understanding of the topic, task, and stimuli.

Language: 3

The writing demonstrates consistent command of precise language and domain-specific vocabulary (*defyed odds; endure; bravery; victories; Despite the hardships*). There is consistent command of syntactic variety – simple, compound, complex, compound-complex, and rhetorical questions aid meaning and promote reader interest. The writing establishes and maintains a formal style and an appropriate tone – generally objective, but somewhat rousing, which befits an essay about adventure and achievements.

Conventions: 3

Consistent command of grade-level conventions. There are some errors (*whenever used in place of when; him and his men accomplished; a inspiration*), but they do not really interfere with meaning.

Anchor Paper 5
Packet C Paper 10

English I

From the day he was born to the day he had died, Ernest Shackleton was an adventurer. At the age of 16 he dropped out of school and pursued a life of adventure. From 16 to 48 he had been recognized and gained fame as a man of his word, who would put a crew members life before his. Shackleton's adventures and achievements are what he was.

All of Shackleton's adventures were dangerous, but the one he had about died on, was in the last days of 1914. In the second passage it states, "... When fog and ice made progress impossible, Shackleton ordered the ship moored to a large iceberg..." The ice became so thick they couldn't move without damaging the ship.

Another instance on how dangerous his adventure was later on in the text. It says, "... killer whales cruised in a search of a meal... they would not distinguish between a seal and a man..." It wasn't just the climate that was dangerous, it was also the animals living there.

For his adventures Ernest Shackleton earned achievements that benefited him and the world. While on a voyage he had, "... the first successful ascent of Mount Erebus and the discovery of the approximate location of the magnetic South Pole..." His discovery benefited not just the world but other adventurers like him. While on the same voyage, when returning his crew had food shortages. Being the way he is, "... Shackleton chose to

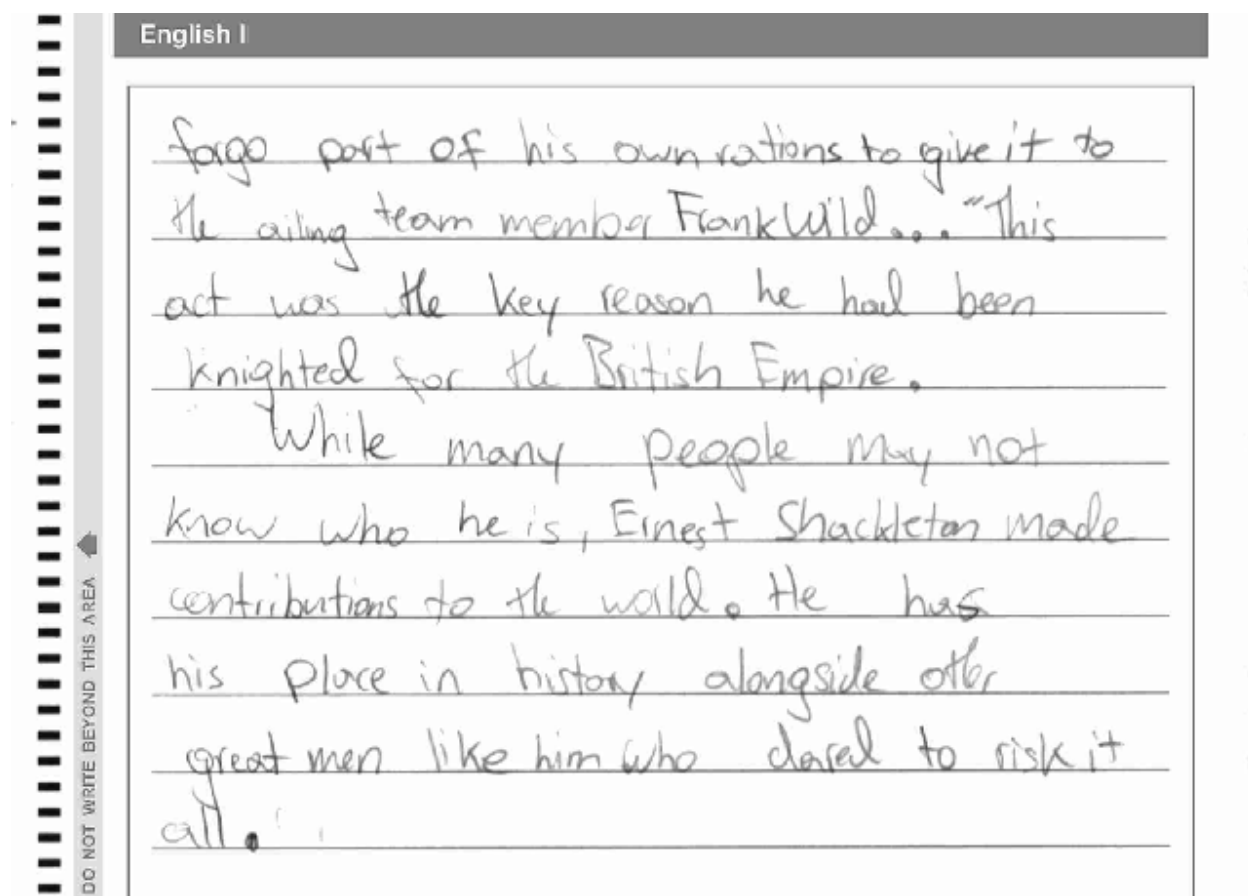
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Focus & Organization: 3

The response contains a relevant introduction and conclusion. It uses adequate organizational strategies to group related information about the dangers of his journeys into one body paragraph and Shackleton's achievements into another. The response clarifies most relationships among ideas, creating a mostly cohesive whole.

Development: 3

The response uses relevant and sufficient evidence from both passages to adequately develop the topic. While not particularly insightful, it adequately and accurately explains the evidence provided, demonstrating a sufficient understanding of the topic, task, and stimuli.

Language: 3

The writing illustrates consistent command of precise language and domain-specific vocabulary (*gained fame as a man of his word; damaging; climate; contributions*). There is consistent command of syntactic variety, although the response could have benefited from a few more simple sentences. Transitions are appropriate, although the use of "while" becomes a little repetitive in the second half of the response. Formal style and objective tone are maintained.

Conventions: 3

Generally consistent command of grade-level conventions. Quotations are embedded in original writing and offset by a comma. The response uses ellipses and apostrophes in contractions, although they are missing in possessives (*crew members life; Shackletons adventures*). There are occasional spelling and sentence formations errors, but these do not interfere with meaning.

Anchor Paper 6
Packet A Paper 17

English I

Explorer Ernest Shackleton went on multiple expeditions. He sailed oceans far and wide, just to see the world for what it truly was. Shackleton accomplished a few things but he also failed at a few things.

Expeditions included going places such as Antarctica in 1901 to visiting South Africa in 1917. His two most famous journeys were the Nimrod Expedition and the Endurance Expedition. Both dealt with the continent Antarctica.

His popular Expeditions are the causes of his great discoveries and wonderful rewards. Shackleton was in high demand as a public speaker and celebrity, he was also made a knight by the British Empire and he addressed him as Sir Ernest Shackleton, he received a Gold Medal from the Royal Geographical Society, and

he was able to publish an account of the Endurance Journey in 1919. He received these rewards by all the things he accomplished which were being the first successful person to ascent to Mount Erebus, discovered the approximate location of the magnetic South Pole, and also was able to cross the Antarctic Circle.

Shackleton was not afraid to travel and explore. He became an extraordinary explorer. After all he has discovered and depicted through published Journals he has left the world with a curious nature and ability to wonder.

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Focus & Organization: 3

The response contains a relevant introduction and conclusion. It uses adequate organizational strategies to craft a straight-forward essay that addresses the prompt. It clarifies most relationships among ideas, but some gaps in cohesion are present – the introduction states “*he also failed at a few things*”, but never addresses that idea within the body of the response.

Development: 3

The response uses relevant and sufficient evidence from the stimuli to adequately develop the topic. It does not acknowledge the stimuli or attribute the source of the evidence, but it is clear where in the stimuli the evidence is pulled from. The explanation is not insightful and is somewhat superficial, but it is adequate and accurate, demonstrating a sufficient understanding of the topic, task, and stimuli. This is a lower 3 in this domain.

Language: 3

The writing displays consistent command of precise language and domain-specific vocabulary (*He sailed oceans far and wide; accomplished; discoveries and wonderful rewards; ability to wonder*). Generally consistent command of syntactic variety – simple, compound, and complex sentences are all present. The writing establishes and maintains a formal style and an objective tone.

Conventions: 3

Consistent command of grade-level conventions. There are some errors in capitalization and spelling, but the errors do not significantly interfere with meaning.

Anchor Paper 7
Packet A Paper 1

English I

Imagine going on a hazardous journey for long months and constant danger. Sir Ernest Shackleton was a great explorer who made ground breaking explorations of the South Pole. Shackleton always wanted to explore the places with cold weather. Every since the day he put the ad in the news paper.

In the passage, "Expert from Biography of Ernest Shackleton" it explains how and when Shackleton started his adventures. The author, Tejvan Pettinger, states, "By 1901, Shackleton had been appointed to his first Antarctic expedition - the discovery expedition led by Robert Falcon Scott" (4). On the trip he was a key figure in the team and became popular with other members. In passage 2, Jennifer

Armstrong says, "Two and a half weeks into the new year, Hurley wrote in his diary, "It is now seven weeks since we first entered the pack ice, and since then it has been almost an incessant battle." (23). On the next day, January 19, the fists of the Antarctic closed around the ship: Endurance was surrounded by ice pack, with no open water in sight. They went out so far and used so much time they did everything with.

In this passage it explains all the details about Shackleton. He was a very brave man that did a whole lot of crazy things. Jennifer Armstrong states, "The course was never a straight one. Sometimes the ship found a lead of open water to the south and followed that with all speed." He didn't care what he got into as long as he gets his way.

SECURE MATERIAL

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Focus & Organization: 2

The introduction begins well, but becomes muddled and confusing near the end of the paragraph. There is an attempt to use organizational strategies, but there is little cohesion between the ideas in the main paragraph, and it is unclear if the final paragraph is meant to serve as a conclusion or a further development of ideas from Passage 2. It attempts to clarify ideas, but is not always successful.

Development: 2

The response uses relevant but insufficient evidence from the stimuli to partially develop the topic. Not enough evidence is used from Passage 1, but it is relevant and explained accurately. Some of the evidence from Passage 2 is less relevant and the explanation of it is confusing and/or inaccurate, demonstrating only a partial understanding of the topic, task, and stimuli.

Language: 2

The writing illustrates inconsistent command of precise language and domain-specific vocabulary. Most of the better sounding language is taken from the stimuli while the original writing is generally simplistic and vague (*the places with cold weather; crazy things; he gets his way*). Transitions are basic and repetitive (*In the passage; In passage 2; In this passage*).

Conventions: 2

Inconsistent command of grade-level conventions: large portions of this response are copied from the stimuli, but only some of the copy is placed in quotation marks or attributed. The writing demonstrates some higher-level skill by offsetting quotations and some introductory phrases with a comma, but the original student writing is simplistic, contains errors and is confusing.

Anchor Paper 8
Packet A Paper 3

English I

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Traveling through places you have never been before can be dangerous yet exciting. In Passage 1 "Excerpt from Biography of Ernest Shackleton" by Tejvan Pettinger, is a biography about a young man who decided to travel to discover new places, new things, while at the same time succeeding at his adventure. Would you like to discover new things?

In Passage 1, paragraph 4, it states, "By 1901, Shackleton had been appointed to his first Antarctic expedition...". This statement is important because of how he was put on to his first journey and does not know what to think about what he will explore next.

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In Passage 2 "Excerpt from Shipwreck at the Bottom of the World: The Extraordinary True Story of Shackleton and the Endurance" by Jennifer Armstrong, states, "Two in a half weeks into the new year, Hurley wrote in his diary, "It is now seven weeks since we first entered the pack of ice, and since then it has been almost an incessant battle." ...". This shows how he is feeling and also realizing this is not how it was supposed to go.

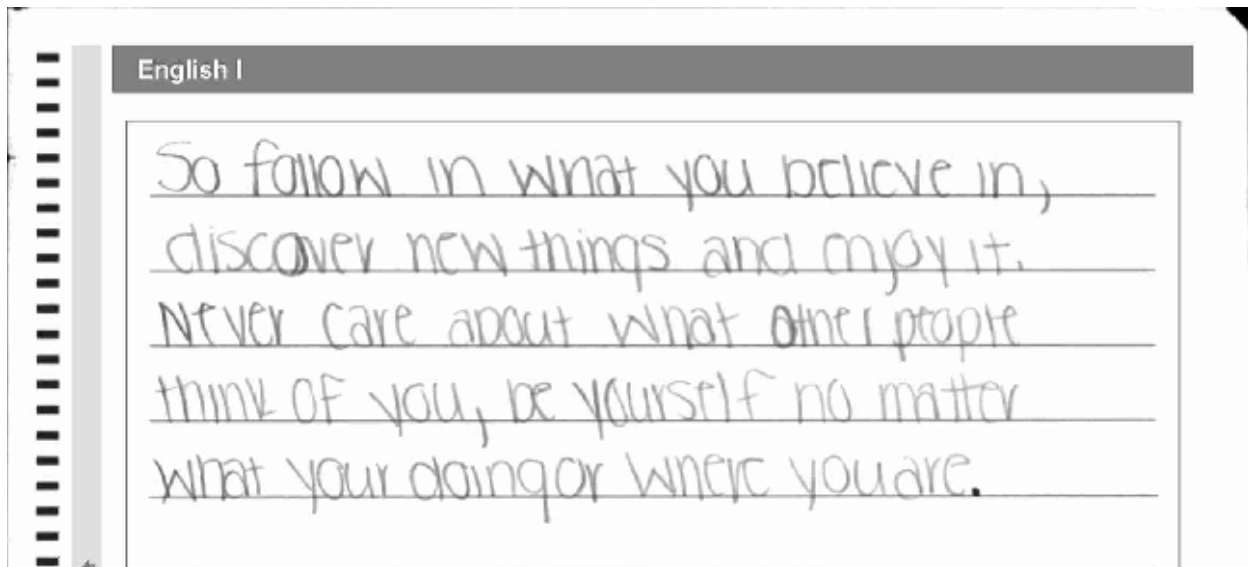
Some things are not always as they seem. You could be told that this part is good by one person and someone else can say that same part is bad.

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Focus & Organization: 2

The response contains a limited introduction that only addresses Passage 1. There is an attempt to use organizational strategies with information from each passage grouped accordingly, but ideas are vague. The response only partially clarifies some relationships among ideas, leaving lapses in focus.

Development: 2

The response uses evidence from the two passages, but it is insufficient and not wholly relevant. The explanation of the evidence is inadequate and the response demonstrates only partial understanding of the topic, task, and stimuli.

Language: 2

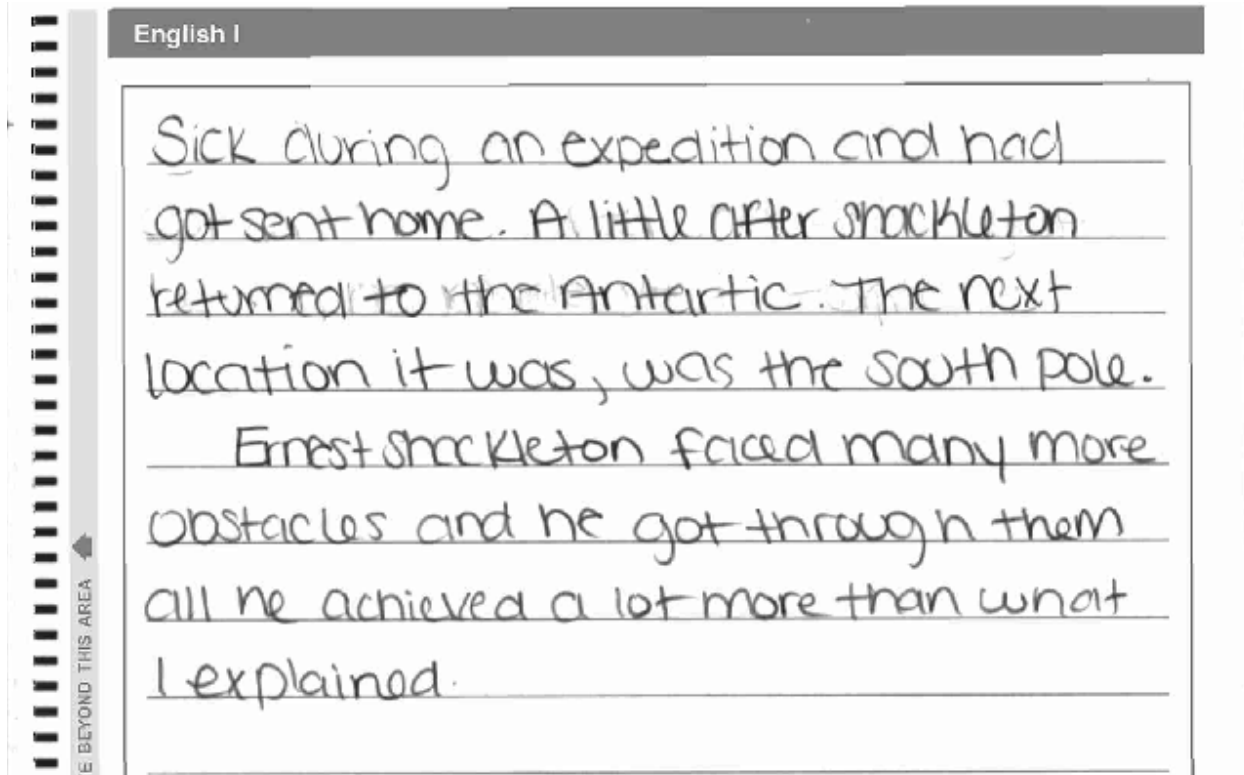
The writing shows inconsistent command of precise language and domain-specific vocabulary; some language is appropriate, while other language is basic and repetitive (*new places; new things; good; bad*). There is inconsistent command of syntactic variety and transitional phrases are basic and repetitive (*In Passage 1; In Passage 2; So*). The writing inconsistently maintains a formal style and objective tone and rhetorical questions are overused.

Conventions: 2

Inconsistent command of grade-level conventions. Sentence structure is basic and often awkward or formed incorrectly (*In Passage 2... by Jennifer Armstrong, states*). Spelling is accurate, but the response only uses simple, high-frequency vocabulary. There are several punctuation errors when using quotation marks, in particular on the second page of the response.

A while after Shackleton got used to everything, Shackleton had gotten really





Focus & Organization: 2

The response contains a somewhat limited introduction and a rather poor conclusion that acknowledges that much was left out of the response. It attempts to use organizational strategies and paragraphing to group information, but ideas are sometimes disconnected. Some relationships among ideas are clarified, while others are not, leading to lapses in focus.

Development: 2

The response uses relevant information, but only from Passage 1, leading to only partial development. The explanation of the evidence is inadequate and the response demonstrates only partial understanding of the topic, task, and stimuli.

Language: 2

The writing illustrates inconsistent command of precise language and vocabulary (*so many goals* – such as?; *some people* – who?; *Accomplishment* and *obstacles* demonstrate some control). The syntactic variety is inconsistent – mostly simple and run-on sentences, but occasional complex and compound-complex sentences provide some variety. Transitions are basic and repetitive (*Soon after*; *A while after*; *A little after*).

Conventions: 2

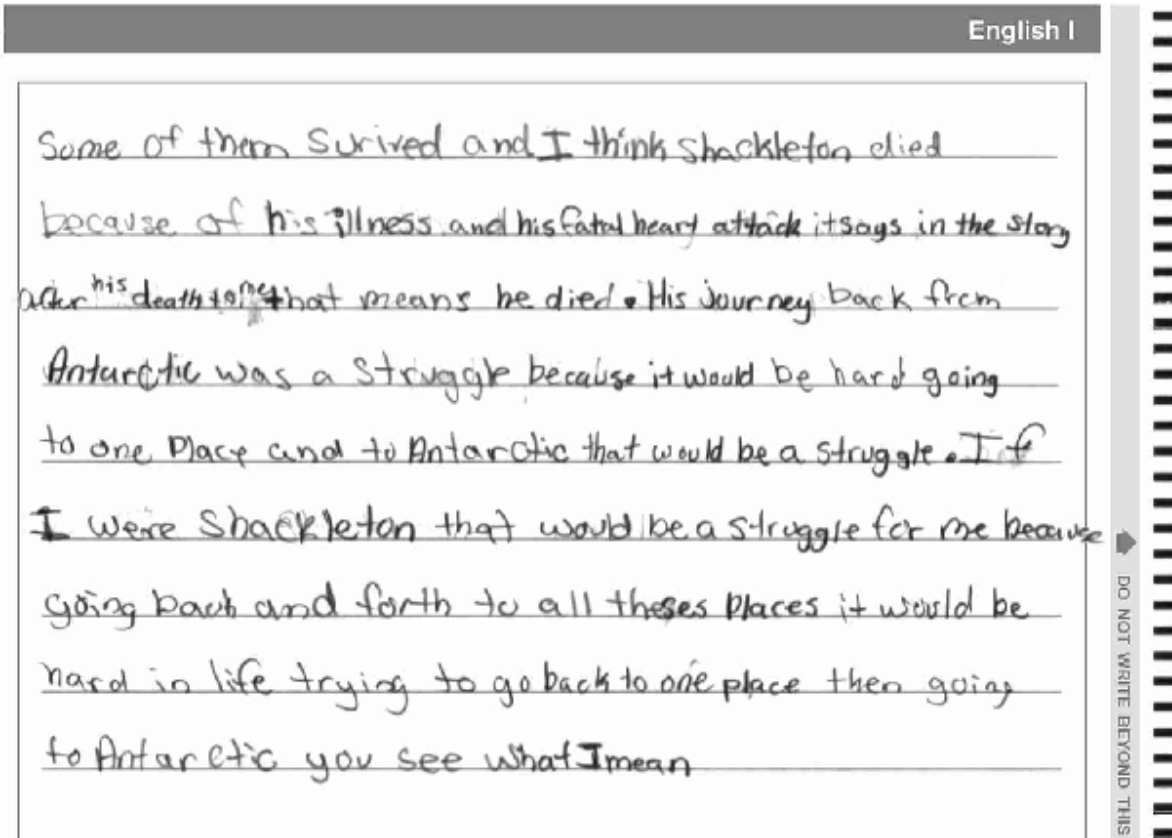
There is inconsistent command of grade-level conventions. Frequent errors, particularly in sentence formation and punctuation, as well as inaccurate usage (*was an ad in*; *had got sent*) interfere with meaning at times.

Anchor Paper 10
Packet C Paper 23

English I

Ernest Shackleton was a great explorer to travel all the way to Antarctic, he received a gold medal. I think he had a great adventure, his ship became frozen and it was still stuck and no one got the ship unstuck until the next spring. One of his fears was the stricken ship was sunk. His journey was great because he went to different parts of places around Antarctica. He had some troubles along the way but he didn't survive because he suffered ill health during the expedition. He began one last expedition but suffered a fatal heart attack.

On New Year's Eve, him and his crew were the first people to cross the Antarctic Circle. The first of Antarctica closed around their ship. His trip to Antarctica was pretty amazing because one it's really cold up there and you can die in Antarctica and I think



Focus & Organization: 1

The response contains no real introduction and an irrelevant conclusion. It demonstrates an unclear organizational structure; ideas are often hard to follow. It fails to clarify relationships among ideas and concepts and is confusing. The two paragraphs are disjointed.

Development: 1

The response uses evidence from the stimuli, but it is developed inadequately or inaccurately. Any explanation is inadequate, inaccurate and/or irrelevant. The response demonstrates little understanding of the topic, task, and stimuli.

Language: 1

The original writing displays little to no use of precise language or domain-specific vocabulary. Sentence formation errors limit syntactic variety. The writing lacks transitional words and phrases and does not maintain a formal style or objective tone.

Conventions: 1

The writing demonstrates a limited command of grade-level conventions. There are numerous grammar (*he receive*; *a great adventures*; *didn't survived*; *One his fears*), punctuation (*didnt*; *its*; no use of commas), capitalization, and sentence formation errors that at times seriously impede meaning.

Anchor Paper 11
Packet D Paper 22

English I

DO NOT WRITE BEYOND THIS AREA

What amazing adventures and achievements did Shackleton have? Passage 1, "Excerpts from Biography of Ernest Shackleton," by Tevan Pettinger was about where and how it all began and ended along with great achievements. Passage 2, "Excerpt from Shipwreck at the Bottom of the World," by Jennifer Armstrong was about an shipwreck adventure. Shackleton had many adventures and achievements that effected his life.

Focus & Organization: 1

The response contains a very limited introduction that essentially paraphrases the prompt and a very limited conclusion that restates the prompt as a statement. With four sentences in one paragraph, the organizational structure is quite limited. The response fails to clarify any ideas.

Development: 1

The response fails to use evidence beyond the titles of the two passages and terminology taken from the prompt. The explanation is inadequate and demonstrates little understanding of the topic, task, and stimuli

Language: 1

The original student writing illustrates little to no use of precise language or vocabulary. There is little to no syntactic variety – two of the four sentences have exactly the same pattern. No transitional words or phrases.

Conventions: 1

The limited amount of original writing does not provide evidence for beyond a limited command of grade-level conventions. *Achivement* is misspelled; article titles in quotations are incorrectly finished with a period; the referent of *it* is unclear; *an shipwreck*; *effected*.

Anchor Paper 12
Packet A Paper 4

English I

Ernest Shackleton lived a adventurous life after he had explored two and a half explorations. Shackleton was born the fifteenth of February 1874 in county Kildare, Ireland. His father had left to study medicine at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1884, the Shackleton family moved to Sydenham London. Shackleton was a great reader but was "easily bored of contemporary education" thus, leaving school by age 16 to work as a merchant navy officer (4). Shackleton had been appointed his first expedition by 1901, he had discovered the expedition in a news paper ad that read: "Men Wanted. For hazardous journey. Small wages,

bitter cold, long months of complete darkness, constant danger, safe return doubtful. Honour and recognition in case of success" (4).

The leader of this expedition was Robert Falcon Scott who soon would be Shackleton's rival.

The expedition was mostly for scientific experiments.

Shackleton soon became popular with the other members.

Shackleton soon suffered ill and was sent home.

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Focus & Organization: 1

The response consists of mostly copied text from Passage 1, with occasional one-word substitutions (*great* for voracious) or reordering of copied text (*Shackleton had been appointed his first expodition by1901*). The first sentence of the response represents a complete original thought and so the response is scoreable. However, it fails to clarify any relationships among ideas and there is no organizational structure other than copying sentences in order from Passage 1.

Development: 1

The response consists of mostly copied text from Passage 1 with no explanation of the evidence provided. It demonstrates little understanding of the topic, task, and stimuli.

Language: 1

The writing demonstrates little to no use of original language and vocabulary. Original writing is too limited to demonstrate any syntactic variety. Transitional words and phrases are lacking.

Conventions: 1

The limited amount of original writing does not demonstrate beyond a limited command of grade-level conventions. Errors are present in copied text (*Exposition* for expedition; *othe*).