

Annotated Anchors

English Language Arts/Literacy

Grade 6 – World’s Fair Explanatory
Performance Task

October 30, 2019



Anchor Response 1

Purpose and Organization • Sample 1-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

The Chicago Fair of 1893 took place at Jackson park, on the shore of Lake Michigan. The total area of the fairgrounds was over six hundred acres that's why they chose Jackson is because it had a big area to build on. In six months they had 27 million visitors, many whom came from and long way away.

The fair had 65,000 exhibits and had inventions from all over, come and join the party! The inventions were zipper, dishwasher, and light bulb They had food come from all over and had a seating place that all lunch on the first day sat 7,000 people WOW!

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 1

There is no **controlling idea**; the response instead gives seemingly random facts from the source materials with no clear progression of ideas. There is no clear **introduction** or **conclusion** (other than “WOW!”) and no **transitions**.

Anchor Response 2

Purpose and Organization • Sample 1-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

In history if students and parents were going to the worlds fair of 1893 i would first review and look how chicago worlds fair took place and how the inventors come up with the electrical building with lots of technolgy and how the inventor who build the choclate bar factory come up with choclate bar idea.then i will got with my parents and ask them questions of how they started the tecnogly in 1893 in the world fair. in the article it talks about how they brought new inventions to the world fair.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 1

This brief response demonstrates little organization relevant to the task (writing an explanatory essay). There is a very vague **controlling idea** stated in the last sentence (“the article...talks about how they brought new inventions to the world fair”), but there is no **conclusion**, and there are no **transitions** with the possible exceptions of the words “first” and “then.” The **progression of ideas** is unclear, and details such as “if students and parents were going to the worlds fair of 1893...” and “I will got with my parents and ask them questions...” demonstrate confusion about the task. There is nothing in the response that explains the “impact of the fair,” further confirming a misunderstanding of the task.

Anchor Response 3

Purpose and Organization • Sample 2-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

In the Chicago World Fair of 1893 there were many fantastic and amazing things happening. It was great for many things. For instance there were great activities, lots of inventions, and even a rivalry between inventors. It would be a great place to be. There were mind capturing inventions that took your breath away.

At the fair there were so many activities it took up your whole schedule for the day. There was good food. In fact some are still popular today. There was also a lot of a lot of space for people. There were about 7000 seats. The fair grounds is 600 acres of land. There are only the best activities there.

Something else that got even more attention than anything else is the inventions. There were all inventions that are most used today like the zipper. Thousands and thousands of people came only for the inventions. Even Hershey's chocolate was there. And Heins which started with a tasty pickle. There were probably even more inventions than activities.

The last thing the fair was popular was the rivalry of Edison and Tesla. Those two had a big rivalry from light. It also came from electricity. It was about setting up lights too.

In conclusion that was what the Chicago World Fair was like. There were activities, inventions and rivalries. The Chicago World Fair was a great place.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 2

This response has a discernable structure that is somewhat sustained. The **controlling idea** is general (“fantastic and amazing things happening”) and the **introductory** paragraph outlines the upcoming progression of ideas: great activities, lots of inventions, and a rivalry. The ineffective **conclusion** restates these three areas. Overall the **progression of ideas** is mostly through the repetition of general ideas. There are nearly no **transitions** other than “something else” and “the last thing.”

Anchor Response 4

Purpose and Organization • Sample 2-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

I think the 1893 Chicago World's Fair impacted the world by introducing hundreds of inventions using electricity as a power source and making electricity itself widely known.

The fair, held in 1893 lasted for 6 months and recieved over 27 million visitors. There were 3 inventors who competed for the contract to light the fair. They were Thomas Edison, Nicola Tesla, and George Westinghouse. Edison and Tesla used DC power while Westing used AC. Westinghouse and Tesla got the contract for the lighting.

There are a few inventions made then that are still around now like the flourescent light bulb and the dishwasher. Both of these inventions involve electricity to run.

Many people were entertained by watching things run on electricity like the electric oven. They were often seen in groups around these things. They also told thier relatives about it and they told thier relatives and so on. Soon it was across the world.

This is why I think electricity played an important role in the 1893 World's Fair being a big impact on the world.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 2

This response does demonstrate a sense of appropriate organization, beginning with an adequate **controlling idea** about the major impact of the fair (“electricity”). There is a **conclusion**, but it is somewhat weak, ineffectively echoing the introductory sentence. The controlling idea is mostly sustained, and the **progression of ideas** is evident (electric inventors, limited examples of inventions, popularity of electric inventions); however, there are nearly no **transitions** to show connections within and among the ideas.

Anchor Response 5

Purpose and Organization • Sample 3-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

The 1893 Chicago World Fair is sure to have impacted many people, but what exactly impacted them? Well, lets take a look inside the fair and see.

First, there were many inventions which have never been seen before. things like the dishwasher and zipper, which are still used today! A big reason that people crone to the fair is because a brand new invention that could have greatly impacted people, and that invention is the ferris wheel. The ferris wheel was introduced at the world fair, and has been very popular ever since. And there were also some very interesting inventors at the fair too. Inventers such as Milton Hershey, selling his chocolate bars, and HJ Heinz, who interestingly started by selling pickles.

Next, lighting likely impacted many visitors, and was the cause of many to come too. During the time of the fair, electric lighting was fairly new, so the idea of the fair being lit by electricity was very exciting. Thomas Edison, inventor of the lightbulb, wanted to be the one to light the fair. But Edison sadly lost the chnce to two other inventors with progress in electricity and lighting, Nichola Tesla and George Westinghouse. But, a impactful piece of Eison’s was located in the eecentricity building, his 82-foot-tall Tower of Light, it was made with 18,000 bulbs!

Finally, the whole reason of the fair could have definetly had an impact on a great number of people. Some think the reason of the fair is The Great Chicago Fire, happening 22 yaers before the fair in 1871. They thought it was the cities way of showing off the new Chicago, as the city has made great progress in rebuilding. Others think the fair was meant to celebrate Industrial Revolution, which was the movement from making things by hand to producing things n factories, this was a big step forward. But, the offical reason of the fair may be special to some, but not as impacting sa the other reasons, and that is the celebration of the 400th anniversary of Columbus’s arrival in America.

So what was so impacting about Chicago World Fair of 1893? It could have been the invention or inventors, maybe the fasination of the lighting, or even the reason thr fair took place! You decide, there are many ways the fair could have impacted people, you can learn more about Chicago’s 1893 World Fair by researching and putting together a project or report of your own!

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 3

The **introduction** attempts to engage the reader with a rhetorical question but fails to provide a clear **controlling idea** other than questioning the impact (which comes from the prompt). The **conclusion** also fails to make a clear assertion about the impact of the fair despite suggesting three possibilities, which summarize the body paragraphs. The **progression of ideas** in the body of the essay is clear, although the information from the sources is mostly listed. There are formulaic **transitions** beginning each body paragraph (“First,” “Next,” “Finally,” as well as “And” and “But”) connecting ideas within paragraphs. The recurring use of the word “impact/impacted” is repetitive but does serve to unify the response by circling back

to the intended controlling idea. Note: The purpose of the task is explanatory (as opposed to argumentative), so the lack of a clearly stated thesis/controlling idea is less troubling than it would be if there were no clear claim in an argumentative task.

Anchor Response 6

Purpose and Organization • Sample 3-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

The impact that the Chicago World’s Fair of 1893 was incredible. It provided a whole new way of looking at the world with all the new inventions, introduced electricity to a wider area of people and companies, and allowed a structure for innovators to build on. This particular fair was a big deal.

First, it provided a whole new way of looking at things. In source #1 it states "Among the inventions shown were the dishwasher, the fluorescent light bulb, and the zipper, all of which have become significant parts of American life and culture." To me this means that the fair was a pretty big deal if, after so long, these items are still in use. People could see these ideas and create and innovate the world with so many inventions made at one time. The impact on the world must have been huge with so many creative breakthroughs.

Next, the fair introduced electricity to more people. In the sources it says how a few towns in New York had street lights and very few houses had electricity, Thomas Edison and Nicola Telsa were rivals competing to light the event, to introduce all the possibilities with electricity. At that time electricity was fairly new and people wanted to know more so this fair gave them what they wanted. Electricity was a huge breakthrough and to think that this fair helped to spread the idea of it is incredible. This fair helped to introduce things that we use every day and that is very important.

Last, this fair in Chicago allowed a structure for innovators to build up from. Imagine what inventions were like then compared to now, that is because of innovation. In source #1 it talks about how H.J. Heinz first sold a good tasting pickle and now his company sells some of America’s most popular condiments. That right there is an example of innovation, they took something and ran with it to make it better. You can see how this fair with it’s tens of thousands of inventions could be a place for people to walk around and imagine the possibilities.

The Chicago World’s fair of 1893 provided a whole new way of looking at the world, helped spread the use of electricity, and allowed people imagine and dream to innovate these ideas. These things are so important and, like source #1 says "this event was indeed a true milestone."

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 3

Although the **controlling idea** in the **introduction** of the essay is somewhat self-evident (the fair “was incredible”... “a big deal”); however, the clear direction of the essay goes beyond just listing the fair highlights. For example, “whole new way of looking at the world” and “allowed a structure for innovators to build on” do succeed in verifying that the fair was “a big deal.” The **conclusion** basically repeats, using different words, the introduction; however, the integration of the quote at the end provides nice closure. Some **transitions** are obvious, even distractingly obvious (“First,” “Next,” “Last”), and others are more subtle (“In source X,” “At that time”). The

progression of ideas, signaled in the introduction, is maintained with each body paragraph moving from specific examples of innovation to the overall significance.

Anchor Response 7

Purpose and Organization • Sample 4-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

The Chicago World's Fair of 1893 was a great marvel. Over 27 million people came to see its 65,000 exhibits, and the spectacle lasted for over six months. Three reasons it was such a success are the electricity, the comeback, the the two inventors who fought a battle to make it work. Read on to discover how these things came to be!

At the time of the World's Fair, electricity was something that almost no one had. In fact, it was almost unheard of! Only a small part of New York City was lit up by light bulbs, and the most cities used gas lamps, or none at all! No one had anything like an automatic dishwasher, or even a simple rocking baby cradle. Telephones and telegraphs were like magic, but electricity changed almost everything. It made everyday life cleaner, safer, lighter, and easier! Only the rich could afford such a thing, and not too many were wealthy enough to even consider it. That is one reason why the park that hosted the Fair received so many visitors- everything was lit up! From the Electricity building to the dining hall, light bulbs appeared in a beautiful blaze. Inventions such as the washing machine, oven, telephone, and dishwasher all ran on this magical discovery. Unfortunately, this marvel wouldn't have been made possible if it wasn't for the strength and spirit that roused the civilians into fighting form to prove their city after the terrible disaster that had befallen their home only a little while before.

If one has heard of the Chicago Fire, then one should know about the horrific damage it caused. It happened in 1871, a mere 32 years for a ruined city to get back into shape. The cost of the misfortune was almost \$200,000,000, and about 17,450 buildings were destroyed, catapulting over 100,000 people into the streets, homeless. The planners of the city spent many, many years building it back up, and the World Fair gave them a chance to show off their reborn city. Many say that the tragedy made the Faireven grander! Of course, it wouldn't be as spectacular if it wasn't for those two naughty inventors butting heads to light up the great event.

Thomas Edison and Nicola Tesla had both harnessed the power of electricity to bring themselves up to greatness. Their two companies, General Electric's and Westinghouse Electric Company, were at war with another to win the prized contract of lighting up the World's Fair of 1893. Because Tesla had more experience with lighting up larger areas, he won the prized papers. It was a great success! His work made the Electric Building, (as well as the whole park,) bright as day! Because he was trying to prove he was better than Edison, he practically overdid himself, and made the Fair a spectacle to remember.

The Chicago World's Fair of 1893 was a huge success. Today, people still talk about the electricity, comeback, and battle of power that make it viewed as a channel into modern power, including "basics," such as lighting up one's house. If it hadn't happened, than some people still might not know about the magic of electricity, and how it makes life cleaner, safer, and overall, easier.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 4

The **introduction** does not reflect the qualities of a score point 4: it is distractingly formulaic (“Three reasons” “Read on to”), and “a great marvel” provides, at best, a vague and simplistic controlling idea. The introduction alone, however, represents only one bullet point on the rubric. The **conclusion**, despite reflecting a bit of hyperbole in the last sentence (“still might not know about the magic of electricity...”), does more than merely repeat the introduction. The **progression of ideas** is solid enough although the reader wonders how the electric wonders described in paragraph 2 differ from the competition between GE and Westinghouse. **Transitions** are generally effective. Despite the somewhat arbitrary (and sometimes confusing, e.g., “Unfortunately,”) convention of using the concluding sentence of each body paragraph to introduce the topic sentence for the next body paragraph, there are some nice subtle transitions that move the essay smoothly between ideas with strong syntactic variety (e.g., “From the Electricity building to the dining hall, light bulbs appeared...”). The focus on the “marvel” that was the World’s Fair is sustained throughout, confirming an overall score of a low 4.

Anchor Response 8

Purpose and Organization • Sample 4-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

It Changed America... and the World

When you flick on the light switch at home or turn on the lights before going into the basement, it feels so natural. Right? Yes. But believe it or not, there was actually a time when we did not have electricity or the light-bulb. Amazing, I know, but it is true. The zippers you have on your jackets or on your tents – also not invented. But where, you ask, *were* these things invented? At the World’s Fair in Chicago, along with many other innovative... and maybe slightly crazy inventions. The Chicago World’s Fair influenced a huge change in everyday life. People were inventing things that made life simpler, tasks easier to accomplish. Even though technology has advanced hugely since the World’s Fair in 1893, this event helped spark a creative fire in the hearts of America’s inventors.

To really understand the influence of the fair, you need to know about the fair itself first. You need to understand how it was like to be there. The World’s Fair was held on the site of Jackson Park, an area over six hundred acres. There were many famous visitors, such as Helen Keller and Thomas Edison. While at the fair, visitors could visit a wide variety of activities, such as sampling world food, or looking at the newest inventions of the era. The inventions that were on display at the Fair were things that not many people had seen before. A few of the inventions have become a part of our daily lives, such as the light-bulb, or the dishwasher. (“A Great Spectacle: The Chicago World’s Fair of 1893”)

The World’s Fair was a big keystone in America’s economy and technological advances. In 1871, the Great Chicago Fire took place, destroying nearly 17,450 beautiful buildings and homes. Chicago spent a lot of time rebuilding their city to become the beautiful place it had once been. They wanted to show that Chicago had really and truly been reborn (“Why Was the 1893 World’s Fair So Memorable?") The development of America’s economy in the mid-1800s due to the Industrial Revolution only benefited from the innovative ideas of the inventors’ ideas at the Fair. How could they make machines better, faster, safer? If they made machines even better than before, they could make more goods, and therefore have a higher profit. These crazy ideas led to the invention of items such as the light-bulb and the dishwasher. (“A Great Spectacle: The Chicago World’s Fair”) Both of these inventions were invented to help people have a faster life, and move on from the old gas-lamps and hand-washing dishes. They were getting ready for a new era, they were preparing for the modern world.

There was also another reason that the World’s fair was such a big event. It marked the 400th anniversary of Columbus’s arrival in America. Having this huge showcase of some of the greatest inventions of the time was significant due to the emotional aspect of having America advance in the technological stand-point. This demonstrated the idea of as America moved forwards in age, it also moved in advancement and culture. Thanks to the World’s Fair we have some of the greatest inventions to fly us into the world we know today. (“Why Was the 1893 World’s Fair so Memorable?”)

If you look deeper into the details of the World’s Fair, you can see some things that you might have missed just glancing over it. Most people know that Edison invented the light bulb, but what they don’t know was there was quite a competition going on between him and his greatest rival “...Thomas A. Edison had patented the incandescent light-bulb only 13 years earlier, in 1880...” He was used to working with electricity, and decided to compete to win the honor of being the one to light the Fair. Unfortunately, Nicola Tesla also wanted to light the Fair. He (Nicola) won the competition by using long distance AC power. By using this new method of lighting, Nicola introduced America to a new

way of lighting many bulbs at once. As many people think, Edison was the one who brought the light-bulb to today’s standards, but it really was Tesla and his new way of lighting that had an impact on the modern world’s electricity standards. (Simons, “Light Show”)

The Chicago World’s Fair was a big step in America’s economy and technological advances. Inventors were creating inventions that further benefited the Industrial Revolution, making life easier for people so they could move on. The inventions made jobs easier to accomplish and moved America... and the world into modern times. Edison brought the light-bulb to life, and Tesla made it possible to light large areas up. Dish-washers allowed moms to take a break, and zippers allowed for fewer buttons having to be sewn on to shirts and jackets. These inventions were groundbreaking ideas that had never been heard, yet they are some of the reasons we are as technologically advanced as we are. The Chicago World’s Fair has moved people into the modern day, and left a huge impact on America. And the world.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 4

This response is clearly and effectively organized from the opening paragraph through the essay’s end. The **introduction** engages the reader and ends with a strong **thesis**: the World’s Fair “spark[ed] a creative fire...” This thesis is emphasized and taken to the next level in the equally strong **conclusion**: “moved people into the modern day, and left a huge impact on America...And the world.” The **progression of ideas** is clear, starting with a paragraph of overview/background information (paragraph 2). Paragraphs 3 and 4 synthesize information about the technologies introduced with information about the events that occasioned the popularity of the fair. Paragraph 4 covers electric lighting. Throughout there are effective **transitions** including typical phrases such as “another reason” and “also.” The response also utilizes mature and effective syntactic variety to create more subtle connections: “How could they make machines better, faster, safer? If they made machines even better than before, they could make more goods, and therefore have a higher profit” and “If you look deeper....you can see....” Further evidence of the strong control of organization lies in the final sentence of each body paragraph: they all connect back to (but do not repeat) the idea of moving into a new and modern era.

Anchor Response 1

Evidence and Elaboration • Sample 1-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

The Chicago Fair of 1893 took place at Jackson park, on the shore of Lake Michigan. The total area of the fairgrounds was over six hundred acres that's why they chose Jackson is because it had a big area to build on. In six months they had 27 million visitors, many whom came from and long way away.

The fair had 65,000 exhibits and had inventions from all over, come and join the party! The inventions were zipper, dishwasher, and light bulb They had food come from all over and had a seating place that all lunch on the first day sat 7,000 people WOW!

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 1

“come and join the party” and “WOW” are the only attempts at **elaboration** beyond the listing of random **facts** from a single **unattributed source**.

Anchor Response 2

Evidence and Elaboration • Sample 1-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

In history if students and parents were going to the worlds fair of 1893 i would first review and look how chicago worlds fair took place and how the inventors come up with the electrical building with lots of technolgy and how the inventor who build the choclate bar factory come up with choclate bar idea.then i will got with my parents and ask them questions of how they started the tecnogly in 1893 in the world fair. in the article it talks about how they brought new inventions to the world fair.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 1

There are some relevant references to the **source materials**, but most of these are vague (“electrical building,” “inventors,” “technology”) or somewhat inaccurate (“chocolate bar factory”). There is no relevant **elaboration** of the details (e.g., asking parents questions is neither relevant nor logical). There is no **attribution** of source materials. Much of the **language** is vague (e.g., “lots of” and “look how”), and there is no evidence of appropriate **style**.

Anchor Response 3

Evidence and Elaboration • Sample 2-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

In the Chicago World Fair of 1893 there were many fantastic and amazing things happening. It was great for many things. For instance there were great activities, lots of inventions, and even a rivalry between inventors. It would be a great place to be. There were mind capturing inventions that took your breath away.

At the fair there were so many activities it took up your whole schedule for the day. There was good food. In fact some are still popular today. There was also a lot of a lot of space for people. There were about 7000 seats. The fair grounds is 600 acres of land. There are only the best activities there.

Something else that got even more attention than anything else is the inventions. There were all inventions that are most used today like the zipper. Thousands and thousands of people came only for the inventions. Even Hershey's chocolate was there. And Heins which started with a tasty pickle. There were probably even more inventions than activities.

The last thing the fair was popular was the rivalry of Edison and Tesla. Those two had a big rivalry from light. It also came from electricity. It was about setting up lights too.

In conclusion that was what the Chicago World Fair was like. There were activities, inventions and rivalries. The Chicago World Fair was a great place.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 2

This response provides some details from the **sources**, but they are mostly listed rather than integrated or developed (e.g., “There were about 7000 seats. The fair grounds is 600 acres of land. There are only the best activities there”). The few examples of attempted **elaboration** are not necessarily text-supported (e.g., “There were probably even more inventions than activities”). There are no **attributions** to sources, but it appears that the response is primarily based on source #1 only. The **language** is vague and repetitive (“There was,” “great,” “things,” “good,” “best”) with little sense of **style**.

Anchor Response 4

Evidence and Elaboration • Sample 2-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

I think the 1893 Chicago World's Fair impacted the world by introducing hundreds of inventions using electricity as a power source and making electricity itself widely known.

The fair, held in 1893 lasted for 6 months and recieved over 27 million visitors. There were 3 inventors who competed for the contract to light the fair. They were Thomas Edison, Nicola Tesla, and George Westinghouse. Edison and Tesla used DC power while Westing used AC. Westinghouse and Tesla got the contract for the lighting.

There are a few inventions made then that are still around now like the flourescent light bulb and the dishwasher. Both of these inventions involve electricity to run.

Many people were entertained by watching things run on electricity like the electric oven. They were often seen in groups around these things. They also told thier relatives about it and they told thier relatives and so on. Soon it was across the world.

This is why I think electricity played an important role in the 1893 World's Fair being a big impact on the world.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 2

There is some evidence from at least three of the **source materials**, although they are **unattributed**. The detail about the numbers of people who attended the 6-month event is not well integrated (presumably, it is to set the context for the impact of electricity, but that’s not well-explained). The minimal examples provided, however, are presented list-like and almost completely unelaborated. Understandably, the details about AC/DC electricity is not explained in the texts, nor is it something 6th graders would know about; but other details are only minimally explained or **elaborated**. The one exception would be in paragraph 4, where the writer draws a conclusion about relatives telling relatives to support the controlling idea about “making electricity itself widely known.” **The language** use is mostly general but appropriate, and the **style** is overall appropriate.

Anchor Response 5

Evidence and Elaboration • Sample 3-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

The Chicago World's Fair in 1893 was one of the most remarkable fairs in history. This is because it had all brand new things: new inventions, new foods to try, and Nikola Tesla's new lighting system of AC (alternating current) which works better over long distances. Many people may think that these things are not that helpful, but most of the inventions and food at the fair is still very popular today.

Few people actually know why the fair was in Chicago. One reason of why the fair was in Chicago is that the Great Chicago Fire in 1871 had destroyed this magnificent city and cost many lives and homes and also two-hundred million dollars! Chicago wanted to prove that they had cleaned up the city and were trying to help the city's population grow, so they had planned for the fair to be here. Another reason was that the Industrial Revolution was taking more control. The Industrial Revolution was that the world was trying to build items in factories instead of by hand to be more efficient. The fair had many products that had been produced in factories, as they were testing them. The official reason of the fair, however, was that it was celebrating the four-hundredth anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival to the New World. Even though this reason is not as exciting as the others, it is still just as important as the others had been because without them, there would have been no fair in Chicago in 1893!

The two biggest attractions at the fair were the inventions being shown and the lighting. Some of the inventions that are still used today in modern houses are the fluorescent light bulb, the zipper and the dishwasher. Not to mention the ginormous Ferris Wheel which was brand new back then. The lighting was just as wonderful because in the 1800s light bulbs were new. But even so, there were more lights than many modern day homes! Thousands came just to see the marvelous lights. Everywhere you could have gone, there were lights. The lighting was done by Nikola Tesla and used his new AC or alternating current system which could power more energy over large distances unlike Thomas Edison's lights which used DC or direct current.

The 1893 World's Fair in Chicago was very important to the world because of the famous people who had gone such as Helen Keller, Susan B. Anthony, and Thomas Jefferson, not to mention the very famous companies which had gotten started here like Milton Hershey who invented Hershey chocolate bars and H.J. Heinz who invented the Heinz's company which sells condiments, and should be remembered as one of the most important fairs in history!

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 3

This essay includes ample information from multiple (but **unattributed**) **sources**. The first body paragraph, is not indented but presumably begins with “Few people actually know...” and is about the connection between the World’s Fair and the Chicago fire; the information is largely (and sometimes closely) paraphrased. The following paragraph on inventions is also primarily based on source summary. However, there is some elaboration via inference/extension (e.g., “help the city’s population grow;” “more lights than many modern day

homes;” and “products...produced...as they were testing them”). There is the occasional nice (for grade 6) **vocabulary** (ginormous and magnificent) and there is evidence of a budding awareness of **style** (“not to mention,” “but even so”). Although the elaboration is somewhat limited, overall this response has enough characteristics of the 3 scoring category to earn a low 3.

Anchor Response 6

Evidence and Elaboration • Sample 3-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

The impact that the Chicago World’s Fair of 1893 was incredible. It provided a whole new way of looking at the world with all the new inventions, introduced electricity to a wider area of people and companies, and allowed a structure for innovators to build on. This particular fair was a big deal.

First, it provided a whole new way of looking at things. In source #1 it states "Among the inventions shown were the dishwasher, the fluorescent light bulb, and the zipper, all of which have become significant parts of American life and culture." To me this means that the fair was a pretty big deal if, after so long, these items are still in use. People could see these ideas and create and innovate the world with so many inventions made at one time. The impact on the world must have been huge with so many creative breakthroughs.

Next, the fair introduced electricity to more people. In the sources it says how a few towns in New York had street lights and very few houses had electricity, Thomas Edison and Nicola Telsa were rivals competing to light the event, to introduce all the possibilities with electricity. At that time electricity was fairly new and people wanted to know more so this fair gave them what they wanted. Electricity was a huge breakthrough and to think that this fair helped to spread the idea of it is incredible. This fair helped to introduce things that we use every day and that is very important.

Last, this fair in Chicago allowed a structure for innovators to build up from. Imagine what inventions were like then compared to now, that is because of innovation. In source #1 it talks about how H.J. Heinz first sold a good tasting pickle and now his company sells some of America’s most popular condiments. That right there is an example of innovation, they took something and ran with it to make it better. You can see how this fair with it’s tens of thousands of inventions could be a place for people to walk around and imagine the possibilities.

The Chicago World's fair of 1893 provided a whole new way of looking at the world, helped spread the use of electricity, and allowed people imagine and dream to innovate these ideas. These things are so important and, like source #1 says "this event was indeed a true milestone."

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 3

There is evidence from **source materials** with at least some of the information **attributed** to sources. Most of the **elaboration** is via interpretation (e.g., "this means that the fair was a pretty big deal if, after so long, these items are still in use"). The elaboration as well as the language use is sometimes general ("pretty big deal") and repetitive ("so many creative breakthroughs" and "still in use" from paragraph 2; "a huge breakthrough" and "things that we use everyday" in paragraph 3). Despite these minor flaws, overall the elaboration is adequate. The **language use**, as described for elaboration, is sometimes general or repetitive, although words such as "breakthrough" show an effort to avoid parroting the source materials (e.g.,

“breakthrough” is similar but not the same as “milestone,” the term used in the sources.). The **style** is appropriate and consistent if not distinctive.

Anchor Response 7

Evidence and Elaboration • Sample 4-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

The Chicago World's Fair of 1893 was a great marvel. Over 27 million people came to see its 65,000 exhibits, and the spectacle lasted for over six months. Three reasons it was such a success are the electricity, the comeback, the the two inventors who fought a battle to make it work. Read on to discover how these things came to be!

At the time of the World's Fair, electricity was something that almost no one had. In fact, it was almost unheard of! Only a small part of New York City was lit up by light bulbs, and the most cities used gas lamps, or none at all! No one had anything like an automatic dishwasher, or even a simple rocking baby cradle. Telephones and telegraphs were like magic, but electricity changed almost everything. It made everyday life cleaner, safer, lighter, and easier! Only the rich could afford such a thing, and not too many were wealthy enough to even consider it. That is one reason why the park that hosted the Fair received so many visitors- everything was lit up! From the Electricity building to the dining hall, light bulbs appeared in a beautiful blaze. Inventions such as the washing machine, oven, telephone, and dishwasher all ran on this magical discovery. Unfortunately, this marvel wouldn't have been made possible if it wasn't for the strength and spirit that roused the civilians into fighting form to prove their city after the terrible disaster that had befallen their home only a little while before.

If one has heard of the Chicago Fire, then one should know about the horrific damage it caused. It happened in 1871, a mere 32 years for a ruined city to get back into shape. The cost of the misfortune was almost \$200,000,000, and about 17,450 buildings were destroyed, catapulting over 100,000 people into the streets, homeless. The planners of the city spent many, many years building it back up, and the World Fair gave them a chance to show off their reborn city. Many say that the tragedy made the Faireven grander! Of course, it wouldn't be as spectacular if it wasn't for those two naughty inventors butting heads to light up the great event.

Thomas Edison and Nicola Tesla had both harnessed the power of electricity to bring themselves up to greatness. Their two companies, General Electric's and Westinghouse Electric Company, were at war with another to win the prized contract of lighting up the World's Fair of 1893. Because Tesla had more experience with lighting up larger areas, he won the prized papers. It was a great success! His work made the Electric Building, (as well as the whole park,) bright as day! Because he was trying to prove he was better than Edison, he practically overdid himself, and made the Fair a spectacle to remember.

The Chicago World's Fair of 1893 was a huge success. Today, people still talk about the electricity, comeback, and battle of power that make it viewed as a channel into modern power, including "basics," such as lighting up one's house. If it hadn't happened, than some people still might not know about the magic of electricity, and how it makes life cleaner, safer, and overall, easier.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 4

There is ample specific information from **multiple sources**, although none of the information is cited or **attributed**. The writer has also effectively and seamlessly integrated the information, and there is **elaboration** about that information, mostly via drawing inferences. The effort to elaborate leads to some questionable inferences in places. For example, the competition described in paragraph 4 seems to conclude that the rivalry made each side try to outdo the other, motivating the entities to ramp up their game and produce a more brilliant fair than would have otherwise occurred. That conclusion is thought-provoking and it is not illogical, despite not being text-supported. Likewise, the conclusion that Tesla and Edison were “naughty” is questionable. There are other minor misinterpretations of evidence (the “rocking baby cradle”). But overall, the elaboration contributes to the strength of the essay. There is some very minor repetition (“cleaner, safer”), but overall the **language** use is strong (e.g., “befallen,” “catapulting,” “a mere 32 years,” “butting heads”). Despite the overused exclamation point, the **style** is overall engaging, enticing the reader to continue reading (“the strength and spirit that roused the civilians...;” “From the Electricity building to the dining hall, light bulbs appeared in a beautiful blaze”).

Anchor Response 8

Evidence and Elaboration • Sample 4-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

It Changed America... and the World

When you flick on the light switch at home or turn on the lights before going into the basement, it feels so natural. Right? Yes. But believe it or not, there was actually a time when we did not have electricity or the light-bulb. Amazing, I know, but it is true. The zippers you have on your jackets or on your tents – also not invented. But where, you ask, *were* these things invented? At the World’s Fair in Chicago, along with many other innovative... and maybe slightly crazy inventions. The Chicago World’s Fair influenced a huge change in everyday life. People were inventing things that made life simpler, tasks easier to accomplish. Even though technology has advanced hugely since the World’s Fair in 1893, this event helped spark a creative fire in the hearts of America’s inventors.

To really understand the influence of the fair, you need to know about the fair itself first. You need to understand how it was like to be there. The World’s Fair was held on the site of Jackson Park, an area over six hundred acres. There were many famous visitors, such as Helen Keller and Thomas Edison. While at the fair, visitors could visit a wide variety of activities, such as sampling world food, or looking at the newest inventions of the era. The inventions that were on display at the Fair were things that not many people had seen before. A few of the inventions have become a part of our daily lives, such as the light-bulb, or the dishwasher. (“A Great Spectacle: The Chicago World’s Fair of 1893”)

The World’s Fair was a big keystone in America’s economy and technological advances. In 1871, the Great Chicago Fire took place, destroying nearly 17,450 beautiful buildings and homes. Chicago spent a lot of time rebuilding their city to become the beautiful place it had once been. They wanted to show that Chicago had really and truly been reborn (“Why Was the 1893 World’s Fair So Memorable?") The development of America’s economy in the mid-1800s due to the Industrial Revolution only benefited from the innovative ideas of the inventors’ ideas at the Fair. How could they make machines better, faster, safer? If they made machines even better than before, they could make more goods, and therefore have a higher profit. These crazy ideas led to the invention of items such as the light-bulb and the dishwasher. (“A Great Spectacle: The Chicago World’s Fair”) Both of these inventions were invented to help people have a faster life, and move on from the old gas-lamps and hand-washing dishes. They were getting ready for a new era, they were preparing for the modern world.

There was also another reason that the World’s fair was such a big event. It marked the 400th anniversary of Columbus’s arrival in America. Having this huge showcase of some of the greatest inventions of the time was significant due to the emotional aspect of having America advance in the technological stand-point. This demonstrated the idea of as America moved forwards in age, it also moved in advancement and culture. Thanks to the World’s Fair we have some of the greatest inventions to fly us into the world we know today. (“Why Was the 1893 World’s Fair so Memorable?”)

If you look deeper into the details of the World’s Fair, you can see some things that you might have missed just glancing over it. Most people know that Edison invented the light bulb, but what they don’t know was there was quite a competition going on between him and his greatest rival “...Thomas A. Edison had patented the incandescent light-bulb only 13 years earlier, in 1880...” He was used to working with electricity, and decided to compete to win the honor of being the one to light the Fair. Unfortunately, Nicola Tesla also wanted to light the Fair. He (Nicola) won the competition by using long distance AC power. By using this new method of lighting, Nicola introduced America to a new

way of lighting many bulbs at once. As many people think, Edison was the one who brought the light-bulb to today’s standards, but it really was Tesla and his new way of lighting that had an impact on the modern world’s electricity standards. (Simons, “Light Show”)

The Chicago World’s Fair was a big step in America’s economy and technological advances. Inventors were creating inventions that further benefited the Industrial Revolution, making life easier for people so they could move on. The inventions made jobs easier to accomplish and moved America... and the world into modern times. Edison brought the light-bulb to life, and Tesla made it possible to light large areas up. Dish-washers allowed moms to take a break, and zippers allowed for fewer buttons having to be sewn on to shirts and jackets. These inventions were groundbreaking ideas that had never been heard, yet they are some of the reasons we are as technologically advanced as we are. The Chicago World’s Fair has moved people into the modern day, and left a huge impact on America. And the world.

*ANNOTATION***SCORE POINT 4**

The writer uses information from **multiple sources** and the information is **attributed** and well-**integrated**. The details selected are often very closely paraphrased (even though they are attributed). There is a mildly confusing misunderstanding in paragraph 1, where the writer asks where zippers and light bulbs were invented and then answers “at the Word’s Fair,” which is where people first saw them but not where they were invented. This is a minor lapse. There is some nice **elaboration** in paragraphs #1 and #6, reflecting on the “what ifs” in paragraph 1 and the so whats” (“allowed moms to take a break” and “fewer buttons” need to be sewed on) in the final paragraph. However, there is not much elaboration in the other body paragraphs. The real strength of the piece comes, instead, from some skillful synthesis. For example, paragraph 2 synthesizes information about the fair’s relationship to the Industrial Revolution (source #4) with specific examples from sources # 1 and #3. The **language use** is skillful, but relies not so much on extraordinary word choices but, instead, an extraordinary sense of **style**. The introduction alone shows evidence of a mature sense of style (alternates long and short sentences, uses effective rhetorical questions and a purposeful sentence fragment – all in the service of engaging the reader), and that style is effectively maintained throughout this strong score point 4.

Anchor Response 1

Conventions • Sample 0-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

The Chicago Fair of 1893 tougk place at Jackson park, on the shore of lack MI. The total area or the fairgrounds was over six hundred acres that's why they chose Jackson is be cause it had a big area to build on. In six months they had 27 million visitors, many whom came from and lough way away.

The fair had 65,000 exhibits and had inventions from all over, come and goin the party! The inventions were zipper, dishwasher, and light bulb They had food come from all over and had a seating place that all lunch on the first day sat 7,000 people WOW!

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 0

This response is too brief to demonstrate anything other than minimal control of **conventions**. Many errors and/or typos are too confusing to categorize:

Sentence Structure: The second sentence is a run-on sentence, and the second sentence in the final paragraph lacks punctuation and is confusing, making that a run-on as well.

Grammar Usage: There are grammar usage errors with verb conjugation (e.g., "*come and goin*" should be "coming and going to the party"). There is an incorrect verb "*were*" in sentence two of paragraph 2 and sentence 3 of paragraph 2, "*come*". Additionally, there is a missing verb prior to "*all lunch*" in the last sentence. "*Whom*" should be "of whom," but relative to the overall confusion of this response, that error seems minor.

Spelling errors cause confusion including but not limited to "lack" instead of lake, "or" instead of of, "be cause" instead of because, "lough" instead of long.

Capitalization: "park" should be capitalized.

Anchor Response 2

Conventions • Sample 0-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

In history if students and parents were going to the worlds fair of 1893 i would first review and look how chicago worlds fair took place and how the inventors come up with the electrical building with lots of technolgy and how the inventor who build the choclate bar factory come up with choclate bar idea.then i will got with my parents and ask them questions of how they started the tecnogly in 1893 in the world fair. in the article it talks about how they brought new inventions to the world fair.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 0

This brief response demonstrates **minimal control** of grade 6 **conventions**:

Sentence Structure: Although not technically an error, the first (of a total of three) sentence is “run-together.”

Grammar Usage: There are errors with verb tense (e.g., *got* for *get*, *come* for *came*, *build* for *built*), and “world fair” and “worlds fair” should be possessives.

Punctuation: There are errors with commas after introductory elements (“in history if students and parents were going to the worlds fair of 1893 I would first review...”).

Capitalization: No capital letters are used (e.g., sentence beginnings, personal pronoun I, proper nouns).

Spelling: There are relatively few spelling errors (e.g., “tecnogly”).

Anchor Response 3

Conventions • Sample 1-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

In the chicago world fair of 1893 there were many fantastic and amazing things happening. It was great for many things. For instance there was great activities, lots of invetions. and evan a rivalry between inventors. It would be a great place to be. there were mind capturing inventions that ytook your breath away.

At the fair there were so many activities it took up your whole schedule for the day. There was good food. Infact some are still popular today. There was also a lot of a lot of space for people. There was about 7000 seats. The fair grounds is 600 acres of land. There are only the best activities there.

something else that got evan more atention then anything else is the inventions. There was all inventions that are most used today like the zipper. Thousands and thousands of people came only for the inventions. Evan hershies chocolate was there. And heins which started with a tasty pickle. There was probably evan more invetions than activities.

The last thing the fair was popular was the rivalry of edison and tesla. Those two had a big rivalry from light. It also came from elecricity. It was about setting up lights too.

in conclusion that was what the chicago world fair was like. There was activities, invetions and rivalrys. The chicago world fair was a great place.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 1

This limited response demonstrates **partial control** of grade 6 **conventions**:

Sentence Structure: There are no errors with sentence structure.

Grammar Usage: There is a pattern of errors with subject/verb agreement (“There was activities;” “There was 7000 seats,” etc.). There are errors with clear pronoun references (“Those two had a big rivalry from light. It also came from electricity. It was about setting lights up too.”). There is an error with frequently confused words (“then” for than).

Capitalization: There are many errors with missing capital letters for proper nouns and at the beginning of some sentences.

Punctuation: There are no errors with punctuation.

Spelling: There are a few spelling errors (“invetions,” “rivalarys,” “ytook”).

Anchor Response 4

Conventions • Sample 2-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

I think the 1893 Chicago World's Fair impacted the world by introducing hundreds of inventions using electricity as a power source and making electricity itself widely known.

The fair, held in 1893 lasted for 6 months and recieved over 27 million visitors. There were 3 inventors who competed for the contract to light the fair. They were Thomas Edison, Nicola Tesla, and George Westinghouse. Edison and Tesla used DC power while Westing used AC. Westinghouse and Tesla got the contract for the lighting.

There are a few inventions made then that are still around now like the flourescent light bulb and the dishwasher. Both of these inventions involve electricity to run.

Many people were entertained by watching things run on electricity like the electric oven. They were often seen in groups around these things. They also told thier relatives about it and they told thier relatives and so on. Soon it was across the world.

This is why I think electricity played an important role in the 1893 World's Fair being a big impact on the world.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 2

Despite being somewhat brief, the response demonstrates mostly **adequate control** of grade 6 **conventions**:

There are no grade 6-appropriate errors with **Sentence Structure, Grammar Usage, or Capitalization**.

Punctuation: There should be a comma after the interrupter “held in 1893.”

Spelling: There are errors with ie/ei constructions (recieved; thier)

Anchor Response 5

Conventions • Sample 2-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

The 1893 Chicago World Fair is sure to have impacted many people, but what exactly impacted them? Well, lets take a look inside the fair and see.

First, there were many inventions which have never been seen before. things like the dishwasher and zipper, which are still used today! A big reason that people crone to the fair is because a brand new invention that could have greatly impacted people, and that invention is the ferris wheel. The ferris wheel was introduced at the world fair, and has been very popular ever since. And there were also some very interesting inventors at the fair too. Inventers such as Milton Hershey, selling his chocolate bars, and HJ Heinz, who interestingly started by selling pickles.

Next, lighting likely impacted many visitors, and was the cause of many to come too. During the time of the fair, electric lighting was fairly new, so the idea of the fair being lit by electricity was very exciting. Thomas Edison, inventor of the lightbulb, wanted to be the one to light the fair. But Edison sadly lost the chnce to two other inventors with progress in electricity and lighting, Nichola Tesla and George Westinghouse. But, a impactful piece of Eison’s was located in the ececricity building, his 82-foot-tall Tower of Light, it was made with 18,000 bulbs!

Finally, the whole reason of the fair could have definetly had an impact on a great number of people. Some think the reason of the fair is The Great Chicago Fire, happening 22 yaers before the fair in 1871. They thought it was the cities way of showing off the new Chicago, as the city has made great progress in rebuilding. Others think the fair was meant to celebrate Industrial Revolution, which was the movement from making things by hand to producing things n factories, this was a big step forward. But, the offical reason of the fair may be special to some, but not as impacting sa the other reasons, and that is the celebration of the 400th anniversary of Columbus’s arrival in America.

So what was so impacting about Chicago World Fair of 1893? It could have been the invention or inventors, maybe the fasination of the lighting, or even the reason thr fair took place! You decide, there are many ways the fair could have impacted people, you can learn more about Chicago’s 1893 World Fair by researching and putting together a project or report of your own!

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 2

Relative to the length and complexity of the response, the essay demonstrates overall **adequate control** of grade 6 **conventions**:

Sentence Structure: There is a pattern of errors with sentence structure including run-on sentences (the last sentence in paragraph 3, the fourth sentence in paragraph 4, and the final sentence in the essay are all run-ons).

Grammar Usage: There are few errors with grammar usage (e.g., a impactful

Punctuation: There are missing apostrophes (“lets” instead of “let’s” in paragraph 1 and “cities way” should be “city’s way” in paragraph 4) and unnecessary commas (“lighting likely impacted many visitors, and was the cause....”).

Capitalization: There are errors with capitalization at the beginning of some sentences.

Spelling: There are spelling errors, which may largely be attributed to typing but still count as errors (“definetly,” “Towr,” “yaers,” “n” (in), “puting”).

Anchor Response 6

Conventions • Sample 2-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

The impact that the Chicago World’s Fair of 1893 was incredible. It provided a whole new way of looking at the world with all the new inventions, introduced electricity to a wider area of people and companies, and allowed a structure for innovators to build on. This particular fair was a big deal.

First, it provided a whole new way of looking at things. In source #1 it states “Among the inventions shown were the dishwasher, the fluorescent light bulb, and the zipper, all of which have become significant parts of American life and culture.” To me this means that the fair was a pretty big deal if, after so long, these items are still in use. People could see these ideas and create and innovate the world with so many inventions made at one time. The impact on the world must have been huge with so many creative breakthroughs.

Next, the fair introduced electricity to more people. In the sources it says how a few towns in New York had street lights and very few houses had electricity, Thomas Edison and Nicola Telsa were rivals competing to light the event, to introduce all the possibilities with electricity. At that time electricity was fairly new and people wanted to know more so this fair gave them what they wanted. Electricity was a huge breakthrough and to think that this fair helped to spread the idea of it is incredible. This fair helped to introduce things that we use every day and that is very important.

Last, this fair in Chicago allowed a structure for innovators to build up from. Imagine what inventions were like then compared to now, that is because of innovation. In source #1 it talks about how H.J. Heinz first sold a good tasting pickle and now his company sells some of America’s most popular condiments. That right there is an example of innovation, they took something and ran with it to make it better. You can see how this fair with it’s tens of thousands of inventions could be a place for people to walk around and imagine the possibilities.

The Chicago World’s fair of 1893 provided a whole new way of looking at the world, helped spread the use of electricity, and allowed people imagine and dream to innovate these ideas. These things are so important and, like source #1 says “this event was indeed a true milestone.”

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 2

Despite errors with sentences and punctuation in compound sentences, the response demonstrates overall **adequate control of conventions**:

Sentence Structure: There are some sentence errors, including run-on sentences (e.g., paragraph 4 has two comma-splices: “Imagine what inventions were like then compared to now, that is because...” and “That right there is an example of innovation, they took....”). Note that some seeming sentence errors are really more style problems (“People could see these ideas and create and innovate the world with so many inventions made at one time”) or a dropped word (“The impact that the Chicago World’s Fair of 1893 [had] was incredible”), etc.

Grammar Usage: Overall, grammar usage is adequate, with an error with a frequently confused word “it’s” instead of “its” in paragraph 4.

Punctuation: There is a pattern of errors with missing commas in compound constructions (e.g., “At that time electricity was fairly new and people wanted to know more so this fair gave them what they wanted” and “Electricity was a huge breakthrough and to think that this fair helped to spread the idea of it is incredible” and others).

There are no errors with **Spelling** or **Capitalization**.

Anchor Response 7

Conventions • Sample 2-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

The Chicago World's Fair of 1893 was a great marvel. Over 27 million people came to see its 65,000 exhibits, and the spectacle lasted for over six months. Three reasons it was such a success are the electricity, the comeback, the the two inventors who fought a battle to make it work. Read on to discover how these things came to be!

At the time of the World's Fair, electricity was something that almost no one had. In fact, it was almost unheard of! Only a small part of New York City was lit up by light bulbs, and the most cities used gas lamps, or none at all! No one had anything like an automatic dishwasher, or even a simple rocking baby cradle. Telephones and telegraphs were like magic, but electricity changed almost everything. It made everyday life cleaner, safer, lighter, and easier! Only the rich could afford such a thing, and not too many were wealthy enough to even consider it. That is one reason why the park that hosted the Fair received so many visitors- everything was lit up! From the Electricity building to the dining hall, light bulbs appeared in a beautiful blaze. Inventions such as the washing machine, oven, telephone, and dishwasher all ran on this magical discovery. Unfortunately, this marvel wouldn't have been made possible if it wasn't for the strength and spirit that roused the civilians into fighting form to prove their city after the terrible disaster that had befallen their home only a little while before.

If one has heard of the Chicago Fire, then one should know about the horrific damage it caused. It happened in 1871, a mere 32 years for a ruined city to get back into shape. The cost of the misfortune was almost \$200,000,000, and about 17,450 buildings were destroyed, catapulting over 100,000 people into the streets, homeless. The planners of the city spent many, many years building it back up, and the World Fair gave them a chance to show off their reborn city. Many say that the tragedy made the Faireven grander! Of course, it wouldn't be as spectacular if it wasn't for those two naughty inventors butting heads to light up the great event.

Thomas Edison and Nicola Tesla had both harnessed the power of electricity to bring themselves up to greatness. Their two companies, General Electric's and Westinghouse Electric Company, were at war with another to win the prized contract of lighting up the World's Fair of 1893. Because Tesla had more experience with lighting up larger areas, he won the prized papers. It was a great success! His work made the Electric Building, (as well as the whole park,) bright as day! Because he was trying to prove he was better than Edison, he practically overdid himself, and made the Fair a spectacle to remember.

The Chicago World's Fair of 1893 was a huge success. Today, people still talk about the electricity, comeback, and battle of power that make it viewed as a channel into modern power, including "basics," such as lighting up one's house. If it hadn't happened, than some people still might not know about the magic of electricity, and how it makes life cleaner, safer, and overall, easier.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 2

This lengthy response demonstrates **adequate control** of grade 6 **conventions**:

There are no grade 6-appropriate errors with **Sentence Structure, Capitalization, or Spelling.**

Grammar Usage: Arguably, there are some places where verb tenses needed to be more consistent (“this marvel wouldn’t have been made possible if it wasn’t for the strength...”). However, given the density of the writing, these errors seem minor and don’t cause confusion. There is also an error with frequently confused words in the final sentence (“If...than” instead of “then”).

Punctuation: There is an unnecessary apostrophe for “General Electric’s” in paragraph 4. The final sentence in the essay has an unnecessary comma (“electricity, and...”).

Anchor Response 8

Conventions • Sample 2-Point

STUDENT RESPONSE

It Changed America... and the World

When you flick on the light switch at home or turn on the lights before going into the basement, it feels so natural. Right? Yes. But believe it or not, there was actually a time when we did not have electricity or the light-bulb. Amazing, I know, but it is true. The zippers you have on your jackets or on your tents – also not invented. But where, you ask, *were* these things invented? At the World’s Fair in Chicago, along with many other innovative... and maybe slightly crazy inventions. The Chicago World’s Fair influenced a huge change in everyday life. People were inventing things that made life simpler, tasks easier to accomplish. Even though technology has advanced hugely since the World’s Fair in 1893, this event helped spark a creative fire in the hearts of America’s inventors.

To really understand the influence of the fair, you need to know about the fair itself first. You need to understand how it was like to be there. The World’s Fair was held on the site of Jackson Park, an area over six hundred acres. There were many famous visitors, such as Helen Keller and Thomas Edison. While at the fair, visitors could visit a wide variety of activities, such as sampling world food, or looking at the newest inventions of the era. The inventions that were on display at the Fair were things that not many people had seen before. A few of the inventions have become a part of our daily lives, such as the light-bulb, or the dishwasher. (“A Great Spectacle: The Chicago World’s Fair of 1893”)

The World’s Fair was a big keystone in America’s economy and technological advances. In 1871, the Great Chicago Fire took place, destroying nearly 17,450 beautiful buildings and homes. Chicago spent a lot of time rebuilding their city to become the beautiful place it had once been. They wanted to show that Chicago had really and truly been reborn (“Why Was the 1893 World’s Fair So Memorable?") The development of America’s economy in the mid-1800s due to the Industrial Revolution only benefited from the innovative ideas of the inventors’ ideas at the Fair. How could they make machines better, faster, safer? If they made machines even better than before, they could make more goods, and therefore have a higher profit. These crazy ideas led to the invention of items such as the light-bulb and the dishwasher. (“A Great Spectacle: The Chicago World’s Fair”) Both of these inventions were invented to help people have a faster life, and move on from the old gas-lamps and hand-washing dishes. They were getting ready for a new era, they were preparing for the modern world.

There was also another reason that the World’s fair was such a big event. It marked the 400th anniversary of Columbus’s arrival in America. Having this huge showcase of some of the greatest inventions of the time was significant due to the emotional aspect of having America advance in the technological stand-point. This demonstrated the idea of as America moved forwards in age, it also moved in advancement and culture. Thanks to the World’s Fair we have some of the greatest inventions to fly us into the world we know today. (“Why Was the 1893 World’s Fair so Memorable?”)

If you look deeper into the details of the World’s Fair, you can see some things that you might have missed just glancing over it. Most people know that Edison invented the light bulb, but what they don’t know was there was quite a competition going on between him and his greatest rival “...Thomas A. Edison had patented the incandescent light-bulb only 13 years earlier, in 1880...” He was used to working with electricity, and decided to compete to win the honor of being the one to light the Fair. Unfortunately, Nicola Tesla also wanted to light the Fair. He (Nicola) won the competition by using long distance AC power. By using this new method of lighting, Nicola introduced America to a new

way of lighting many bulbs at once. As many people think, Edison was the one who brought the light-bulb to today’s standards, but it really was Tesla and his new way of lighting that had an impact on the modern world’s electricity standards. (Simons, “Light Show”)

The Chicago World’s Fair was a big step in America’s economy and technological advances. Inventors were creating inventions that further benefited the Industrial Revolution, making life easier for people so they could move on. The inventions made jobs easier to accomplish and moved America... and the world into modern times. Edison brought the light-bulb to life, and Tesla made it possible to light large areas up. Dish-washers allowed moms to take a break, and zippers allowed for fewer buttons having to be sewn on to shirts and jackets. These inventions were groundbreaking ideas that had never been heard, yet they are some of the reasons we are as technologically advanced as we are. The Chicago World’s Fair has moved people into the modern day, and left a huge impact on America. And the world.

ANNOTATION

SCORE POINT 2

There are nearly no errors in conventions in this long and complex writing:

Sentence structure: There are no errors in sentence structure (the sentence fragments seem purposeful and are effective). There are some occasional awkward constructions (“This demonstrated the idea of as America moved forwards in age, it also moved in advancement and culture”) but these are stylistic problems and cause no confusion.

Overall, there are no grade 6-appropriate errors in **Grammar Usage, Spelling, Capitalization, or Punctuation.**

Anchor Response 1

NS • Sample No Score

STUDENT RESPONSE

The 1893 World's Fair has greatly impacted the world people know today. For example, at the World's fair Milton Hershey put his new chocolate bar on display. H.J. Heinz made a very tasty pickle then thought about other condiments. The point is, a lot of famous people were at that fair and changed the world forever.

Electricity took a big step at that fair when it was powered by electricity, not gas lamps. George Westinghouse and Nicola Tesla competed against Thomas Edison to see who would light the World's Fair. George and Nicola already had experience powering things since they lighted up a small portion of New York using electricity so they won, not Thomas Edison. "So although most people think Edison brought electricity to modern life, Tesla's invention became today's standard, thanks to its awesome use at the fair." -Barbara Brooks Simons, Source #3.

Everyone knows that the 1893 World's Fair was memorable and historic. But why? Why in 1893 and not now? It was because of the Chicago Fire, even though it was 22 years before the fair. The reason the 1893 World's fair was so memorable was because it was a sign that Chicago was reborn after the fire. That means that Chicago will go on despite the fire and try to rebuild from that horrible event. That is why the 1893 World's Fair was so memorable.

There was tons of stuff to do at the fair. People could try Milton Hershey's new chocolate bar, or H. J. Heinz's amazing pickle, or his other condiments. They could see the family carriages owned by president Polk and Daniel Webster, with Grace Darling in her boat. People could also see the Horticulture hall with all the flowers, but only for people who like flowers. And then there's the Liberal Arts building, with the obelisk made out of half-dollars. There were countless things to entertain people while at the fair.

The 1893 World's Fair was a very memorable event. It was six months long! That has to be a kind of record or something. Anyways the fair greatly impacted the world in many ways including the electricity, Milton's chocolate bar, Heinz's pickle, ketchup, etc, and many others.

ANNOTATION

NO SCORE

Other than the introductory and concluding paragraphs, this response is a virtual copy of the source material. There is insufficient original student writing to score.