

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Miss Crossley

\_\_ LA Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Identify the Parts of an Essay

1. Read through each essay. As you read, look for the following parts of an essay and highlight them in the appropriate color. Remember, they may not come in the same order as our powerpoint – and some pieces may be missing entirely. That's ok. If you would like to use a different color, change it below.

- Hook – Yellow
- Background – Red
- Thesis – Blue
- Topic Sentences – Green
- Citations – Purple
- Counter Argument – Pink
- Transition Words – Orange
- Restatement of Thesis – Brown

2. Complete this essay review Use complete sentences to answer each question. No boxes should be left blank.

#### Essay #1

What are the essay's strengths?	What are the essay's weaknesses?
What is missing from the essay?	Is the essay argumentative or informative? How do you know?
What grade would you give the essay? Why?	

Essay #2

What are the essay's strengths?	What are the essay's weaknesses?
What is missing from the essay?	Is the essay argumentative or informative? How do you know?
What grade would you give the essay? Why?	

Essay #3

What are the essay's strengths?	What are the essay's weaknesses?
What is missing from the essay?	Is the essay argumentative or informative? How do you know?
What grade would you give the essay? Why?	

**Grade 9 Student Scoring Sample**

Have you ever wanted to wear a two piece fox pelt that is only held up by a belt? Nor have I. But without important developments in the creation of clothes, we wouldn't have much of a choice. During the Industrial Revolution, style was largely a practical matter and was influenced by a person's culture. According to "Tailoring," the Scottish had different patterns that showed what clan a person was in. Polynesians would beat plant fibers and tree bark into tapa cloth, a process that had religious significance for Hawaiians. There was also no sizing system, so they would use simple things like belts or sashes to keep clothes on. Because the technology was basic, so was the style.

However, the author of "Tailoring" shows how this all began to change during the Renaissance. Instead of using a sash to make clothes, they sewed several different pieces of fabric together which gave them a more tailored fit. They still didn't have any buttons or zippers, though. As a result, people were sewn into clothes. In the 1600s, making clothes became a lot more complicated with the addition of more intricate patterns. Garments with embroideries, gemstones, and other new patterns took longer to complete and were more difficult to make. The Civil War led to another change—the switch from clothing being made in the home to clothing being made in factories. In order to meet the demands of the increasing number of soldiers, factories made a lot of uniforms. They made them in sizes that were averages of measurements taken from soldiers. This change was driven by need, not by style.

Similarly, mass production of women's clothes started in the late 1920s. With the rise of urbanization, a new fashion emerged. Hand-made clothes were now considered old-fashioned and ready-made clothes were considered more stylish. People started to order clothes or buy them in chain stores. They were easier to get, faster to produce, and cheaper to buy. There was a downside, though. Many clothing companies had their own sizes that were based off of little to no information. This obviously caused problems for the producer and the consumer. Clothes didn't fit right and prices went way up because alterations had to be made to the clothes. But, as the article from the National Institute of Standards and Technology says, the government established a standardized sizing system in 1937 that all companies had to follow.

Along with the new ways of making and purchasing clothes, new styles continued to emerge. Instead of baggy shirts and pants for men, they wore suits. Women who used to wear big custom dresses instead wore more trimmed dresses that closed with zippers and buttons. Tailoring didn't just shut down, though. Wealthier people still got their clothes from tailors, but it was now a luxury. It was less expensive to get clothes from stores or catalogues. These clothing stores and catalogues sold the same things to millions of other people, so a person's clothes would be less unique. People adapted quickly, though, because of how much more convenient it was. Trends changed more quickly as well. Because it was so simple to make these clothes, the makers could have new styles quickly. All this new technology led to new fashions. Without the advances in technology, clothing would look very different than it does now. New technologies have directly resulted in changes in fashion. As technology continues to advance, it's likely that clothing styles will follow suit.



## Essay #2

### 8<sup>th</sup> Grade Student Scoring Sample

Thomas Edison once said that inventing was “1 percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration.” Inventing is hard work and takes a lot of preparation. Some people, from Sir Isaac Newton and Percy Spencer, seemed lucky to be inspired by mistakes: apples dropped on their heads or chocolate melted in their pockets. Mistakes seem to have led to discoveries. However, to say that mistakes like these are key in making discoveries would not be true. Real discoveries come from careful experiments and study, and those take time and work.

The text “In Praise of Careful Science” says “Most of the time, scientists work for decades and make very few mistakes.” While doing an experiment, in order to make it accurate, multiple trials should be performed to gather the correct data. Each trial isn’t a mistake. It’s simply a further study of the experiment. Many scientists have to research for months or even years on end to conduct accurate experiments. Discoveries aren’t always made in a day. John Denker, a famous scientist, once compared slow discovery to popular music. He said, “I am reminded of the rock star who said it took him 15 years to become an overnight sensation.” This rock star worked hard for a long time before he became famous. That’s the same as with discoveries in science. A lot of work makes the discovery important, not the mistake that may have led to it.

One example of a discovery that was only important because of hard work was the discovery of radium. It took Pierre and Marie Curie almost five years to study the chemical before they received their Nobel peace prize for Science in 1903. It was not a simple mistake that made the discovery mean something, but the study they did afterwards. In this case, research was key to making the discovery important.

Not all cases are as clear, though. In the 1940s, Percy Spencer, an electrical engineer in his twenties, was about to discover the beginnings one of today’s most useful kitchen appliances—the microwave. His company’s newest project was the Magnetron, a machine that uses electric and magnetic currents. One day, while testing the Magnetron, Spencer had a chocolate bar in his pocket. He stood too close to the Magnetron, and the chocolate melted. He was the first person to put together the idea of using electric and magnetic currents to cook food. However, it took twenty more years before his company made a functional microwave oven. While Percy’s mistake of having a chocolate bar in his pocket eventually led to the invention of the microwave, 20 years researching and perfecting the invention are truly to thank.

At the end of the day, to say “Without mistakes, no discoveries can be made” does not do humankind justice. Every invention or discovery ever made comes with years of work. While the ideas behind some inventions sometimes come from a mistake, the mistake is only a measly part of the process. In the words of Carl Sagan, a space scientist, “Science is a self-correcting process,” and the mistake is not as important as the corrections.



Everyone knows that mistakes are lessons. Sometimes, though, mistakes give us more than just the lessons they teach. Mistakes allow us to see the world in way we could not previously imagine. Mistakes help us with engineering breakthroughs. Mistakes are the cornerstone of discovery.

Mistakes do not always seem good at first. Often, you have to look further to see that the mistake has helped us discover the unknown. This was the case with Heinrich Schliemann. Schliemann, an adventurous treasure hunter helped search for the lost city of Troy. When digging for the lost city, Schliemann mistakenly dug too deep; however, his digging led to the “discovery” of the once lost city. While his irresponsibility caused some artifacts and clues to be lost forever, his mistakes changed peoples thoughts, convincing them that the ancient city of Troy actually existed.

Mistakes also help discover new uses for existing inventions. In the 1940s, Percy Spencer worked for a company whose newest project was the Magnetron. One day, while testing the Magnetron, Spencer had a chocolate bar in his pocket. He stood too close to the Magnetron, and the chocolate melted. The mistake of melting a chocolate bar did more than just increase the amount of laundry Spencer had to do. The mistake changed society, eventually leading to the invention of the microwave. Without the mistake of the melted chocolate bar, Percy may never have thought to use the magnetron for heat.

“Error is a hardy plant; it flourisheth in every soil.”

“Inventing is 1 percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration.”

These quotes by Martin Farquhar Tupper and Thomas Edison show that mistakes lead to inspiration and are the beginnings of great discoveries. The mistake of melted chocolate was the inspiration for the microwave. Although perfecting the microwave took nearly 20 years, the invention would have been created without the idea that sprouted from the mistake.

Everybody makes mistakes, but these mistakes can be so much more than a simple accident. Mistakes help us learn new things and open our eyes to new uses of what is already around us. Like Samuel Smiles said, “probably he who never made a mistake never made a discovery.”

