The score should reflect the essay’s quality as a whole. Remember that students had only 40 minutes to read and write; the paper, therefore, is not a finished product and should not be judged by standards appropriate for an out-of-class assignment. Evaluate the paper as a draft, making certain to reward students for what they do well.

All essays, even those scored 8 or 9, may contain occasional lapses in analysis, prose style, or mechanics. Such features should enter into a holistic evaluation of an essay’s overall quality. In no case should an essay with many distracting errors in grammar and mechanics score higher than a 2.

9 Essays earning a score of 9 meet the criteria for the score of 8 and, in addition, are especially sophisticated in their argument, thorough in their development, or particularly impressive in their control of language.

8 – Effective

Essays earning a score of 8 effectively develop a position on the relationship between ownership and sense of self. The evidence and explanations used are appropriate and convincing, and the argument is especially coherent and well developed. The prose demonstrates a consistent ability to control a wide range of the elements of effective writing but is not necessarily flawless.

7 Essays earning a score of 7 meet the criteria for the score of 6 but provide a more complete explanation, more thorough development, or a more mature prose style.

6 – Adequate

Essays earning a score of 6 adequately develop a position on the relationship between ownership and sense of self. The evidence and explanations used are appropriate and sufficient, and the argument is coherent and adequately developed. The writing may contain lapses in diction or syntax, but generally the prose is clear.

5 Essays earning a score of 5 develop a position on the relationship between ownership and sense of self. The evidence or explanations used may be uneven, inconsistent, or limited. The writing may contain lapses in diction or syntax, but it usually conveys the student’s ideas.

4 – Inadequate

Essays earning a score of 4 inadequately develop a position on the relationship between ownership and sense of self. The evidence or explanations used may be inappropriate, insufficient, or unconvincing. The argument may have lapses in coherence or be inadequately developed. The prose generally conveys the student’s ideas but may be inconsistent in controlling the elements of effective writing.
Question 3 (continued)

3 Essays earning a score of 3 meet the criteria for the score of 4 but demonstrate less success in developing a position on the relationship between ownership and sense of self. The essays may show less maturity in control of writing.

2 – Little Success

Essays earning a score of 2 demonstrate little success in developing a position on the relationship between ownership and sense of self. These essays may misunderstand the prompt, or substitute a simpler task by responding to the prompt tangentially with unrelated, inaccurate, or inappropriate explanation. The prose often demonstrates consistent weaknesses in writing, such as grammatical problems, a lack of development or organization, or a lack of coherence and control.

1 Essays earning a score of 1 meet the criteria for the score of 2 but are undeveloped, especially simplistic in their explanation and argument, weak in their control of language, or especially lacking in coherence.

0 Indicates an off-topic response, one that merely repeats the prompt, an entirely crossed-out response, a drawing, or a response in a language other than English.

— Indicates an entirely blank response.
I believe that the term "ownership" applies to both tangible and intangible. It's possible to own both a physical object, such as a watch, and something that will only exist in our minds, such as a concept or an idea. The verb "to own" doesn't just mean to have something, it means that we know something, that we have made it a part of ourselves.

Here's an example: I own Voltaire's Candide. I own a physical copy of his work, in the original French. However, through reading it, I also own the story of Candide, because I know it, and Pangloss's theory that everything happens for the best, because I've chosen to remember it. I don't have the right to sell Candide, or to claim credit for copying or writing it, because I don't own it the way we legally define ownership. I own it because I've added the experience and memory of reading it to my personal concept of myself and my story.

While I own my idea of ownership, I don't own the original idea, that we own what we learn, what we know, and what we remember. This concept is traditionally a Jewish one, and while I haven't taken all Jewish traditional teachings to heart, I have held onto this one. The idea behind it stems from a history of persecution, and is the reason why Jewish culture values knowledge and learning so highly. When you are unsure of your safety and security, and that of what you physically own, you remember that what you own in your mind, as a part of yourself, your values, your knowledge, can never be taken.
Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

From you while you still remember them. They’re part of your identity, your sense of self, and that can’t be taken from you unless you choose to let it go.

For me, this concept of owning what I know, and of owning my sense of myself is attractive because it gives me a feeling of permanency and of something I can use as an anchor. I’ve been taught to question what I think and what I believe, but I also do this by virtue of my age. My experiences, my memories, my core set of values, all of these I own all of them. They’re me. They give me something to come back to when I’m not sure what I think, or what I believe. They’re my reference, my anchor. When I begin college this summer and truly have the freedom to figure out my life and my beliefs, I will still have this set of ideas, anchoring me. This is being. It’s a comforting thought. And that’s it. It’s my basis for believing you can own an idea.

Another example is my concept of ownership itself, as it relates to the intangible.
Ownership and sense of self are intertwined into a single idea of yourself. Like Jean-Paul Sartre, I agree that ownership extends beyond objects and includes intangible things, too. Finding your own sense of ownership to where you belong in this world helps you find your true self. Ownership can be found within yourself or through experiences that help you discover your own sense of self.

I found my sense of self when I moved back from Ireland and found where I truly belonged. I lived in Ireland between the ages of five and eleven. During this time, I grew very connected with my relatives and my sense of cultural identity. My cousins and I would often learn Irish Gaelic together, celebrate St. Patrick's Day, and play Gaelic football together. When I moved back to America, I started to reject Ireland and my heritage because I had newfound opportunities.
in academics and athletics. I had new friends and started to abandon my old ones. I became so determined to excel at school and on the track field that I had lost sense of my ownership—where I truly belonged.

One summer, my family and I visited Ireland and our relatives. I was nervous at first, but they were so welcoming that it was as if we had never left. I missed the laid-back atmosphere and felt the lifestyle in America was too hectic.

When I came back from vacation, I reflected and realized my true ownership was back in Ireland. I began to find my roots again and my true self. I started to take Irish Gaelic lessons again at the San Francisco Irish Cultural Center, play Gaelic football again, and be apart of my school's Irish Club, which I am now the president of. Understanding and appreciating my heritage has helped me find my ownership and my true self.

In the Great Gatsby by Fitzgerald
Gatsby loses track of his ownership and falls to the clutches of success. Gatsby grew up in a poor family from the Midwest and eventually strives for the American Dream. Gatsby becomes one of the richest men in West Egg, but yearns for his "dream girl" Daisy. Ultimately, Gatsby's tragedy, slipping out of his hometown and determination leads to his demise. Gatsby lost sight of all he had and of roots. If Gatsby had remained true to his previous life and his ownership, while also aiming for success, the American Dream may not have consumed him.

Finding ownership within yourself or through experiences can help you discover your true self and direction in life. If I had let the American Dream consume me like the Great Gatsby, I would not have found my ownership and my love of my true self.
Ownership and sense of self are different, but both connect. Ownership is detrimental to the person's objects. It affects the person's character. It can change the person's personality and people around them. Sense of self comes when someone owns something valuable and protects it.

Owning something is when you and everyone around you know that object belong to you. Owning something is when you work for it. I agree with Aristotle claim. "Ownership of tangible goods help to develop moral character. For instance, if the person own something, and it's valuable to them, they won't take someone else's value object. Because if some else did that to them, they won't be happy. It teaches him responsibility and how to be fair."
Ownership, development, self-identity, and moral character. When people own something that everyone else wants, it makes them self-important and gives them confidence. It makes people who don't own it work for it.