

ENG 10 Test Out Review Sheet

**** Required reading prior to date of the Test Out: The Crucible & Of Mice and Men****

SAT/ACT – like reading passage

Commas

Semicolons/colons

Fragments

Research Paper (MLA Format)

Plagiarism

In-text citations

Literacy Terms: personification, climax, theme, parable, dynamic character, metaphor, extended metaphor, setting, simile, exposition, alliteration, plot, onomatopoeia, foreshadowing, allusion, imagery, figurative language

Novel and Short Story elements

Transitions –connecting sentences

Parts of speech: noun, verb, adjective, adverb

Argument writing: support, point / Deciding what supports the topic, what is the main point or topic / Think about your analysis and claims

Grammar portion: apostrophes, verb tense, word choice, punctuation

Of Mice and Men

Test Out Essay

Answer all parts of the essay. Be sure to have a clear introductory statement and a clear concluding statement and connect all ideas/sentences. Please use correct punctuation, proper word choice, and transitions. I am expecting a well-written essay.

Explain the value of relationships in the story, and how this contrasts to the problem of loneliness. Talk about why intolerance or oppression leads to loneliness. Be sure to include the norms of the time period. In addition, be sure to include insight on the American Dream. Furthermore, discuss the idea of lost hope or hopelessness and how it is shown throughout the entire novel. Give examples of characters who have no hope, or have lost it, and show why this idea is so universal in this book. Consider the economic conditions of the time. Be thorough!!!

Attach this to the back of your essay.

Requirements:

Showing critical thinking, well-developed responses

Using transitions

Using third person point of view only

Correct paper format

Required Research Paper Test Out
ENG 10B
Updated June 2022

****This paper must be submitted on the day of the ENG 10B Test Out****

Research paper guidelines:

- Paper must be persuasive and must clearly choose and argue a position on one of the following fields:
 - Online School
 - Immigration
 - Addiction
 - Social Media Use for Teens
 - Animal Rights
 - Mental Health
 - Media Bias
 - First Amendment
 - Environmental Issues
- Paper must include five sources and be written in MLA format (there is a sample essay to serve as a guideline)
- Paper must include the opposing view's counterclaim as well as a rebuttal of that claim
- Paper must clearly begin with an introduction that leads into a thesis statement with at least three supporting points, all with sufficient evidence
- Paper must include in-text citations with all five sources represented as well as a Works Cited page

(There is an included example research paper in the test out materials to help provide a visual example)

Name _____ Hr. _____

Textual Evidence Writing Rubric—Grade 10

Score 4.0	<p>In addition to score 3.0 performance, the student demonstrates in-depth inferences and applications that go beyond what was taught.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Textual support is creative and unique -Textual support is expertly cited -More than two examples of textual support in each body paragraph -Deeper level thinking clearly evident -Introduction and conclusion are clear and well developed. -Claim and counterclaim well-developed -Rebuttal to counterclaim, properly placed, and well-developed -Creativity and flow are apparent in the writing. -Transitions reflect the writer's logic. -Word choice is varied and precise; sentence structure variety (clearly evident) -Goes beyond length standard -Correctly formatted works cited page -Few errors
Score 3.5	<p><i>In addition to score 3.0 performance, partial success at scores 4.0 content.</i></p>
Score 3.0	<p>The student will draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. (11-12.9)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Appropriate textual evidence used to support analysis. -Textual support is correctly cited -Two examples of textual support in each body paragraph -Follow appropriate paper format. -The writing shows a clear understanding of the task. -Introduction and conclusion are clear. -Claim and counterclaim clear, properly placed, and developed -Rebuttal to counterclaim, properly placed, and developed -Use simple or obvious transitions. -The language is competent. -Meets minimum length standards (four pages without works cited page) -Correctly formatted works cited page -Five to seven errors
Score 2.5	<p><i>No major errors or omissions regarding score 2.0 content, and partial success at score 3.0 content.</i></p>
Score 2.0	<p>The student will perform basic processes, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Describe accurately what a text says. -Draw logical inferences from a text. -Most textual support is correctly cited -At least one example of textual support in each body paragraph -The writing shows some understanding of the task. -Includes an introduction/conclusion, but they may be undeveloped. -Claim and counterclaim are weak and underdeveloped -Has a rebuttal to the counterclaim -Transitions, if used, are simple or obvious. -Established P.O.V. in introduction and carried throughout (1st or 3rd, no second) -The language is basic, yet appropriate. -Partially fulfills length standards. -Has a works cited page (mandatory for grading paper) -Several errors in grammar and punctuation usage
Score 1.5	<p><i>Partial success at score 2.0 content, including some major errors or omissions.</i></p>
Score 1	<p>With help, partial success at score 2.0 content.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -limited effort with partial success
Score 0	<p>Even with help, no success</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No effort

Joe Smith

Mrs. Purol

(Revised Model)

English 10, 2nd hour

1 March 2017

Euthanasia

Every year, millions of people have to live with the pain and suffering that cancer brings. The treatment that can hold off cancer and other terminal diseases ruins the immune system and makes many people ill. It can cause intense pain and usually only buys a person some more time so the doctors can maybe operate sooner. A large majority of people, though, would rather end their life with dignity rather than ending their life with sickness and with pain. Legalized euthanasia in cases of the terminally ill is ethical because people should not have to live in a drug-induced, unresponsive state or have to live with a lingering death and pain. Furthermore, they should be able to die on their own terms. Euthanasia is also ethical because it is not murder or suicide.

Some people believe that euthanasia is unethical because it is taking away a human life, the same as murder. In “Voluntary Euthanasia is Unethical,” an article from *Opposing Viewpoints*, Daniel P. Sulmasy, a professor of medicine at the Center for Clinical Bioethics at Georgetown University, believes that “killing is always wrong because all human life has intrinsic value”. While Sulmasy is correct when he says that life is basic and should not be taken away, he is wrong in the case of doctor-assisted suicide. People who undergo doctor-assisted suicide usually only want to die with dignity and not live without any meaning. The article “Euthanasia is Ethical” in *Ethics of Euthanasia for Student Edition*, questions whether “powerful narcotics should be used to lessen our pain and thus extend our days even if they rob us of the

relationships which give life its meaning?" People who have been given strong drugs to stop their pain are usually in an unresponsive state and should not have to live if they do not want to. Living in an unresponsive state is not truly living. They are missing out on what life has to offer.

In addition to having the right to refuse living a "non-existent" life, people should not have to live in pain and with a lingering death. Many people who are in the advanced stages of terminal diseases are suffering, and they are in intense pain. The article "Right to Die: Do Terminally ill Patients have a Right to die with the Assistance of a Physician?" from *Issues & Controversies* states, "In some cases of the final days in hospice care, when the pain is very serious, the patient is drugged into unconsciousness. If that way is acceptable to the patient, fine. But some people do not wish their final hours to be in that fashion." If the pain that a person is going through is so unbearable that the patient has to be drugged into an unconscious state, then administering death is not different by any means. In addition, even though doctors are treating the ill, they cannot always stop the suffering of the patient. The executive director for the *New England Journal of Medicine* and author of "Voluntary Euthanasia Shows Compassion for the Dying" for *Opposing Viewpoints*, Marcia Angell, says that "modern medicine now performs great miracles, but it also provides great anguish, not all of which can be relieved even by the most assiduous attempts to treat pain." When a person who is terminally ill is dying, he or she is going to be in pain. They should not have to live in this state for any prolonged time. People need to have mercy on others and stop their pain.

As well as showing compassion for those in extreme pain, euthanasia is also ethical because people should be able to die on their own terms. Dying with dignity is a right that all people should have. Theologian and retired bishop John Shelby Spong, states, "The decision making power should reside with the individual, who alone is granted the legal right to determine

how and when his or her life is to come to an end” (qtd. in “Euthanasia is...”). A human being should have the right to decide when to end his life if he is going to die anyway. For a lot of people, the knowledge of being able to end their life on their own terms is enough comfort for them to be able to continue their lives. If people have the realization “that assisted death would be available when they needed it, this would undoubtedly lead many incurable ill people to postpone ending their lives. They would thus live longer and, even more important; they would live in more peace” (Angell). The ability of being able to end their life when it gets bad is good enough for some people to continue their life. That way, they can end their life the way they want to, whenever they want. Being able to die with dignity is a key reason why euthanasia is ethical.

Above all, euthanasia is ethical because doctor-assisted suicide is *not* murder. Doctor-assisted suicide is a way of hastening a dying person’s death. Derek Humphry, the founder of the Hemlock Society and the Euthanasia Research and Guidance Organization states that “Killing takes a human life against the will and without the consent of a person who wants to continue living, and has the primary intension of doing harm. Assisted dying, by contrast, is a compassionate act voluntarily requested by a patient who is destined to die to relieve his or her suffering” (qtd. in “Right to...”). A killing is taking away the life of a person who does not want to die. By contrast, doctor-assisted suicide is relieving a person’s pain by ending his life. Society accepts euthanasia of domestic animals, but somehow it cannot accept the doctor-assisted of its own peers. If humans decided to keep animals alive and not put them down, they are called cruel and inhumane, but if they allow their loved ones to stay alive and live in pain, they are considered normal. Doctor-assisted suicide is not traditional suicide either because “Suicide ends a life that should continue, and implies irrationality rooted in an identifiable

mental condition that may be treatable with proper therapy and medications. By contrast, an assisted death is one where all involved have seriously considered the questions and guideline” (“Right to...”). Traditional suicide is where a mental condition has taken over a person and made him commit suicide while he was irrational. Doctor-assisted suicide, however, is the end of a person’s life when the person has made a rational decision to end his or her suffering. The person is in his or her right mind.

In conclusion, doctor-assisted suicide is ethical because people should not have to die unresponsive to the life around them or live with a lingering painful death. Euthanasia is also ethical because people should be able to decide when to die, and doctor-assisted suicide is humane. As humans, it is our responsibility to have compassion and mercy for every citizen. The dying must have their wishes respected. Euthanasia should be everyone’s right.

Works Cited

- Angell, Marcia. "Voluntary Euthanasia Shows Compassion for the Dying." *Journal of American Physicians and Surgeons*, vol. 22, no. 3, 2017, p. 93. *Academic OneFile*, http://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/A505554708/AONE?u=lom_accessmich&sid=AONE&xid=06032bad. Accessed 17 Jan. 2018.
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