Question 1

The score should reflect a judgment of the essay’s quality as a whole. Remember that students had only 15 minutes to read the sources and 40 minutes to write; the essay, therefore, is not a finished product and should not be judged by standards appropriate for an out-of-class assignment. Evaluate the essay 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 the holistic evaluation of an essay’s overall quality. In no case may an essay with many distracting errors in grammar and mechanics be scored higher than a 2.

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

8 Effective

Essays earning a score of 8 effectively develop a position that identifies the key issues associated with the locavore movement and examines their implications for the community. They develop their position by effectively synthesizing* at least three of the sources. The evidence and explanations used are appropriate and convincing. Their 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 a score of 6 but provide more complete explanation, more thorough development, or a more mature prose style.

6 Adequate

Essays earning a score of 6 adequately develop a position that identifies the key issues associated with the locavore movement and examines their implications for the community. They develop their position by adequately synthesizing at least three of the sources. The evidence and explanations used are appropriate and sufficient. The language may contain lapses in diction or syntax, but generally the prose is clear.

5 Essays earning a score of 5 develop a position that identifies the key issues associated with the locavore movement and examines their implications for the community. They develop their position by synthesizing at least three sources, but how they use and explain sources is somewhat uneven, inconsistent, or limited. The argument is generally clear, and the sources generally develop the student’s position, but the links between the sources and the argument may be strained. The writing may contain lapses in diction or syntax, but it usually conveys the student’s ideas adequately.

* For the purposes of scoring, synthesis means referring to sources to develop a position and citing them accurately.
4 Inadequate

Essays earning a score of 4 inadequately develop a position that identifies the key issues associated with the locavore movement and examines their implications for the community. They develop their position by synthesizing at least two sources, but the evidence or explanations used may be inappropriate, insufficient, or less convincing. The sources may dominate the student’s attempts at development; the link between the argument and the sources may be weak; or the student may misunderstand, misrepresent, or oversimplify the sources. The prose generally conveys the student’s ideas but may be less consistent in controlling the elements of effective writing.

3 Essays earning a score of 3 meet the criteria for a score of 4 but demonstrate less success in developing a position that identifies the key issues associated with the locavore movement and examines their implications for the community. They are less perceptive in their understanding of the sources, or their explanation or examples may be particularly limited or simplistic. 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 that identifies the key issues associated with the locavore movement and examines their implications for the community. They may merely allude to knowledge gained from reading the sources rather than citing the sources themselves. These essays may misread the sources, fail to develop a position that evaluates, or substitute a simpler task by merely summarizing or categorizing the sources or by responding to the prompt tangentially with unrelated, inaccurate, or inappropriate explanation. The prose of these essays often demonstrates consistent weaknesses in writing, such as grammatical problems, a lack of development or organization, or a lack of control.

1 Essays earning a score of 1 meet the criteria for a score of 2 but are undeveloped, especially simplistic in their explanation, weak in their control of writing, or do not allude to or cite even one source.

0 Indicates an on-topic response that receives no credit, such as one that merely repeats the prompt.

— Indicates a blank response or one that is completely off topic.
Strolling through my beloved college town on a Saturday morning, one would encounter a quaint yet thriving farmer's market on the historic square. Here, farmers, artisans, and merchants gather three times weekly to sell their goods. Here, local musicians congregate on the corners to serenade passersby, often with an empty hat or instrument case beckoning for tips. Here, a community gathers, interacts, socializes, retreats to simpler, more amiable ways. Here, the locavore movement is intrinsically linked not only to a close-knit college town, but also to issues of nutrition, sustainability, and economics.

The nutritional value of food grown locally is far superior to that of alien products shipped over oceans, countries, and borders. The majority of food at the local market was harvested less than 24 hours ago (Source A), which has several implications. First, the food has had less time off the vine to lose its nutrition (Source B). Even though we may not be malnourished, and although healthy choices can be made with both produce grown in Tippin, Arkansas, and Central America, local food is better; when given the choice between five dollars and ten dollars, the obvious decision would be the ten because it is simply worth more, just as a local orange is
worth more to your health than a foreign orange. Second, fresh produce tastes better. One strawberry vendor at the local market recently sold me a carton with a swift wink and a tip of his hat. "Come back tomorrow and tell me what you think," he said. The strawberries were unbelievable.

Certainly, the Walmart brand may be good, but the local brand is unbeatable.

When it comes to sustainability, the locavore movement is saving the world. Buying local preserves fossil fuels used to transport produce long distances. While one argument is that 2,000 apples sent 2,000 miles is the same amount of fuel per apple as 50 apples sent 50 miles, this assertion ignores basic logic. If those 2,000 apples stay right at home, that’s 2,000 miles of gasoline saved, and a farmer 50 miles away would certainly bring more than 50 apples on such a long trip to the nearest market. While transportation emissions pale in comparison to that of production (source D), buying local would also help improve this issue. The monster farm industries who belch black smoke are not the small-town farmers you find at the market—they’re the ones sending their products to mass markets in far-off places.

If more and more join the locavore revolution, however,
these production giants will be forced to downsize to a more regional level.

Finally, locavores enrich their local economies. Small farmers benefit from consumers who choose them over Wal-mart's aisles of imports, and these small farmers are getting help from the government (Source E). While some argue that buying local threatens small farmers elsewhere in the world, such as in Kenya, they ignore that if everyone bought local food, everyone's local economies would improve. The Kenyan farmers are in close proximity to an area of the world where people are malnourished - their beans could stay local and at least closer to local than England and save lives.

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Locavores. Consumers of locally grown or produced products. Many communities are debating if this is the a good direction to go. Eating mainly fresh foods from local groves & other crops creates a more stimulated economy. The foods may taste better and it is a healthy plan. Some people disagree, they believe it makes no difference in the taste, and it may create more problems. Becoming a locavore will produce a healthier & more efficient America.

A dollar spent locally generates twice as much income for the local economy(Maiser). This is a significant amount of money that many people are frugally giving away to multi-million dollar corporations that could be spent helping our communities. Fergy, the author of "The Rise of the Locavore," states "It's a movement that is gradually reshaping the business of growing."
In a recent bill legislation passed gave 2.3 billion to specialty crops where as in the past there has been only 100 million, this has allowed farmers to get 75% of their organic certification cost reimbursed. Tom Harkin a senator (D-Iowa) feels that this bill is not only helping our economy but we are investing in the health and nutrition of the American children. Furthermore Paul Roberts says that this provides much-needed jobs at the local levels that will go on to rebuild hunting communities. Locavores are shopping today’s economy.

Local food helps the America financially but it also tastes better. “Ever tried a tomato that was picked within 24 hours?” Nuff said” exclaims Jennifer Maier. She also states that the quality is greater, the vegetables & fruit that are locally
grown have more time to ripen thus a more luscious taste. Consumers increasingly are seeking out these fresh local foods rather than the tracked fruits & vegetables (Gogoi).

The taste isn’t the only thing that matters to Americans. Health is another main component. In the Conservation Magazine an article titled “the problems of what to eat” illustrated a graph of total greenhouse gas emissions associated with each food. Red Meat caused 2.5 metric tons of CO2e in just one year per household. This is unhealthy (Today, etc.). Mind over eating locally grown food protects us from bio-terrorism (Maiser). Michelle Obama is permeating health around our schools zeroing in on our numerous children overweight.
Hill is just one more action we can take to better our health. By removing all the chemicals and eating local fruit and vegetables will make a huge positive impact on Americans' lives.

Only 20 percent of Americans live in rural areas. Thus the majority live hundreds of thousands of miles away from food productions. The commuter strip at "Arctic Circle" illustrates the main problem that urban areas have when considering local fruits and vegetables. (Roberts)

Overall local fruits and vegetables provide more positives than negatives. Economic stimulations, faster and healthier foods are available through local farmers. In urban areas it maybe harder to find; however after eating...
Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

A freshly picked tomato or a snipped tomato will never taste the same.

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Opinions are floating around wherever you go. Pros and cons are found in many opinions. Locavores, for one, have an opinion that, as a group, they share. At times, when examining your opinions, it's hard to figure out what is better for you and your surrounding community.

In reality, locavores are just trying to better their health and their community's health: "Food with less distance to travel from farm to plate has less susceptibility to harmful contamination." (source A) Buying food within the community means it was recently picked, and it is much more fresh. "This freshness not only affects the taste of your food, but the nutritional value which declines with time." (source A)

Food and gas prices are going up with every day that passes by. When it comes down to money, "a dollar spent locally generates twice as much income for the local economy. When businesses are not owned locally, money leaves the community at every transaction." (source A) Think of all the ways to better the community, there would be if the community had that much more money. All the money goes
Towards transporting goods in and all of the community.

Locavores are not high class people just trying to get attention. They are "ordinary, middle-income folks who have become really engaged in food and really care where their food comes from." (Source E) There is obviously something better about locally grown food because "small farms have increased 20% in the past six years." (Source E)

Although locavores are trying to do a good thing and better the community, there are, like I said, cons. Not everything you need or want can be grown inside the community. Certain things need certain weather conditions. Other places are just not places food is grown. Some urban areas don't have a farm within 500 miles of the community. "In the United States, 80 percent of us live in large, densely populated urban areas, usually on the coast, and typically hundreds of miles, often thousands of miles, from the major centers of food production." (Source F)
Locavores do not realize that not everybody has the same opinion as them because they don't have any local grown goods. One doesn't have to necessarily eat good because they eat local.

Locavores do have a strong point but other people also have valid reasons to argue them. Next time you buy groceries think about if you would be able to be a locavore or not.
Overview

The synthesis question examined students’ ability to develop their own position on a given topic, referring to and incorporating sources as they did so. The synthesis question, moreover, called for students to demonstrate the ability to summarize, paraphrase, and quote properly from sources and to cite them accurately. It asked students to consider seven sources — five texts, one graph, and one cartoon — about the emerging “locavore” movement, in which people with an eye to nutrition as well as sustainability have decided to eat locally grown or produced food as much as possible. The prompt directed students to write an essay, synthesizing at least three of the sources for support, in which they identified the key issues associated with the locavore movement and examined their implications for a community that is considering becoming part of the movement.

Sample: 1A
Score: 8

Framing the argument with a hypothetical experience, the student begins this effective essay with an example of the position advocated: locavorism benefits communities. The student then continues, both articulating this position and providing convincing examples. For instance, the essay counters Source D’s analysis of “fuel per apple” by observing the source’s lack of “basic logic”: “If those 2,000 apples stay right at home, that’s 2000 miles of gasoline saved, and a local farmer 50 miles away would certainly bring more than 50 apples on such a long trip to the nearest market.” The organization throughout the essay is strong, with each paragraph developing issues associated with the locavore movement. Finally, the last paragraph ties the essay’s many points together, nodding to the opposition and offering an observation saved until the end: locavorism will not hurt Kenyans but will perhaps address the country’s problem with malnourishment. The prose demonstrates a consistent control of language but is not necessarily flawless (e.g., “The monster farm industries who belch black smoke are not the small-town farmers you find at the market”).

Sample: 1B
Score: 5

Although the length of this essay might appear to suggest that it is comprehensive, the synthesis of the evidence used is limited. Instead of employing the sources to illustrate and support the reasoning, the student strings together quotations or paraphrases of the sources, adding little original explanation or argument. For example, the long paragraph that starts on page 3 merely describes the graph from Source D, briefly references Source A, and adds a comment on Michelle Obama’s campaign on health; there is no further development of any of the cited sources. On the other hand, the student does identify and cite the information and implications on both sides of the issue. Overall, however, the essay is uneven and limited because of its incomplete synthesis of the sources, and thus it did not merit a score higher than a 5.

Sample: 1C
Score: 3

Although the essay does identify some key issues associated with the locavore movement, the position that the student attempts to develop is weak (e.g., that there are good reasons to be both for and against locavorism). The elaboration of this equivocal position leans heavily on long quotes; the sources therefore dominate the student’s attempt at development. Additionally, the essay gives little indication
that the student is able to deploy the ideas gleaned from these sources strategically or independently. In paragraph 5 the essay’s level of argument improves as the student discusses how the weather in various locations might inhibit attempts at creating a locavore movement; however, the student falls back on a long quote at the end of the paragraph instead of continuing the idea’s development. With this excessive reliance on quotations from the sources, the explanations of the evidence are especially limited, which lowered this insufficient and unconvincing essay to a score of 3.