ELA/Literacy
Released Item 2015

Grade 7
Literary Analysis Task
Point of View Comparison
4127

Sample Student Responses
(with annotations)
Today you will analyze a passage from *The Geogre and the Jewels* and a passage from *Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse*. As you read these passages, you will gather information and answer questions about how the authors develop each narrator's point of view so you can write an essay.

**From the Geogre and the Jewels**

**From Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse**

Read the passage from the novel *The Geogre and the Jewels*. Then answer the questions.

by Jane Smiley

Sometimes when you fall off your horse, you just don’t want to get right back on. Let’s say he started backing and you do all the things you know to do: pull his head up between his knees, and make him go forward, turn a gentle rein on the left to stop him. Most horses would walk at that point and come down to a walk. Then you could turn him again and trot off, or it always harder to get the horse to back at the trot than at the stop. But if right when you set up on the rein, you can put his head between his knees again and try to back off. Keeping his head high and his back fitted, he will finally stopged you are not leaning to the left and off the other end of the ring, well, you might be there, or I, with the wind knocked out of you and you thought how nerve a I would not get back on. Because the horse is just dedicated to backing up.

I do it the same way, keeping up the branches of the oak tree that grows around the ring, and I did the same. When I came home after meeting with that horse by the bridle, and I did circle at both their faces, the face of that horse facing was back and forth and veering a little bit, and the face of my brother, red-checked and blue-eyed, and that little bit to say, “Okay? You okay, honey? Sure you are I saw you break! Get up, now.”

I thought.

“I won’t tell them folks who are looking to buy these horses that little girl can ride them, if you don’t get up and ride them?"

“Just up.” I said, “I don’t know, Daddy.” My elbow hurt, but not too badly. I promised I would stay.

“Yeah,” I said, “I’ll stay.”

I stood up, and he backed off the back of my years. Then he tossed me on his horse again.

Some horses back you off. Some horses spook you off—they see something scary and drop a shoulder and snort and run away. Some horses step all on a sudden, and there you are, head over heels and rolling on the ground. I had a horse near so high once that I just slid down over her fetlock and landed in the grass easy as you please, watching her run back to the barn. I started riding when I was three. I started training horses for my dad when I was eight. I wasn’t the only one—my brother, Danny, was three the same time, and he did most of the riding (Alfred’s horse for Sale), but I’m the only one now.

Which is not to say that there aren’t good horses and fun horses. I ride plenty of those, too, but they don’t last, because Daddy turns those over fast. I had one a year ago, a sweet bay mare. We got her because our horse had died and Daddy pushed me up for a song from the bank. I rode her every day, and she never put a foot wrong. Her legs were as easy as my horse. One of the days she was with us, I had a twenty-four-hour virus, so when I went out to ride, I kicked her up and took her down to the crick at the bottom of the pasture, out of sight of the house.

I knew Daddy had to go into town and would be gone for the afternoon, so when I got down there, I just took off the saddle and hung it on a box beam, another tree, too, and I lay down in the grass and fell asleep. I knew she would graze, and she did it for a while. I suppose. But when I woke up (and feeling much better, thank you), there she was, cut out next to me like a dog, kind of pressed against me but wide and legs and soft. I stayed there looking how warm she was and smelling her fragrance and thought. I knew heard of this. I don’t know why she did it, but now when Daddy tells me she knows horses only know two things: the cannon bone and the stick, and not to fit my head with silly ideas about them, I just remember that mare (she had a star shaped like a triangle and a little spot down by her left mouth). We said she for a new place of change in a month, and I wish I knew where she was.

From *THE GEORGES AND THE JEWELS* by Jane Smiley. Copyright © 2000 by Jane Smiley. Used by permission of Alfred A. Knopf, an imprint of Random House Children’s Books, a division of Random House, Inc. Any third party use of this material, outside of this publication, is prohibited. Unauthorized parties must apply directly to Random House, Inc. for permission.

Read the passage from the novel *Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse*. Then answer the questions.

by Anna Sewell

Every one may not know what breaking in is, therefore I will describe it. It means to teach a horse to wear a saddle and bridle, and to carry on his back a man, woman, or child, to go just as they wish, and to go quietly. Besides this he has to learn to wear a collar, a crupper, and a crupper, and to stand still while they are put on; then he has to wear a collar or chain fixed behind, so that he cannot walk or trot without dragging it after him, and he must go fast and slow, just as his other masters. He must know at what time to speak to other horses, or ride, or kick, nor have any ill of the other, nor make his master’s will, even though he may be very tired or hungry, but the world is all, when he is harness is once on his mouth, he may not jump for joy or not be wearied. So you see breaking it is a great thing.

I had of course been used to a halter and a headstall, and to be led about in the fields and feared quietly, but now I was to have a bit and bridle, my master gave me some oats as usual, and after a good deal of coaxing to move the bit into my mouth, and the bridle fixed, but it was a nasty thing; those who have never had it in their mouths cannot think how bad it is, a great piece of cold hard steel on flick on a man’s finger to be pushed into one’s mouth, between one’s teeth, and over one’s tongue, with the ends coming out all the corner of your mouth, and both teeth being sharp over your head, under your throat, round your nose, and under your chin, so that no way in the world can you get out of the nasty thing. It is a very bad trial. I was afraid I thought so, but I knew my mother always won one when she went out, and all horses did when they were grazed up, and no, what with the rice-oats, and what my master’s pistils, words, and gentle ways, I got to wear my old bridle.

I went home the saddle, but that was not half so bad, my master put it on my back very gently, while Old Daniel held his head, he then made his frights fall under my body, putting and talking to me all the time, then I had a few oats, and then I looked about, and the he did every day till I began to look for the oats and saddle. At length, one morning, my master got me on my back and rode me round the meadow on the soft grass. It certainly did not please, but I must say I fell rather proud to carry my master, and as he continued to ride me a little every day I soon became accustomed to it.

Anchor Set
A1 – A10
In the excerpts from Georges and The Jewels, By Jane Smiley, and the excerpt from Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse, By Anna Sewell, both authors use first person points of view to emphasize parts of the story, and to help develop the main characters' ideas and beliefs.

In Georges and the Jewels, the author explains how the narrator feels that horses care about more things than just "the carrot and the stick," as her father says. Although her father thinks that the only thing horses know is getting fed, and whether they will be treated well, Abby—the narrator—feels different about horses. Abby believes that horses and humans have a deeper connection with each other and may have emotional connections with each other. This belief is evident when Abby remarks that: "I lay there feeling how warm [the horse] was and smelling her fragrance and I thought, I never heard of this before." This comment from Abby's perspective shows that she feels a deeper connection with the horse, and in that moment, she wonders why this has never happened to her, or heard of it happening to anybody else. In my opinion, the author does a beautiful job of utilizing the character's thoughts and feelings, and the only way that the author was able to do this was with a first person narrator, telling the story in the moment.

In the excerpt from Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse, the author uses a horse to narrate and tell the story. The author uses the horse to really emphasize how the "breaking in" process is long and tough. The horse explains how the bit is hard and uncomfortable in this statement: "after a good deal of coaxing he got the bit into my mouth, and the bridle fixed, but it was a nasty thing!" This quote shows how the horse feels about the bit and bridle, and without the excerpt being from a horses point of view, this detail would not make sense, because this process only happens to horses. The horse tells the reader that "Every one may not know what breaking in is, therefore I will describe it." A human could say this, but since it is from the point of view of a "horse" the reader pays attention to it more because for the horse it is a first person experience. Additionally, when the narrator describes the bit and bridle being inserted into its mouth, the reader believes it more, because instead of it being from a humans perspective, where they just guess that it feels uncomfortable in the horses mouth, the horse directly says it feels uncomfortable without the reader having to infer anything. Because it's from a horse's perspective, instead of a human's perspective, the details become more meaningful, and the author clearly did that on purpose.

Overall, both authors used good strategies to convey their points about the main characters, and the way they used their characters helped the reader make sense of what was going on in the excerpt. Instead of the main character being the horses master in Black Beauty, the author chooses the point of view to be from a horse. Because the story is from a horses point of view, and it talks about how uncomfortable getting broken in is, the reader doesn't have to infer anything, and the information seems more accurate. Because Georges and the Jewels is from a girl's perspective, it shows how she thinks humans have a deeper connection with horses, and conveys her point. Both authors chose interesting ways to show the main character's point of view, and both made the story easier to understand, and better written.
The response presents accurate, insightful analysis of how both authors use first person point of view to develop the characters (Abby believes that horses and humans have a deeper connection with each other and may have emotional connections with each other. . . . This quote shows how the horse feels about the but and bridle, and without the excerpt being from a horse's point of view, this detail would not make sense, because this process only happens to the horse). Carefully selected textual evidence is provided to support this analysis (The horse explains how the bit is hard and uncomfortable in this statement: "after a good deal of coaxing he got the bit into my mouth, and the bridle fixed, but it was a nasty thing!").

Written Expression
Score Point 4
The response provides comprehensive development of the topic that is consistently appropriate. Relevant textual evidence is used consistently throughout the response to support the claims (Although her father thinks that the only things horses know is getting fed, and whether they will be treated well, Abby—the narrator—feels different about horses. Abby believes that horses and humans have a deeper connection with each other and may have emotional connections with each other. This belief is evident when Abby remarks that). Strong vocabulary establishes and maintains an effective style. The progression of ideas is easy to follow, as these ideas are logically grouped with transitions which lead the reader from one topic to the next.
We all know what a horse is. The animals with tall majestic manes you saw at farms as children. The ones you got to ride at your friend's 6th Birthday Party? They seem like mature, well-trained animals. How do they get trained by people? How does the horse feel? In *The Georges and the Jewels*, we learn about the narrator, a little girl who grows to befriend her horses, until her father sells them to turn a profit. In *Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse* the narrator is being saddled and broken in by his master to be a trained horse. At first, the horse is uncomfortable, but he learns how to be comfortable, and he feels he is responsible for the safety of his master. In both pieces, the authors develop the characters through a first-person point of view.

In *The Georges and the Jewels*, the author uses many strategies to develop the character in the first-person point of view. When Abby falls off the horse, she doesn't want to get back on, but then her father tosses her back on. The author uses the narrator's thoughts to develop the character. When Abby talks about the bay mare she befriended and how her dad sold it, you can tell she dislikes her father's business, and how she disagrees with how her father sees horses. In paragraph 10, it says, "...Daddy tells me that horses only know two things, the carrot and the stick, and not to fill my head with silly ideas about them, I just remember that mare (she had a star shaped like a triangle and a little snip down by her left nostril). We sold her for a nice piece of change within a month, and I wish I knew where she was." This quote shows that the narrator thinks horses have feelings, despite her father's belief. This is how the author develops the characters using first person point of view.

One strategy that the author of *Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse* uses to develop the characters in a first-person point of view is description. While the narrator, a horse, is being broken in and trained by her master, she is getting her bit and bridle put in by her master. The horse dislike the bridle, and uses details to explain her feelings about having to wear it while being ridden. In paragraph 2 the narrator says, "Those who have not had a bit in their mouth cannot think how bad it feels; a great piece of cold hard steel as thick as a man's finger to be pushed into one's mouth, between one's teeth, and over one's tongue, with the ends coming out at the corner of your mouth, held fast there by straps over your head, under your throat, round your nose, and under your chin; so that no way in the world can you get rid of the nasty hard thing..." This quote shows how the narrator dislikes the bit and bridle, and how the author uses description to develop the narrator and his feelings. In *Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse*, the author develops the narrator by using descriptions in a first-person point of view to show what the narrator thinks.

In both pieces, the characters are developed using first person with certain similarities, and some differences. A difference between them is use of first-person to develop the main character. In *The Georges and the Jewels*, the author uses the narrator's thoughts to develop the personality of the main character about her friendships with horses and how she believes horses have feelings. In *Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse*, the author uses detailed descriptions to show how the narrator feels about wearing a bit and bridle. The similarities are how the other characters are developed, by what the narrator thinks of them. In *The Georges and the Jewels*, the narrator says that her father just wants to make money and doesn't care what she thinks of the horses. In *Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse*, The narrator says that although her master puts her in uncomfortable gear, he is kind and she feels responsible for him. These are the similarities and differences between how the author uses first-person point of view to develop the character is each of their stories.
In conclusion, the authors of *The Georges and the Jewels* and *Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse* have some similarities and differences in the way they use a first-person point of view to develop the characters in their stories. In *The Georges and the Jewels*, the author uses the narrator's thoughts and personal opinions and beliefs to develop the characters. In *Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse*, the author uses description and the narrator's thoughts to develop the characters found in the story. In *The Georges and the Jewels* and in *Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse*, the author uses multiple writing strategies to develop the characters using a first-person point of view.
The response presents accurate analysis of how the authors use first person point of view to develop the characters (In The Georges and the Jewels, we learn about the narrator, a little girl who grows to befriend her horses, until her father sells them to turn a profit. In Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse the narrator is being saddled and broken in by his master to be a trained horse. At first, the horse is uncomfortable, but he learns how to be comfortable, and he feels he is responsible for the safety of his master. In both pieces, the authors develop the characters through a first-person point of view). Full comprehension with carefully selected textual evidence supports the claim (Daddy tells me that horses only know two things, the carrot and the stick, and not to fill my head with silly ideas about them, I just remember that mare (she had a star shaped like a triangle and a little snip down by her left nostril). We sold her for a nice piece of change within a month, and I wish I knew where she was." This quote show that the narrator thinks horses have feelings, despite her father's belief. This is how the author develops the characters using first person point of view).

The response presents comprehensive development of the topic and maintains an effective style which demonstrates purposeful coherence and clarity and makes the progression of ideas easy to follow. Relevant textual evidence is used (Those who have not had a bit in their mouth cannot think how bad it feels; a great piece of cold hard steel as thick as a man's finger to be pushed into one's mouth, between one's teeth, and over one's tongue, with the ends coming out at the corner of your mouth, held fast there by straps over your head, under your throat, round your nose, and under your chin; so that no way in the world can you get rid of the nasty hard thing..." This quote shows how the narrator dislikes the bit and bridle, and how the author uses description to develop the narrator and his feelings).
"The Georges and the Jewels" by Jane Smiley and "Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse" by Anna Sewell are both written in first person point of view. First person point of view gives the reader the thoughts and feelings of a character. "The Georges and the Jewels" is about a girl that loves horses and her dad that sells horses. She rides and trains them with her dad. She had a good and fun horse a year ago which she loved but was sold and she wished she knew where her horse was. "Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse" is about a horse that gets broken in which is to carry a person on his back a do whatever the master pleases. The horse doesn't like the uncomfortable riding gear but will soon get used to it and was proud to carry his master.

"The Georges and the Jewels" the girl hates getting bucked off but loves when horses don't do anything wrong. The first person point of view tells me that she hates and loves something about horses. In "The Georges and the Jewels", the girl likes horses and thinks of them more than what her dad thinks of them (items for sale). She thinks of them as companions but doesn't like getting bucked off. This tells me that she is not harsh like her dad (which thinks of them as items to sell; slaves) and likes horses but hates getting hurt or thrown off the horse.

In "Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse", the horse talks about how he hates the bit and bridle but is proud to carry his master. In "Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse", the horse loves to carry his master but hates the gear that has to be put on for his master to ride him. This tells me that this horse isn't a bad horse. He just hates the gear but is proud to carry his master which tells me that his master probably likes this horse. If he wasn't a good horse he will not get used to the gear, hate the gear, and not be proud to carry his master.

In conclusion, "The Georges and the Jewels" and "Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse" use the first person point of view to develop these good characters. These two characters hate and love things about horses. The horse hates the bit and bridle which are given to horses. The girl hates being bucked off by horses. The horse loves carrying his master. The girl loves riding and working with horses. As you could see, these characters are developed nicely by the authors.
The response demonstrates comprehension through a mostly accurate analysis of how the authors use first person point of view to develop their characters. The student begins by introducing what first person point of view accomplishes (*First person point of view gives the reader the thoughts and feelings of a character*) and provides an overview of each story. By comparing and contrasting the two narrators (*The horse hates the bit and bridle which are given to horses. The girl hates being bucked off by horses. The horse loves carrying his master. The girl loves riding and working with horses*), as well as providing several pieces of textual evidence from both stories (*. . . the girl likes horses and thinks of them more than what her dad thinks of them [items for sale]. She think of them as companions but doesn’t like getting bucked off. This tells me that she is not harsh like her dad . . . . the horse loves to carry his master but hates the gear that has to be put on for his master to ride him. This tells me that this horse isn’t a bad horse*), the student adequately supports the analysis.

The response provides mostly effective development, with clear reasoning (*The first person point of view tells me that she hates and loves something about horses. . . the girl likes horses and thinks of them more than what her dad thinks of them [items for sale]. She thinks of them as companions but doesn’t like getting bucked off*) and relevant textual evidence (*She rides and trains them with her dad. She had a good and fun horse a year ago which she loved but was sold and she wished she knew where her horse was*), all of which is appropriate to the task. Some development is redundant, but only detracts slightly from the overall effectiveness. An introduction, conclusion, transitions, and logically grouped ideas demonstrate clarity and cohesion, making it easy to follow the writer’s progression of ideas.
In the story *The Georges and the Jewels* by Jane Smiley a little girl that loves horses is used as the narrator, whereas in the story *Black Beauty* by Anna Sewell an actual horse is the narrator. By making a horse the narrator it really develops the character of the horse himself. It goes beyond what a human could describe about a horse, by going inside the horse's head, showing the horse's thoughts and emotions. Both Smiley and Sewell use a first person point of view to develop the characters.

Anna Sewell uses a first person point of view to develop the characters by showing you the horse's thoughts and opinions on people for you to develop in your mind what you think the characters are like. "...My master put it on my back very gently, while old Daniel held my head," Sewell, p. 3. The horse thinks of Daniel and his master fondly referring to them as 'gentle.' The fact that they treat animals kindly and with respect signifies they are caring and polite people.

Similarly, Jane Smiley's narrator has thoughts within her head and opinions of her own on the characters around her, which develop the characters as well. Though in Smiley's writing it's a girl named Abby - not a horse. "...And the face of my father, red-cheeked and blue-eyed," Smiley, p. 2. "How am I going to tell those folks who are looking to buy these horses that a little girl can ride them, if you don't get up and ride them?" Smiley, p. 4. Abby's Dad is very tunnel-minded for making money and selling horses.

In both *The Georges and the Jewels* and *Black Beauty* the narrator shares little pieces of who they are like in *Black Beauty* "I felt rather proud to carry my master..." Sewell, p. 3. The horse is dedicated to its job and enjoys being able to fulfill the needs of its master. In *The Georges and the Jewels* Abby being very tired and unmotivated, continues on helping her Dad (and being dedicated to her job) as the horse is. "I stood up, and he brushed off the back of my jeans. Then he tossed me on the horse again." Smiley, p. 7.

Though both the horse and Abby didn't want to go on and were uncomfortable, they both continued on to please the person in charge of them. The authors made it so that the two narrators had specific opinions and views on the characters around them so that the reader's sense of what the characters were like was developed throughout the text.
The response demonstrates comprehension of how the authors’ use first person point of view to develop their characters by providing a mostly accurate analysis comparing the narrative techniques of both authors (In the story The Georges and the Jewels by Jane Smiley a little girl that loves horses is used as the narrator, whereas in the story Black Beauty by Anna Sewell an actual horse is the narrator). This comparative analysis of the respective authors’ techniques (...it really develops the character of the horse himself... beyond what a human could describes about a horse, by going inside the horse’s head... Anna Sewell uses a first person point of view to develop the characters by showing you the horse’s thoughts and opinions on people for you to develop... what you think the characters are like [and] Similarly, Jane Smiley’s narrator has thoughts within her head and opinions of her own on the characters around her... Though in Smiley’s writing it’s a girl named Abby - not a horse) is supported by adequate textual evidence (...My master put it on my back very gently, while old Daniel held my head,” Sewell, p. 3 [and] "...And the face of my father, red-cheeked and blue-eyed," Smiley, p. 2 "How am I going to tell those folks... that a little girl can ride them, if you don’t get up and ride them?” Smiley, p. 4), showing insight (The horse thinks of Daniel and his master fondly... signifies they are caring and polite people [and] Abby’s Dad is very tunnel-minded for making money and selling horses). Overall, while this response is mostly accurate and provides adequate textual evidence, it lacks the depth of analysis and convincing textual evidence that would more fully demonstrate comprehension of the ideas in the passages.

Written Expression

Score Point 3

The response provides mostly effective development that is appropriate to the task by using clear reasoning (...by showing you the horse’s thoughts and opinions on people for you to develop in your mind what you think the characters are like) supported by relevant textual evidence ("...My master put it on my back very gently... The horse thinks of Daniel and his master fondly referring to them as 'gentle.'"). The response also demonstrates coherence and clarity of ideas through the use of an introductory paragraph and clear organization.
In both passages *The Georges and the Jewels* and *Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse*, the authors use first person point of view to help develop the characters, but the authors use first point of view differently. In *The Georges and the Jewels* the author used the narrator Abby to tell her story, and give her point of view, but her view included dialogue which helped her develop another character her dad. For example, in the text *The Georges and the Jewels* the narrator talks to her dad. The narrator also gives an anecdote to describe more characters, like the horses. For example, in paragraph 9 the narrator says, "I had one a year ago, a sweet bay mare. we got her because her owner died and Dady picked her up for a song from the bank. I rode her everday, and she never put a foot wrong."

In the excerpt *Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse*, the story is told from the first point of view of a horse. The Horse describes its surroundings and how it feels. For example, in the text paragraph 3 states, "Next came the saddle, but that was not half so bad; my master put it on gently, while old Daniel help my head..." this show how the horse felt and developed his character further.

To conclude, First point of view is used in both passages, in different ways, and helps develop the characters as explained in my reasons listed above.
The response demonstrates basic comprehension of how the authors use first person point of view by explicitly stating that the narrator, Abby, uses “...dialogue which helped her develop another character her dad” and how the narrator in Black Beauty “...describes its surroundings and how it feels. ...show[ing] how the horse felt and developed its character further.” Some textual evidence is used to support both of these analyses (The narrator also gives an anecdote to describe more characters, like the horse. ...For example, in the text paragraph 3 states, “Next came the saddle, but that was not half so bad; my master put it on gently”).

The response addresses the prompt and provides some development of how the authors use first person point of view to develop the characters (...the author used the narrator Abby to tell her story, and give her point of view, but her view included dialogue which helped her develop another character her dad). Some reasoning and text based evidence is provided (The narrator also gives an anecdote to describe more characters, like the horses. For example, in paragraph 9 the narrator says). The ideas presented in the response are grouped in a logical way and include clear, but minimal introductory and concluding sentences.
In the stories *Georges and the Jewels* and *Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse* the authors used first person point of view. They both used it in different ways. One narrator was a horse and the other was human. They were both completely different characters.

In *Black Beauty* the narrator is very descriptive with their emotions and physical feelings. The narrator described the feeling of having a bit put into their mouth. Saying "a great piece of cold hard steel as thick as a man's finger to be pushed into one's mouth" and "straps over your head, under your throat, round your nose, and under your chin." The author makes the horse not like the things the narrator has to go through every day. He makes the horse get used to these things and become proud to carry his owner on his back.

In *Georges and Jewels* the narrator is descriptive but not as discriptive as in *Black Beauty*. It is a lot harder to picture things in your mind. The narrator describes how the father believes the horses only know the difference between a reward and a punishment saying "horses only know two things, the carrot and the stick." The narrator is convinced that horses know more and they should be kept as pets not just sold for money. Once the narrator took one of the horses out to a creek that has green grass next to it and let the horse graze. The narrator fell asleep and when she woke up the horse was laying with her. She wasn't aware that horses could get emotional attachments to humans.
The response demonstrates basic comprehension of how the authors use first person point of view to develop the characters. The analysis provided is supported with textual evidence (In Black Beauty the narrator is very descriptive with their emotions and physical feelings. The narrator described the feeling of having a bit put into their mouth); however, some claims are not fully supported (In Georges and the Jewels . . . . It is a lot harder to picture things o your mind), leading to an analysis that is generally correct ( . . . the narrator is very descriptive with their emotions and physical feelings. . . . The author makes the horse not like the things the narrator has to go through every day).

Written Expression
Score Point 2

The response addresses the prompt and provides some development of and relevant text-based evidence for the claim (The narrator fell asleep and when she woke up the horse was layong with her. She wasnt aware that horses could get emotional attachments to humans). Organization demonstrates some coherence and clarity with the logical paragraphing of ideas and inclusion of an introduction; however, without any concluding statements, a sense of resolution is absent.
in Georges and the Jewels The story is told from a human point of view describing how it is to ride a horse and feel a horse's emotions, however in Black Beauty the story is told from a horse's point of view of being ridden. In Georges and the Jewels a little girl is living on a horse farm with her father where they make a living off of selling horses but the little girl thinks that horses are so much more and that they understand what's happening to and around them but her father doesn't, but in Black Beauty the story is about a horse who is treated fairly well and kept fairly well, however he doesn't fancy the equipment that is being used on her but she eventually copes with it and is proud to be ridden by her master.
The response demonstrates limited comprehension by stating the claim embedded in minimal descriptions of each source (The stpry is told form a human point of view describing how it is to ride a horse and fell a horses emotions, however in Black Beauty the story is told from a horses point of view of being ridden). This claim is then supported by limited textual evidence (a little girl is living on a horse farm . . . thinks that the horses are so much more . . . but her father doesn't, but in Black Beauty . . . he doesn’t fancy the equipment . . . and is proud to be ridden by her master).

Written Expression
Score Point 1

The response is appropriate to the task, but remains limited in its development (. . . the stpry is told form a human point of view describing how it is to ride a horse and fell [feel] a horses emotions). Rather than using relevant text-based support, a summary is provided (. . . a little girl is living on a horse farm with her father where they make a living off of selling horses but the little girl thinks that horses are so much more and that they understand whats happening to and around them). The response also demonstrates limited coherence. No transitional words or phrases are used to connect ideas, which limits the overall progression.
the author uses first person to develop the character's because it's a unique way of telling a story even through an animal's point of view. In *The Georces and the Jewels*, the author uses first person to develop the father from the daughter's point of view and to compare and contrast their personalities. In *Black Beauty: the Autobiography of a Horse*, the author develops the master's character by how he treats the horse.
| Anchor Paper 8  
| Reading  
| Score Point 1 |

The response provides a very minimal analysis of the way the authors use first person point of view to develop the characters in the passages *(In The Georges and the Jewels, the author uses first person to develop the father from the daughter’s point of view and to compare and contrast their personalities. In Black Beauty . . . the author develops the master’s character by how he treats the horse).*

| Written Expression  
| Score Point 1 |

The response addresses the prompt but provides only limited reasoning and text-based evidence *(. . . the author uses first person to develop the father from the daughter’s point of view . . . the author develops the master’s character by how he treats the horse).* The brevity of the response, along with missing transitional phrases, limits the demonstration of coherence, clarity, and cohesion. The progression of ideas is somewhat unclear *(the author uses first person to develop the father from the daughter’s point of view).*
The Authors use first persons point of view to develop the character like for example in the story i just read it says sometimes when you fall off your horse, you just don't want to get back on so it's basically saying that when you fall of your horse you don't want to get back on because you afraid that you mite fall again or that you mite get enquired of mite get hert so that is what it was basically saying about not wanting to get back on that was an example of the story.
The response contains an evaluation of why Abby, from *The Georges and the Jewels*, would not want to get back on a horse after falling off (for example in the story *I just read it says sometimes when you fall off your horse, you just don’t want to get back on so it’s basically saying that when you fall of your horse you don’t want to get back on*) rather than an analysis of how the authors use first person point of view to develop their characters.

Written Expression
Score Point 0

The response is inappropriate to the task. The ideas presented are repetitive and circular (when you fall off your horse, you just don’t want to get back on so it’s basically saying that when you fall of your horse you don’t want to get back on because you afraid that you mite fall again or you mite get enguired of mite get hert so that is what it was basically saying about not wanting to get back on). As such, there is no progression of ideas, demonstrating a lack of coherence, clarity, and cohesion.
Both the authors uses first person point of view. I know this because they used words such as "I". And both told the story from their point of view.
The response includes examples of how to recognize the authors’ use of “first person point of view” (I know this because they used words such as “I”. And both told the story from their point of view); however, the comparison neglects to include the way the authors use first person point of view to develop the characters. No textual evidence is offered in support of the attempted analysis; consequently, this response demonstrates no comprehension of the ideas presented in the passages.

The response is undeveloped and insufficient to show any coherence, clarity, or cohesion. Due to the brevity of the response, the student is unable to develop a style which shows any awareness of the norms of the discipline.
Practice Set
P101 - P105
In the passages from the novels, *The Georges and the Jewels* and *Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse*, the authors both write in first person. Though, their similar styles are based from completely different perspectives. Although one writes from the perspective of a horse while the other writes from the perspective of a rider, both use similar first person point of view techniques to develop characters.

From a variety of ways to develop a character, the two authors both used something to establish the character's background: flashback. The author of *The Georges and the Jewels* incorporated it into their writing partly with the statement, "I had a year ago, a sweet bay mare." (Smiley, Paragraph 9) The author of *Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse* similarly blends this technique throughout the entire story, (as the "author", the horse is reflecting on their past for the whole story) but one particular part that reveals flashback well is when the horse narrates that, "one morning, my master got on my back and rode me round the meadow on the soft grass." (Sewell, Paragraph 3) Both these quotes demonstrate the main character reflecting on their past, (a flashback) which allows the reader to understand the character more, as it's been more deeply developed.

The authors also both use the first person point of view to their advantage when they use writing the technique of describing. Sure, from a third person omniscient point of view, you can get as many details as you want about the character's world, but when it's in first person, the author can develop the character's feelings to the setting, as well as what it's like through descriptions. For example, in *Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse*, the horse describes the bridle as "a great piece of cold hard steel as thick as a man's finger to be pushed into one's mouth, between one's teeth, and over one's tongue...so that no way in the world can you get rid of the nasty thing;" (Sewell, Paragraph 2) By writing this sentence in first person, not only can the reader understand what the bridle looks and feels like, they can also know the character's opinion on it. Words like "nasty" thrown into the description give the horse's feelings on the bridle, and developing feelings is an important part of developing character.

As well as these, the authors also include other characters' actions and how the main characters react. A character's reactions define them as a person, so including them reinforce the deep character traits the authors have already established. In the story, *The Georges Jewels*, after she was told to get up now by her dad, the story states that, "I (Abby) sighed." (Smiley, Paragraph 3) In the passage of *Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse*, the horse tells about how after being coaxed, they allow the master to put "the bit into my mouth, and the bridle fixed," (Sewell, Paragraph 2) These reactions help develop not alone the backgrounds of the characters, but also the relationships between them and other characters. How you treat people defines a lot about you and your personality, so by including this, the authors develop their characters even further.

In the given passages from the novels, *The Georges and the Jewels* and *Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse*, the authors both write in first person, which worked well for what they were writing. In an autobiography and a passage relying highly on dialogue between characters, it is important that the reader can understand the characters, (so they can interpret dialogue and be able to comprehend the life of the person the autobiography is based on). Having a story written in first person makes it more personal with the characters and therefore develops them more. Both passages used similar techniques in first person to develop characters.
In the passages from *The Georges and the Jewels* by Jane Smiley and *Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse* by Anna Sewell, the authors use first person point of view to develop the characters.

Jane Smiley uses first person point of view in a girl's perspective. The girl's father is a horse seller whom wants the girl to train horses for new horse buyers. Anna Sewell however uses first person point of view in a horse's perspective. The young horse is being trained to wear a bit, bridle, and saddle. Jane smiley has the narrator (human- girl) explain the difficulty and pain training a horse that bucks you off: "I... think about how how nice it would be not to get back on, because that horse is just dedicated to bucking [me] off."

However, Anna Sewell has the narrator (horse) describe the discomfort and emotions when being trained by its master: "Those who had never had a bit in ther mouths cannot think how bad it feels: a great peice of...hard steel... [but] with the nice oats, and...master's pats... got to wear my bit and bridle." From these two passages, readers can understand that even though it might be difficult for a human to train a horse, a horse being trained by a human can be equally painful and difficult. Additionally, Jane Smiley mentions the joyful feeling when one's horse obeys you: "... there she was, curled up next to me like a dog, kind of pressed against me but sweet and large and soft." Anna Sewell explains the emotion of a horse when they are pleasing its owner by being ridden: "... I felt rather proud to carry my master..." Because of the different perspectives (human and animal), readers may learn the emotions of a human when training a horse, and the emotions of a horse being trained by its master.
The author used first person so he could get more feelings out of the characters. Also to get more dialogue out of the characters for example when she fell off the horse father was helping her get back on and they used the word I to show what the character was thinking. The author mostly used I to show first person. Black beauty shows the horse's thoughts and feelings about the bit and bridle. They both used first person to describe the characters more.
Both of the stories talk about horses. One is in the perspective of the horse and one is in the perspective of a girl. Both of these passages explain and shows how these different characters feel about different things, mostly horse related. It shows different opinions and actions.

In the first story, Georges and the Jewels, it talked about the narrator being a horse trainer and her love for horses. Although, her father just like to train the horses and then eventually give them away, he didn't exactly care if the narrator liked them or not. He cared more, for the money. For example, in the text it says, "How am I going to tell those folks who are looking to buy these horses that a little girl can ride them, if you don't get up and ride them?" He sort of cared only about business and what other people think. It shows his character and what he is like. The narrator on the other hand, doesn't like that he only takes the horses for a little while and then sells them. She would actually like to keep them as a pet or a friend. For example, in the text it says, "But when I woke up, there she was, curled up next to me like a dog, kind of pressed up against me but sweet large and soft. I lay there feeling how warm she was and smelling her fragrance and I thought, I never heard this before. I don't know why she did that, but now when Daddy tells me that horses only know two things, the carrot and the stick, and not to fill my head with silly ideas about them." She had a connection with the horse and it also shows more of her character.

In the second passage, Excerpt from Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse, it shows how the horse reacts to training and putting his gear on. For example, in the passage it says, "Those who have never had a bit in their mouths cannot think how bad it feels; a great piece of cold hard steel as thick as a man's finger to be pushed into one's mouth, between one's teeth, and over one's tounge, with the ends coming out at the corner of your mouth, and held fast there by straps over your head, under your throat, round your nose, and under your chin; so that no way in the world can get rid of the nasty hard thing: it is very bad! Yes, very bad!" It shows how much the horse hates the gear. It also shows how later the narrator learns to like the gear better because his mother learned to like it, too.

All in all, these two passages show how these two narrator's characters develop over the story. They both have strong opinions which were shown throughout.
Both the passages were about horses. One of the stories was about a little girl that had a horse that would lie in the grass with her. That her father would just sell them and never let her keep one. He thought that horses only knew two things that was treats and punishments. The other story was about instructions on how to put gear on. First you have to break in the gear. Then you have to use a brittle and a bit. Last is the saddle.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P101</td>
<td>4,4,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P102</td>
<td>2,2,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P103</td>
<td>1,1,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P104</td>
<td>3,3,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P105</td>
<td>0,0,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>