New England Common Assessment Program

Student Work Samples
2013

Grade 11

Reading

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As described in this passage there is a connection the authers make between the work being done in the field and the work done by Vincent on his canvas. One of the connections made between the two is the fact that they are both up early to do their work. "The fierce Provesal sun cascaded bright yellow ray on the rooftops, trees, and fields." proves their early awakening. Vincent's strokes matched the rythmic hiss of the farmers' scythes through the grain. They both were hard working and intent. Vincent with his painting and the farmers cutting their grain and stacking wheat. Both Vincent and the harvesters were drenched with sweat as they labored intently to accomplish their days work. Neither Vincent or the farmers noticed there extreame thirst or the increased heat of the day. Both parties keep working and working until at last it was done. Eyes bloodshot and exausted the work was done. Both groups may now bask in the intoxication of this moment.

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The authors connect the work that the Harvesters do in the feild to the work Vincent van Gogh does painting. The first connection is "The rhythmic hiss of the farmers' scythes through the grain matched his strokes." The dust and bugs described in paragraph 5 were things delt with by both the Harvesters and van Gogh. Another connection made between van Gogh and the workers was they both "...went intently about a task." Vincent's task was painting them intently as they went about their work intently. The last connection was that Vincent van Gogh and the workers in the feild were all trying to finish within the day.

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The work bring done on the canvas is the same as the workers working in the fields. Like painting and harvesting on a wheat farm, there are different stages. Vincent needs to balance to colors for perfect harmony. The workers on the wheat farm need to work with each other to have a good harvest. They all work with one another to create a master piece. Vincent and the workers work hard to finish. Thats why the author makes connections with the workers and the work on the canvas.

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The connection is that theyre working very hard. Both of them are creating a sort of "masterpiece".

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Vincent wants to get the painting finished but he is slacking He talks to much. But he finaly gets the painting finished which is good for him.

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One discovery in "Hibernating Frogs and Living Fossils" that supports the theory of suspended animation is the discovery of a live toad that was encased in a tree for an extensive length of time. Just like the toad, the theory is described as the ability of many organisms to survive a stressful situation by lowering metabolism and controling water loss. Within the toad's "wooden prison" there were no food or water sources so, in order to survive, the toad hibernated and kept its "structure and composition... virtually the same even though it [was] not taking in nutrients or producing waste" (Bell 2).

Another discovery was of three newts embedded in a large chunk of chalkstone. All three of them were alive when they were removed from the rock, and one even lived long enough for Dr. E.D. Clarke to place it in a nearby brook, where it "skipped and twisted about as though it had never been torpid" (Clarke). These discoveries of amphibians, still alive after remaining trapped for decades or even centuries can only be explained by the theory of suspended animation.

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The idea of suspended animation is that some animals hibernate, not consuming food or water, for months at a time. This theory is supported by the fact that in several cases, nematodes have been found incased in stone, still living after a very long time. Since they did not have food, water, or air, the reasonable conclusion is that they were hibernating, as the trigger to end hibernation (the availability of food and water) never came. They were in suspended animation. The theory that animals' metabolisms lower during hibernation, pointed out by John Ubelaker, also supports suspended animation. It provides a reason as to why animals can live without food so long, as their body doesn't burn off energy as quickly as normal.

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During many years of hibernation a creature can continue to like. Its called suspened animation. Its similar to the way that seed found in ancient tombs can manage to sprout after centuries. Animals, specificdly nematodes, can do the same. There is evidence of toads and newts surviving hundreds of years incased in wood and stone. However, after such a long time without food they often died after being released.

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The discoveries in the article Support a theory of Suspended animation by Showing the different Organisms that were fossilized, and how they were able to Survive all these years with out water, or food, due to the Cause Of them Slowing down their metabolism so they could Survive.

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The discoveries described in this article support the theory of suspended animation by saying that all animals live and die, and not all of them are the same. Each species as its own special background information that can be brought to the science lab, and told to all human beings.

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Dr. E.D Clarke made a discovery that differed from the discoveries of others. First and foremost instead of finding a frog or toad he found 3 newts embedded in a rock. The rest of the discoveries only a frog and acouple toads were found. Also the newts were found in rocks, unlike the other discoveries found in limestone, wood and blocks. When the newts were released from their prison two of them died later that day, however one survived. Clarke used the two dead ones for lectures on prehistory and he placed the living one in a brook. How Clarke found the newts also differs from how the others made their discoveries. Clarke made his find while he was present at the digging of a pit on a friends property. There a worker a was breaking up rocks and that is when Clarke found the newts. In the other discoveries the specimens were found by mining, cutting trees and cutting blocks. Dr. E.D Clarke's discovery was indeed set apart from the rest

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Clarke's discovery was different than the discovery of the others in the passage who also found amphibians that had lived with lack of nutrients for long stretches of time. The major difference is that Clarke discovered newts, but the others came across toads. Rather than a single newt there were three. All of the toads discovered were only a single toad. Clarce's was also different because the newts were embedded in chalk store rather than a tree or granite block. All of the organisms discovered possessed the ability of "dynamic equilibrium but Clarke's find had uniaue qualities.

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Clarke discovered three newts trapped in a hole in a chunk of chalk stone on his friend's property. This was a unique discovery because instead of just one miraculous survival, three organisms managed to sustain their lives together in a harsh environment with no resources. One of those animals even returned to nature as if nothing had happened, unlike some of the other cases.

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Clark found three newts and unlike the other finds of the three, two died and one survied. In the others cases after the organism was freed, it only lived for a short time and then died.

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Clarke was never able the identify the species to which the newts belonged.