

Essay Assessment

Name: _____

Date: #2 2/24/ _____

Essay topic: Amundsen/Scott

	1	2	3	4	5
Topic Coverage	Little	Some areas	Adequate but incomplete	All necessary areas	Thorough
Point of view	None	Not clear	View with no clear focus	Takes point of view	Clear
Support	None	Mostly general statements	Some but not adequate	Specific	Relevant & specific
Logical order	None	Erratic	A little inconsistent	Logical	Skillful
Transition	No attempt	Little	Some	Adequate	Good

Mechanics:

5/5 { Run-on None found
Fragment

Connector usage and punctuation

Tense agreement

Subject-verb and pronoun agreement

Coordinate conjunction usage and punctuation, parallel structure, reversal

Correlative conjunction usage and punctuation, parallel structure, reversal

Article

Noun clause usage and punctuation

Adverb clause usage and punctuation

Adjective clause usage and punctuation

A 30/30
Total score: _____

Another fine paper!
You look for an angle to shape your topic and then do so with skill and imagination. It's a pleasure to read your writing.

Two lives, two constant journeys

"Great God! but this is an awful place and terrible enough for us to have laboured to it without the reward of priority," wrote Robert Falcon Scott, who reached his desire, the South Pole a month later than his rival Roald Amundsen did. Each of them wished to be the first, each of them had polar experiences and ^{acted as leader of} elaborated his expedition, but one of them accomplished his goal first and the second was beaten.

Very engaging intro.

The main motivation why ^{conquer} Amundsen and Scott dared to ~~conquer~~ the South Pole was their common ambition to be first. Robert Scott undertook an attempt to reach the dream goal of his life twice. He did it not only for his own fame but for honor of England. This dogged man wished a British ^{to flutter} flag fluttered above undiscovered land. While ^{the} Englishman was working on his second expedition, Amundsen, who earlier had planned to achieve the ^{most} northernmost point of earth, suddenly resolved to get the ^{most} southernmost one before Scott. The Norwegian changed his plans, driving ^{changing his} ambition to be first because the news came that the North Pole was reached by American Robert Peary and was nothing to discover there more. ^{on} By this occasion the competition for the South Pole began. Both explorers were prepared for a such task. The Norwegian, who wished to be a polar explorer from boyhood days, had studied literature of polar explorations and devoted a great deal of time to make ^{ing} his body a perfect instrument for the further hazardous adventures. ^{ing} Realized the common failing of his forerunners, he studied to captain a vessel. Robert Scott as a British Navy officer was strong, trained, and prepared for destitution. ?

Fine angle

In addition to their physical and mental potency they both had experience of research in polar conditions. Scott led a British naval expedition to the Ross Sea,

started the sail toward to Antarctic in 1901. After wintering at Hut Point on Ross Island, he and five members of his crew pushed inland to within almost 500 miles of the South Geographic Pole, but finally had to turn back in despair. The possessed Norwegian was more experienced because he had taken part ^{at} as an Arctic expedition and Antarctic research. From 1897 through 1899 he was a first mate on a vessel named "Belgica", investigated ^{ing} the coast of Antarctica. The ship froze into the ice, making the expedition the first to stay over the winter in ^{the} Antarctic. Obtained ^{ing} his captain's ticket, Amundsen undertook his own Arctic expedition in search of the Northwest Passage. His ship navigated it successfully, the first vessel to do so, but then it froze into the ice. During the journey Roald learned from the Eskimos how to drive dog teams and observed the clothes and food of these northernners. His ability to learn from ^{as} his own experience ^{as well as others} and ~~other's~~ made Amundsen a winner in the ^{ing} Race for the South Pole.

The Norwegian's victory was a result of his both eminently practical sense and ^{preparations?} meticulous in expeditions planning compared with Scott's. He carefully selected the location of ^{his} Antarctic base, 60 miles closer to the Pole than Scott's camp, though his team had to travel over new and undiscovered land while their British contenders took a more familiar route. The English group went into their quest with two goals, one to reach the South Pole and the second to gather scientific data about the continent. This meant an additional load of heavy scientific equipment. Amundsen set only one goal; to reach the Pole as quickly as possible. Keeping in mind every extra unnecessary ounce of load could be fatal, he lightened the equipment and the sledges themselves. A key factor in Amundsen's victory was his using of sled dogs. His attitude was practical and unsentimental. He selected North Greenland Huskies because this breed was the best suited for exertion in polar climate. The veteran of polar exploration planned the precise day he intended to kill each dog as its usefulness would end for drawing the sled and as its utility would begin as food for his

men. The British looked upon sled dogs skeptically and used motor sledges and ponies instead of Huskies. The Shetland ponies sunk chest deep into the snow, making travel slow and arduous, and ^{the horses} suffered greatly in the extreme climate. When it was clear that ponies became more of a hindrance than a help, Scott destroyed the animals and proceeded using only man power. The last mistake of the arrogant British was that he set up just one "One Ton Depot" instead of several, as Amundsen did. Even this store was made about 48 km north of the considered location because of extreme weather conditions. This haunted the English team on the return trip; they starved to death just 11 miles from the depot. To avoid such situation, the Norwegians marked the route with stock fish. Due to his considering of even paltry details Amundsen not only reached the pole first, but he also completed his journey with his life intact.

But ^{Amundsen} ~~he~~ ^{who had} felt like a kid plucked a beautiful apple which he would not like to eat.

The fruit of desire for the ambitious Norwegian was the North Pole. He noticed that "no man had ever stood at the spot so diametrically opposed to the object of his real desires." ^A ~~The~~ new goal ^{is} always beckoned for a real explorer, ^{just has had new goals for} ~~who were as one of the~~ giants of Polar exploration Robert Falcon Scott and the both Poles' conqueror Robert Amundsen. Each of them faced his death during the travel ^{the} (Norwegian perished ^{ing} 17 years later), ^{ing} ~~proved~~ ^{the} one more time that life of an explorer is a "constant journey toward the final destination."

What
are
stock
fish?