2021 MCAS Sample Student Work and Scoring Guide

Grade 10 English Language Arts
Question 9: Essay

Reporting Categories: Language and Writing
Standard: L.PK-12.1 - Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
Standard: L.PK-12.2 - Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
Standard: L.PK-12.3 - Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.
Standard: W.PK-12.2 - Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.
Standard: W.PK-12.4 - Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
Item Description: Write an essay explaining the techniques the authors use to reveal the personalities of the main characters in three passages; use information from each passage to develop the essay.

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Essay Prompt

For this question, you will write an essay based on the passage(s). Your writing should:

- **Present and develop a central idea/thesis.**
- **Provide evidence and/or details from the passage(s).**
- **Use correct grammar, spelling, and punctuation.**

Based on all three passages, write an essay that explains the techniques the authors use to reveal the personalities of Javert, Professor Moriarty, and Old Dudley. Be sure to use information from **all three** passages to develop your essay.

Continue to the following page to see the scoring guides for this question. Sample student responses begin on page 3. The annotations that appear above each sample response describe elements of the response that contributed to its score for Idea Development and Standard English Conventions.

Scoring Guide for Idea Development

Select a score point in the table below to view the sample student response.

Score*	Description
5A **5B**	• Central idea/thesis is insightful and fully developed • Skillful selection and explanation of evidence and/or details • Skillful and/or subtle organization • Rich expression of ideas • Full awareness of the task and mode
4	• Central idea/thesis is clear and well-developed • Effective selection and explanation of evidence and/or details • Effective organization • Clear expression of ideas • Full awareness of the task and mode
3	• Central idea/thesis is general and moderately developed • Appropriate selection and explanation of evidence and/or details • Moderate organization • Adequate expression of ideas • Sufficient awareness of the task and mode
2	• Central idea/thesis may be present and is somewhat developed • Limited selection and explanation of evidence and/or details • Limited organization • Basic expression of ideas • Partial awareness of the task and mode
1	• Central idea/thesis is not developed • Insufficient evidence and/or details • Minimal organization • Poor expression of ideas • Minimal awareness of the task and mode
0	The response shows evidence the student has read the text, but does not address the question or incorrectly responds to the question.

Scoring Guide for Standard English Conventions

Select a score point in the table below to view the sample student response.

Score*	Description
3A **3B** **3C** **3D**	• Consistent control of a variety of sentence structures relative to length of essay • Consistent control of grammar, usage, and mechanics relative to complexity and/or length of essay
2	• Mostly consistent control of sentence structures relative to length of essay • Mostly consistent control of grammar, usage, and mechanics relative to complexity and/or length of essay
1	• Little control and/or no variety in sentence structure and/or • Little control of grammar, usage, and mechanics relative to complexity and/or insufficient length
0	Sentences are formed incorrectly with no control of grammar, usage, and mechanics and/or insufficient length.

*In both Scoring Guides, letters are used to distinguish between sample student responses that earned the same score (e.g., 5A and 5B).

Idea Development—Score Point 5A

This fully developed essay explores how each author uses imagery and metaphor to create "an intimidating, antagonistic character." A brief introduction sets the framework for the essay by stating that the three authors employ "[slightly] different methods of description…to develop their characters" but mainly focus on "actions, appearance, or mindset to create someone who appears imposing and even dangerous." The essay indicates that Victor Hugo uses vivid and revealing images to portray Javert as "a beast of a man with a look of authority"—a metaphorical "violent wolf"—whose "wrinkles between his eyes serve his identity as the unrelenting force of law." Such insightful explanations of details from the text add to the strength of the essay. Old Dudley is described as an animal as well: he is "something which needs to constantly feed" and runs an oil-drilling business that is "'like some sharp[-]toothed beast.'" A nice distinction is made between the reader's ability "to see inside" Javert's head and allowing Old Dudley's "appearance and actions" to reveal his character, which is not unlike that of Javert. Moriarty's presence is similarly described as frightening, as his reputation is that of an intimidating and resourceful criminal, traits reinforced by vivid images conveyed through dialogue. The essay notes that Moriarty's personality is revealed entirely by Holmes and observes that Moriarty "appears intelligent, recognizing that Holmes is threatening him with a gun when Holmes thought it was hidden." The final sentence in the third body paragraph is a succinct and insightful overview of the differences in how the authors convey the threat that each of these men pose. Organization is carefully planned and skillful, supporting strong coherence of ideas in the analysis of characterization. Even though this is a five-paragraph essay, the richness and relevance of the details and explanations help to keep the writing from sounding formulaic. The conclusion reiterates that each character's intimidating appearance emerges through the purposeful technique employed by each of the three authors.

Standard English Conventions—Score Point 3A

This complex essay demonstrates consistent control of a wide variety of sentence forms, as shown in these examples: "Most of his power in the passage comes from his confidence and the reader's knowledge that he's a powerful crime lord" and "[a]gain, Dudley is equated to an animal, something savage which needs to constantly feed." Varied and rich word choice (e.g., "uncanny," "ostr[a]cized," and "savage") are used correctly and add to the strength of the essay. Minor usage errors (e.g., "This is further compounded on by the way he runs his oil industry") do not affect the overall meaning.

All three passages present the reader with an intimidating, antagonistic, character. The passages all use sightly different methods of description in order to develop their characters, but for the most part they use their actions, appearance, or mindset to create someone who appears imposing and even dangerous. These are the techiques used to describe Inspector Javert, Professor Moriarity, and Old Dudley

In *Les Miserables* Javert is a police inspector with an uncanny devotion to his trade and a stern attitude towards the world. Victor Hugo immediately describes exactly the kind of person Javert is by likening him to a violent wolf whose mother "kills because otherwise when it grows larger it will devour the rest of her young" (1). From the first sentence of the passage we understand Javert to be a viscious man which is futher engrained in the reader by his backstory. Javert was born in prison and, believing himself to be ostricized from civil society, chose to become a police inspector to punish those who dare cross the law; feeling "nothing but contempt, aversion, and disgust for those who, even if only once, transgressed beyond the bounds of law" (Hugo 5). Finally, Hugo uses Javert's appearance, a beast of a man with a look of authority and a brow which was "a star of wrath"(Hugo 4). Hugo cleverly builds a character around what he's supposed to represent by making everything down to the wrinkles between his eyes serve his identity as the unrelenting

force of law. He's immovable and completely sure of himself which is easy to discern from the passage.

 Old Dudley from *Where the Sea Used to Be* is developed in much the same way. His mindset is less examined as we never get to see inside his head in quite the same way as Hugo let us see what Javert thought of the law, but his appearance and his actions in the oil industry paint a similarly detailed picture. Dudley is an old man from Texas described as "easier to imagine him doing some physical violence to someone... than being sedate and civil" (Bass 1) and "trapped, and as such, always within only a stone's throw of rage or harm-making" (Bass 1). By evoking images of Dudley as a caged animal and the narrator blatantly stating he believed Dudley better suited for violence, we quickly come to understand that Dudley is powerful and intimidating. This is further compounded on by the way he runs his oil industry, simultaneously drilling for oil and using the money from that to buy new wells and drill for more oil, "like some sharp-toothed beast eating the world, the lower jaws forever rising and gulping, the upper jaws simultaneously clamping down; and growing ever larger as it fed" (Bass 3). Again Dudley is equated to an animal, something savage which needs to constantly feed, as Dudley tries to grab all the power he can. Bass finishes off the passage by bringing those ideas full circle by describing the process of Dudley's birth: "he had to have been pulled, kicking and screaming from his mother" (4). This and the tong marks permanently left on his skull from that incident make him seem dangerous. He can't move without a fight.

 Moriarty gets a different treatment than the other two. The passage is written in Homes point of view telling Watson about Moriarty, and as such exclusively relies upon Holmes' account of the crime-boss. So, his air of intimidation is developed by Holmes linking Moriarty's running of his crimes to a "spider in... its web, but that web has a thousand radiations, and he knows every quiver of each of them" (Conan Doyle 5). His threat is further expanded in his encounter with Holmes. He appears intelligent, recognizing that Holmes is threatening him with a gun when Holmes thought it was hidden, and powerful as he willingly walks up to an armed man and threatens his life without giving off a hint of being afraid for his own. His smile is intimidating making Holmes "glad I had [the weapon] there" (Conan Doyle 10), and likening his head's movements to that of a reptile, but he's not given much other physical description other than him being pale and "ascetic looking" (Conan Doyle 8). Most of his power in the passage comes from his confidence and the reader's knowledge that he's a powerful crime lord. That seperates him from Javert, who is mostly developed through his attitude towards crime; and Dudley, who is mostly developed through his appearance. Instead, it is Moriarty's dialouge with Holmes and his position in society that set him up as a powerful figure.

 All three of these passages are great examples of how to develop a character's personality. In the case of Dudley and Javert we understand exactly the kind of people they are without them speaking a word of dialouge. Moriarty is the only one which breaks that trend, and he too appears powerful, but this time he appears powerful through his dialouge. All three are quickly set up as imposing people and made to seem amost larger than life in their single-mindedness towards their goals.

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Idea Development—Score Point 5B

This fully developed essay begins with a statement about the importance of antagonists in stories and states that the authors "use complex techniques to reveal their respective antagonists." Transitions between ideas are somewhat formulaic, yet the essay thoroughly analyzes the authors' use of description and identifies common elements of characterization. The essay describes how A. Conan Doyle introduces the antagonist Moriarty with a statement that suggests his power and mystique and proceeds to portray him as something beyond human, whose appearance enhances his role as "an incredible villain" and adversary. The essay includes details from the passage to support the idea that Moriarty is "very secretive and smart." Javert is an intimidating character as well: his "looks and thought process," as described by Victor Hugo, contribute to a sense of his inherent evil. Details about Javert's "philosophy about the law" also support his role as an antagonist. Although the essay would have benefited from the inclusion of a few more details about Javert and Moriarty, those selected are specific and well explained. Old Dudley is introduced through use of understatement, and the writer calls our attention to the author's "simple but effective way to begin revealing the man's looks and personality." The tong marks on his head are "unsettling" and "[make] the reader curious about…why [they] allow him to know who people are." The conclusion notes the authors' use of description and narrative pacing that "bring suspense, anxiety, and wonder to their readers." The essay demonstrates full awareness of the task and mode.

Standard English Conventions—Score Point 3B

This essay demonstrates consistent control of a variety of sentence structures, such as "The speaker is also troubled by Old Dudley's wealth and his methods of acquiring such money: 'his company was more like some sharp-toothed beast eating the world.'" The use of different types of clauses is varied and correct, and overall, the complexity of the writing provides many opportunities to demonstrate control of grammar, usage, and mechanics. Word choice is rich and varied (e.g., "crucial," "idolizes," and "ensure"). Any mistakes are minor and do not interfere with understanding.

Antagonists are often the most important part to a story. They cause the main characters to develop and change as people, as well as providing a reason for the reader to learn more about them. Without a problem force, protagonists would have no cause to fight for, so it's crucial for authors to make sure their readers' first encounter with the antagonist is a memorable one. "The Final Problem" by A. Conan Doyle, *Les Misérables* by Victor Hugo, and *Where the Sea Used to Be* by Rick Bass all use complex techniques to reveal their respective antagonists, and make each story better as a whole by doing so.

In "The Final Problem" by A. Conan Doyle, Sherlock Holmes describes meeting a criminal leader named Professor Moriarty to his partner Dr. John Watson. He begins his explanation dramatically, saying, "if I could free society of him, I should feel that my own career had reached its summit". Doyle starts the explanation this way because it makes the reader wonder why Sherlock would feel that way, and how powerful Moriarty really is. Sherlock, while describing the encounter, almost romanticizes Professor Moriarty's deeds, telling Watson, "He is the Napoleon of crime," and calls Moriarty's agents "cunningly devised" as well as "splendidly organized". He goes on to explain with much detail the man's appearance, stating that he is "ascetic-looking" and "reptillian". This appearance gives the reader the idea that, as Sherlock has described, he is very secretive and smart, which makes for an incredible villain in a story - especially against Detective Sherlock Holmes.

Javert from Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables* is introduced in a similar fashion, as Hugo dives into his background as well as his looks and thought process. "Javert unsmiling was a bulldog; when he laughed he was a tiger". This sentence provides

the reader with an unsettling image of how intimidating Javert might look if they were to encounter him in real life. Hugo deems his laugh "a rare and terrible occurrence" and his eyes "a star of wrath", which each further the understanding of how scary this man looks. His philosophy about the law is described as "almost evil", as "his judgements were absolute, admitting no exceptions". He idolizes anyone who works for the law and immediately despises any felon no matter their motive. Accompanying this thought process of his with his intimidating looks and stature, the reader can more easily understand why Javert is an antagonist, and how difficult he and his morals will be to overcome.

   Rick Bass' *Where the Sea Used to Be* also makes use of these writing tactics to ensure understanding of the character Old Dudley. The first line regarding him reads, "Old Dudley was not a pleasant man to look at", a simple but effective way to begin revealing the man's looks and personality. Bass writes, "Something about the build of his frame ... made it easier to imagine him doing some physical violence ... than being sedate and civil". He continues to explain that even in formal attire, he carries "an air of roughness". The speaker is also troubled by Old Dudley's wealth and his methods of aquiring such money: "his company was more like some sharp-toothed beast eating the world". Though, the speaker then clarifies that the most unsettling thing about Old Dudley are the tong marks on each side of his head. "It gave him an alien, reptillian look ... he had to have been pulled, kicking and screaming, from his mother". The unnerving part about that, though, is that his tong marks allow him to "see straight into the heart and weakness of a person". This description makes the reader curious about why Old Dudley has such a lust for capital, and why his tong marks allow him to know who people are.

   The three above stories introduce their antagonist in ways that bring suspense, anxiety, and wonder to their readers. That way, the readers will want to read more not only to watch the protagonist develop, but also to further understand the antagonist as well. Although often evil, antagonists bring a persistent force to stories that no other type of character can. That's why first impressions are everything.

Idea Development—Score Point 4
This essay is clear and well developed with a brief and general introduction about how "the authors describe physical traits and give information from the past." The organization is by topic rather than by passage, which is very effective. The topic sentences, transitions, and conclusions are formulaic, but they do provide a solid frame for the essay. In the second paragraph, which discusses the characters' physical appearance, Javert's ominous appearance—"he has 'thin lips parted to display not only his teeth but his gums'"—imparts "an intimidating vibe." Details of physical appearance also reveal the personalities of Moriarty and Old Dudley: Moriarty is gaunt and threatening; Old Dudley is presented as a "chilling image" and a "scary figure" with the menacing appearance of an ex-athlete. The paragraph about the characters' past experiences maintains that Javert's prison birth made him "so tough" and contributed to "how much he struggle[d] as a kid." A few brief sentences allude to Moriarty's background before the focus shifts to Old Dudley, who, it seems, was not meant to enter this world. The "traumatic events" of his birth are described to explain why he is "a scary man." The task and mode are well understood, though development is not full and insightful. An appropriate but repetitive conclusion asserts that the authors' use of description provides "more understanding to the reader."

Standard English Conventions—Score Point 3C
Sentence forms are varied and controlled throughout this well-developed essay. Consistent control of grammar, usage, and mechanics contributes to the overall clarity of the writing. A few awkward constructions, though noticeable, do not affect overall quality, as shown in this example: "This background [information] shows readers why he is a scary man to many people now, it is due to his past experiences." Quotations are seamlessly and correctly woven into sentences, and a variety of clauses and sentence structures are used correctly.

In the three passages, "Les Miserables", " The Final problem", and "Where the sea used to be" the authors use certain techniques to reveal the personalitites of the main characters. The authors describe physical traits and give information from the past to reveal their personalitites.

All three authors from the passages describe the characters physical appeerence in great depth. In "Les Miserables" by Victor Hugo, Hugo describes, Javert, the main charcter to have a "flat nose with two wide nostrils". He also states he has "thin lips parted to display not only his teeth but his gums" and "locks of hair concealing the forehead and falling over the eyebrows." By describing Javerts face in such a descriptive way, the readers are able to pick up an intimitating vibe from the character. Also in "The Final Problem" by A. Conan Doyle and "Where the Sea Used to Be" by Rick Bass the authors use this same technique. At some point in both stories the authors take the time to describe the characters physical appeerence. In "The Final Problem" the author describes the main character in the middle of the passage. He states that Professor Moriarty is "extremely tall and thin, his forehead domes out in a white curve, and his two eyes are deeply sunken in his head." the author states this description when the professor is face to face with Sherlock Homes, this creates a tense mood and gives the reader an image of the situation. Lastly in the passage "Where the Sea Used to Be" the author opens the passage by describing the main character. He states that old Dudly "had the build of an ex-athlete" and " his eyes were a shade of grey" and "his thining hair, cut close, was silver." The goal of the author was to provide a chilling image of Old Dudly to express his scary figure that many people knew him as. This helps start the story on a mysterious note and makes the reader anxious to learn more.

Another way the authors reveal the personalities of the main charcters is by revisiting past eperiences that the charcters have had. In "Les Miserables" Victor Hugo states that

Javert "Had been born in prison, the son of a fortune-teller whose husband was in the galleys." By giving this imformation to the reader, it shows why Javert is so tough and how much he struggles as a kid to become who he is today. This technique helps show lots about his personality because it shows how he was brought up and raised. Also in "The final Problem" the auhtor gives background about the professor, he says he is "the Napoleon of Crime" and that "he is a genius, a philosopher and abstract thinker." These facts help the reader understand more about the professor, it shows how his traits have helped him to become the criminal mastermind that he is. Lastly in "Where the sea used to be" Bass gives imformation about Old Dudley from past childhood experiences he has had. Bass states "to come into the world, he had to have been pulled, kicking and screaming, from his mother." By providing this imformation the audiance is able to see the traumatic events Dudley has gone through.This background imformation shows readers why he is a scary man to many people now, it is due to his past experiences.

    In the three passages "Les Miserables", "The Final problem", and "Where the Sea Used to Be" the authors use certain techniques to reveal the personalities of the main characters. The authors achieve this by describing physical traits and giving imformation and experiences from the past to reveal their personalities. These techniques help give more understanding to the reader and audiance about the passages.

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Idea Development—Score Point 3

This moderately developed essay presents the idea that the authors use descriptions of appearance to reveal their characters' menacing personalities. Organization is formulaic, as seen in the point-by-point structure of the three body paragraphs and common transition words. Development stays close to the passages, and there is little original commentary beyond a moderate and fairly obvious expression of ideas, such as "This quote describes Professor Moriarty as this evil mastermind by saying he knows everything that is going on at all time[s] and he has people everywhere." Explanations are also repetitive and tend to restate the quotations rather than elaborating on them. The conclusion reiterates the central idea presented in the opening paragraph.

Standard English Conventions—Score Point 3D

Sentences are mostly varied and controlled, though some are awkward. There are a few mistakes in mechanics; for example, in the first sentence of the first body paragraph, end punctuation is missing. Sentences are somewhat simple, but overall the writing is sufficiently complex to allow consistent control of conventions, as shown in this example: "This is explaining Dudl[e]y's character as being this figure of mystery that is hurtful to look at because of his facial features."

In the stories "Les Miserables" by Victor Hugo, "The Final Problem" by A. Conan Doyle, and "Where the Sea Used to be" by Rick Bass all of the main characters personalities are described very uniquely by using their apperance to describe their character an their menacing presence.

First, in the story "Les Miserables" in paragraph four it says " When Javert laughed, a rare and terrible occurrence, his thin lips parted to display not only his teeth but his gums, and a deep savage furrow formed on either side of his nose as though on the muzzle of a beast of prey" This quote is explaining that when Javert smiles it is terrifying and scary. He only smiles in terrible situations which makes his character all the more scary. It describes him as a monster killing his prey right after he does that devilish smile.

Next in the story "The Final Problem" in paragraph five it says " He sits motionless, like a spider in the centre of its web, but that web has a thousand radiations, and he knows well every quiver of each of them. He does little himself. He only plans. But his agents are numerous and splendidly organized." This quote descibes Professor Moriarty as this evil mastermind by saying he knows everything that is going on at all time and he has people everywhere. No matter where you are, he knows he is always waiting to strike and get you caught in his web. Then once your in you'll never get out. He is described as always being one step ahead abd his presence is always there to haunt you.

Finally in the story "Where the sea used to be" in paragraph four it says " But it was OLd Dudly's tong marks that caused the greatest unpleasantness in his apperance. There was a matched set of indentions on either side of his skull, dark creases like shadows that did not change or wane even when he stepped into the loght: an ancient birthmark, the signature of forceps" This is explaining Dudly's character as being this figure of mystery that is hurtful to look at because of his facial features. It says that he always looked inhuman and made people afraid of him because of the way he looks. They say that he can see right through a person and that is his "gift". He can tell everything about someone just by looking at them because they are so scared of him.

These are the ways in each of the stories that the characters are described and how their personalities are portrayed. Their apperances make up their character.

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Idea Development—Score Point 2

In this one-paragraph essay, the writer retells some of the events in each passage in an attempt to support the idea that "the authors use a technique to reveal the personalities of Javert, Professor Moriarty, and Old Dudley." After summarizing portions of the passages, the writer concludes that "the authors reveal the three characters by comparing them to different animals." Though this idea is addressed in the essay, it is only minimally developed. Organization is limited in this point-by-point presentation, which relies on the repetition of such phrases as "the author continues" and "the author then says." Overall, the writing shows partial understanding of the task and mode.

Standard English Conventions—Score Point 2

The writing is not developed or complex enough to demonstrate more than mostly consistent control. Sentence forms lack variety, and usage errors affect meaning, as revealed in this example: "The author then tells us that he had stepped into the light an ancient birthmark on both sides of his face would appear." Simple sentences are generally constructed correctly, but the essay lacks the control over varied sentence structures necessary for a higher score point.

Based on the three passages the authors use a technique to reveal the personalities of Javert, Professor Moriarty, and Old Dudley. To reveal Javert the author uses an example of a wolf-liter but the mother kills one of the wolfs because when it grows up it will become to powerful and will devour the rest of her young wolves. The author then says "Endow this dog witha human face, and you have Javert." The author then goes on and tells us more about him. The author tells us he was born in a prison and was the son of a fortune-teller. To reveal Professor Moriarty the author starts off with two people talking until one of them spots Professor Moriarty. The author continues to have the two people talk about Professor Moriarty revealing that he pervades London. They also reveal that he is the Napoleon of crime. They then compare him to a spider thats in the centre of its web but the web has a thousand radiations and that he knows every quiver of each of them. To reveal Old Dudley the author starts by talking about his appearance say that he is not a pleasant man to look at. The author then goes into more details about his unpleasant appearance and how his tong marks were the worst. The author then tells us that he had stepped into the light an ancient birthmark on both sides of his face would appear. The author then says "It gave him an alien, reptilian look,and here was no way to view the tong marks without understanding that to come into the world." THe author then goes on to tell us more about his appearance. Based on the three passages the authors reveal the three characters by comparing them to different animals.

Idea Development—Score Point 1

This response consists of a minimal list of information taken directly from the passages. The central idea is not developed, and ideas are restated in a weak conclusion: "the authors revealed the characters in great details showing how they grew up, how they look, or even [their] personalities." There is minimal organization and little to no sense of audience or purpose.

Standard English Conventions—Score Point 1

The essay is too brief to show more than little control of conventions. Errors in sentence formation and usage stand out in minimal text as seen in this fragment: "Using background on his parents to show what it was like to grow up in his life with them."

In the passages *Les Miserable, The Final Problem, Where the Sea Used to Be*, the authors reveal the personalities of Javert, Profeser Moriarty, and Old Dudley. Javert was born in prison, the son of a fortune teller whose husband was in the galleys. Using background on his parents to show what it was like to grow up in his life with them. "He is the Napoleon of crime," is used to describe the character of Professer Moriaty. The description make the Professer look like a criminal. Old Dudley was and older man. "His thinning hair, cut close, was silver." older perople have silver hair ad you hair normally gets thinned later in life verses as you are growing up. the authors revealed the characters in great details showing how they grew up, how they look, or even there personalities.

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Idea Development—Score Point 0
Although the response provides evidence that the student read the prompt, no specifics from the passages are included to answer the question. The concepts of personality as well as good and bad personality traits are mentioned, but there are no references to any of the three passages.

Standard English Conventions—Score Point 0
The response is too brief to demonstrate even little control of conventions. Spelling errors stand out in two minimal, flawed sentences.

There are plenty of ways that a personality could be discribed. Wether its a bad or good trait all personalitys are unique in there own ways.

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