

### Question 3

(Suggested time—40 minutes. This question counts for one-third of the total essay section score.)

Consider the distinct perspectives expressed in the following statements.

If you develop the absolute sense of certainty that powerful beliefs provide, then you can get yourself to accomplish virtually anything, including those things that other people are certain are impossible.

*William Lyon Phelps, American educator, journalist, and professor (1865–1943)*

I think we ought always to entertain our opinions with some measure of doubt. I shouldn't wish people dogmatically to believe any philosophy, not even mine.

*Bertrand Russell, British author, mathematician, and philosopher (1872–1970)*

In a well-organized essay, take a position on the relationship between certainty and doubt. Support your argument with appropriate evidence and examples.

**STOP**

**END OF EXAM**

---

**THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS APPLY TO THE COVERS OF THE SECTION II BOOKLET.**

- **MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION AS REQUESTED ON THE FRONT AND BACK COVERS OF THE SECTION II BOOKLET.**
- **CHECK TO SEE THAT YOUR AP NUMBER LABEL APPEARS IN THE BOX(ES) ON THE COVER(S).**
- **MAKE SURE YOU HAVE USED THE SAME SET OF AP NUMBER LABELS ON ALL AP EXAMS YOU HAVE TAKEN THIS YEAR.**



**AP<sup>®</sup> SUMMER INSTITUTE SCORING NOTES**  
**2012 AP English Language and Composition**

Question 3

**Sample Identifier: NN**

**Score: 9**

- The essay is especially sophisticated in its argument: it addresses the question about the relationship between certainty and doubt by recasting it as a conflict between free-will and determinism.
- The examples are appropriate and convincing, ranging from St. Thomas Aquinas to Jeremy Bentham.
- The development of each idea is thorough and makes a contribution to the overarching argument that doubt is the essence of freedom and choice in an uncertain world.
- The student displays an impressive control of language from effective use of colloquialisms ("Nope") to graceful turns of phrase ("Certainty provides a strict and dull answer to the great ambiguities of life") to strong deployment of rhetorical questions in order to advance an inquiry into the relationship between certainty and doubt.
- The essay has a sense of progression: it builds from a discussion of certainty as religious faith to develop an argument for the virtues of doubt.
- Essays scored a 9 are not flawless: the opening paragraph of this essay is weak and could be eliminated; there are occasional idiom, diction, and predication errors ("impede on the growth of worldly intake"; "plagued the minds and well-beings of people").
- The essay is stronger than an 8 because of the complexity of its argument, the general fluency of its language, and the thoroughness with which its examples are developed.

**Sample Identifier: EEEE**

**Score: 8**

- The student identifies a clear thesis in the introductory paragraph: "Doubt is truly necessary for Real [sic] learning and growth to occur, while believing only in certainty can be a hindrance."
- The paragraphs are well structured, as the student coordinates an impressive number of examples through the logic of parallelism, considering, for example, a series of political atrocities committed by deranged leaders and states.
- The essay as a whole is coherent, as the student establishes a relationship of comparison and contrast to connect ideas and examples: e.g., the student creates a sequence of essentially parallel atrocities in the first paragraph, cuing the reader to this parallelism by using the transition, "In a similar sense."
- The examples cited are appropriate, convincing, and wide-ranging.
- The student develops an effective conclusion by echoing Emerson: "The greatest Artists [sic], thinkers, scientists of all time have had some deep doubt; [sic] where as [sic] those with certainty remained trappend [sic] in old thinking and old ways."



# AP<sup>®</sup> SUMMER INSTITUTE SCORING NOTES

## 2012 AP English Language and Composition

**Sample Identifier: RRR**

**Score: 7**

- The student addresses the relation between certainty and doubt by making a distinction between the value of certainty as confidence in the realm of one's own capabilities and the need for doubt as a way to avoid single-mindedness: "You should always have certainty regarding your own capabilities yet you should practice doubt while forming your beliefs, and observing the beliefs [sic] of others."
- The student, in making this distinction, creates a nuance not characteristic of more pedestrian essays scored a 6.
- The student shapes a balanced argument by using two contrasting kinds of examples and evidence from the fields of sports and science.
- The student uses appropriate evidence from sports psychology to lend credence to the argument.
- The contrasting example from science is less precise than the example from sports psychology but contributes to the more than adequate shaping of the argument.
- The conclusion rounds out the essay with a clear summary that returns to the opening paragraph's consideration of how certainty and doubt figure into success, suggesting fuller control and development than in a 6 essay.

**Sample Identifier: SS**

**Score: 6**

- The student argues that excessive certainty and excessive doubt equally create the possibility of failure, and in emphasizing the need for balance between the two, exemplifies a key relation between certainty and doubt.
- The argument is coherent as suggested by its workman-like summation at the end.
- The essay offers only one example, from personal experience, but it is developed fully enough, throughout two body paragraphs, to provide adequate evidence of the student's position.
- The essay is controlled and clearly written.

**Sample Identifier: FF**

**Score: 5**

- Although the introduction posits a potentially adequate introductory argument about the difference between "statistical certainty" and doubt, the body of the essay seems largely to focus on the power of certainty to overcome obstacles.
- The student cites a relevant example of the Obecalp placebo.
- The discussion of the example impairs its effectiveness, as the student draws out too many irrelevant details, lingering on the ethical dilemmas of placebo usage, before zeroing in on the illusory but powerful effects of the placebo.
- The conclusion reached by the student ("it is apparent that even the least bit of certainty can overpower the greatest of doubts") is not well substantiated by the single example of the placebo effect.
- The essay fits the criteria for a score of 5 in using evidence that is uneven and inconsistent.



# AP® SUMMER INSTITUTE SCORING NOTES

## 2012 AP English Language and Composition

**Sample Identifier: TT**

**Score: 4**

- The essay's overall point is arguably valid: "Doubt is not always a bad thing, [sic] it makes one think and can keep one from believing something that is utmost ridiculous [sic]."
- The expression of the point is vague and shows less than adequate control of the elements of effective writing.
- The example of *Beloved* is relevant to the argument, but it is inadequately developed since the student fails to clarify the delusional nature of the main character's certainty pointedly enough to connect it to the argument.
- As the example of *Beloved* is the only one to be discussed concretely, the evidence is insufficient and less convincing than in an essay scored in the upper half.
- The argument is inadequately developed, for the second half of the essay consists only of assertions without evidence as exemplified by the repetition of "I believe."
- The essay doesn't square its opening generality ("doubt is not always a bad thing") with its concluding assertion ("doubt is good").

**Sample Identifier: HH**

**Score: 3**

- Although the essay acknowledges the dangers of belief, it entertains broad generalities about the power of certainty.
- The essay provides no concrete evidence for any of its assertions.
- The essay reduces the relationship between doubt and certainty to a matter of personal preference: the student would rather be certain than doubtful.
- The essay is sufficiently clear and well enough organized to keep it from receiving a score of 2.

**Sample Identifier: K**

**Score: 2**

- The essay is especially lacking in control of both writing and argumentation.
- The argument ("its [sic] good to question your thinking, your though [sic] before you speak") appears to be tangentially related to questions raised by the prompt.
- The prose demonstrates consistent weakness in writing typical of an essay scored 2, from sentence boundary issues to vague word choice to coherence problems.

**Sample Identifier: W**

**Score: 1**

- The essay is especially simplistic ("Without certainty you have doubt and with doubt you have nothing") and undeveloped.
- Much of the essay merely repeats or paraphrases Phelps.





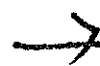
Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

3

NN<sub>1</sub>

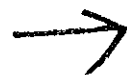
Going through the ~~decisions~~<sup>choices</sup> found in everyday life, one must be able to ~~know~~ know where their values lie in order to make a solid decision. However, always being certain in oneself leaves little to no room for improvement. The topic has been questioned by many philosophical figures and displayed in their own forms of understanding the world.

The wild array of theories that go into fields like theocratic philosophies are categorized into two main sides: free will and determinism. The differences between free will and determinism are much of the same as the differences between certainty and doubt because the free will of human beings to live without respite from a creator or to make decisions on their own accord is of equal contrast to those who in determinism believe that their fate has been decided or that they must adhere to the teachings of a God. One example of a philosopher who feels so confident in the certainty of his beliefs is St. Thomas Aquinas. ~~He is a~~. In his assertions, he ~~responds~~<sup>responds</sup> to my doubts



against the existence of ~~the~~ God ~~the~~ <sup>by saying</sup> ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ more or less that there HAS to be a God who made you, because you can feel <sup>the truth</sup> it. Such a simple and somewhat naive answer to a question that has oftentimes plagued the minds and well-beings of people, and has strengthened fanatics to wage religious wars all over the world. When we see that simple answer backed solely by his certainty that there had to be some great creator with a purpose, we should be able to step back and ask, 'Really? Is that all you can say for yourself?' Being certain of these types of major beliefs will tend to make you seem close-minded. Call it loyalty to your values all you want, but there will always be that element of provincial thinking that will impede on ~~on~~ the growth of worldly intake.

People these days are always looking for a concrete ~~an~~ answer because they find strength in knowing. Certainty is supported by structure and we like to build our <sup>truths</sup> ~~on~~ on little foundations of truth. In addition to my studies in theocratic philosophy, <sup>my</sup> ~~the~~ studies in ethical philosophy shed some light into the nature of being sure of oneself, and questioning.



Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

3

NN3

In ethics, the main dilemma is determining how to make the correct decision. Our society has made a difference between the fact that wrong actions will provide consequences and right actions will lead to rewards. We all look for 'rewards', so how can ~~we~~ <sup>we</sup> ensure that what ~~we~~ <sup>are</sup> ~~are~~ doing is right? Jeremy Bentham, a very well known philosopher born in 1748, constructed a Hedonistic Calculus which would aid in determining choices. It would figure out, based on seven categories of happiness, which decision would be best to go with. Examples of what ~~are~~ categories are factors: are the proximity of the decision's effect, the intensity, and the number of people who will benefit from the decision as opposed to it. The situation is then ranked in all seven of the categories and then if it seems that one outcome ranks higher than the other, then that is the decision a person should go with. This mathematical approach seems to provide the structure that humans crave for so much. The key to happiness is been found in this neat set of rules hasn't it? Nope. Even Bentham himself says

that this calculus isn't for certain. Rather, it is more of an outline of what should be considered. Bentham also states that if you feel in your emotions that the less likely decision is what you should go for, then go for it! The doubt that is inherent in the nervousness of making a decision should not dissuade anyone from doing it. Certainty seems to me to be an idealized belief that people attempt to achieve so that they can have peace of mind in the choices they make.

Certainty provides a strict and dull answer to the great ambiguities of life. It too often outlines what should be thought and how something should be thought, but still we rely on it to take us through each day. What happened to all the protestations for freedom and independence. Were those all just cries from one structured form of a certain set of rules to go and find comfort in another imprisoning vice of morals? To doubt, is to take advantage of being a real human because doubt provides a sweet sensibility to reality and makes sure that life to the observer is very much real and uncertain.

#

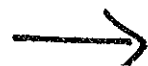
Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

3 EEEEI

Certainty and Doubt are coupled together by nature, and even more so by thinking. Phelps believes that absolute certainty is necessary, while Russell believes that doubt is important to form true opinions. Doubt is truly necessary for Real learning and growth to occur, while believing only in certainty can be a hindrance.

There are many beliefs that some people hold to be certain that are not acceptable. Hitler, for example, believed that people of Jewish descent were horrible, and a disgrace. Many other people would be certain that it is "impossible" to murder six million people, but his certainty led him to be able to do so. In a similar sense Christian crusaders in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries were certain that Rome had the right to Jerusalem. They killed thousands, and sparked a holy war, that is still not over. Americans were certain that they had the right to the entire North American continent, and that led to terrible mistreatment and expulsion from lands for natives. They had the trail of tears, and many countless massacres. In 1860, the southern states believed beyond reasonable doubt, that slavery was acceptable, which led to a war, and ~~thousands~~ thousands of Americans being killed and killing each other. It is the certainty that leads to the violence. If Hitler had not been so certain that Jews were evil, then maybe six million more people could be alive today. If, a thousand years ago, the pope hadn't believed that Christians were entitled to the holy land, then maybe the twin towers would still be standing, and no soldiers would be dead in a second war in Iraq. However, no one can be certain about what has not happened.

Doubt, on the other hand, is a great learning and teaching tool. It is doubtful that Isaac Newton would have discovered the laws of gravity if he had not questioned what everyone else was certain of. It is hard



to know whether or not Galileo and Copernicus could have created the heliocentric picture of the universe if they had not questioned the Church.

If the founding fathers had not doubted the English monarchy, then today America could still have the Queen on its money. Doubt leads to questioning, questioning to testing, and testing to understanding. Without doubt many of the scientific discoveries that are enjoyed today would be lost. People would not be working on a cure for cancer, they would just be certain it is deadly. Sometimes self-doubt is the greatest. In "Lord of the Rings" Aragorn doubts himself, and yet becomes the greatest king in an age. The American - and many other - militaries are designed to make one doubt themselves and overcome it. The military academies - West Point, Annapolis - thrive on making

~~Doubt is an important part of growth, and without it people could not have gotten to where they are today.~~

students doubt themselves, because then they can build them up from the bottom. Doubt is a piece of growth that compels people to know more. The reason Athiests and Agnostics exist is because of doubt. The reason the legal system exists is because of doubting that all people are inherently good. The reason militaries exist is because our doubt in our ability to handle conflicts peacefully.

~~Doubt is~~ Doubt is a tool that is invaluable to teaching, and more importantly, to learning.

Doubt is what sparks learning, creating, growing, all while certainty just creates a mental stagnancy. The greatest Artists, thinkers, scientists of all time have had some deep doubt; where as those with certainty remained trapped in old thinking and old ways. Doubters are those who have shaped the past, the present, and will shape the future.

#

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

Question 3.

RRR,

William Lyon Phelps and Bertrand Russell portray conflicting views regarding the importance of certainty and doubt. Phelps position is that having certainty in self allows you to accomplish insurmountable tasks. On the other hand, Bertrand Russell believes it is healthy to obtain a certain a certain level of doubt in one's self, and that people should not believe dogmatically to believe in any philosophy. Both scholars make good points about the relationship between doubt, certainty and success, however it is a mix of the two opinions that will render the most success in one's life. You should always have certainty ~~and belief~~ regarding your own beliefs and capabilities, yet you ~~and belief~~ in your self, and subjects that are close to you, yet you should think critically and observing the beliefs of others, and with doubt about other people's beliefs in values for every one has a right to their own set of thoughts.

To succeed and reach your goals, having certainty in one's self is the only way to achieve your goals. Having confidence comes from having certainty. This type of confidence is seen in <sup>most</sup> athletes. Sport psychologist Jenna Warner wrote an article on the power of believing



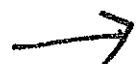
Question 3

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

RRR2

In self. She stated that the only way to ~~have confidence~~ perform well was to have the certainty and confidence in yourself and your abilities. Warner provided research and statistics to back her theory. Players who were in a <sup>confident</sup> frame of mind, players who had confidence in and certainty in their abilities, performed drastically better. She went on to say that this certainty in one's self is what separates Olympic athletes from the rest. The article was a testament to the effect's having certainty ~~in one's~~ can have on personal success. It shows that the most powerful way to have confidence is to trust and be unwavering about your beliefs and capabilities.

Bertrand Russell's views on doubt will create a well rounded mind. Especially in the field of science, doubt must be practiced at all times. ~~Very~~ <sup>Very</sup> rarely are theories proven to be true, and often scholars will improve and rewrite these theories times over in order to come to the best conclusion. People are guaranteed to share different beliefs on subjects, and often not being flexible to one's own





Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

Question 3.

RRR<sub>3</sub>

Ideas will result in being viewed as stubborn, or not open minded. ~~Practicing~~ Doubt allows someone to view issues through the eyes of others. It allows you to think critically about situations and come to a non offensive conclusion.

In discussing the relationship between certainty and doubt, they are both equally important. Having certainty in your own capabilities allows you to have confidence and achieve your goals. ~~How~~ Practicing doubt in the benefits of yourself and others ~~with~~ allows you to view issues from multiple perspectives and come to the best conclusion. Both are vital to ~~being~~ being an <sup>honorable</sup> ~~and~~ ~~to~~ person who achieves ~~their~~ ~~goals~~. Success.

#



Certainty and doubt are inevitable parts of life. Some things, such as the sun coming up every morning, are absolutely certain and ~~leave~~ leave no room for doubt. Other things, like any given ~~team~~ NFL team winning the Super Bowl in a specific year, are very uncertain and leave much room for doubt. Most things lie somewhere in between, however, and a ~~mix~~ mixture of the two is ~~better~~ <sup>more practical</sup> than either by itself in most circumstances.

This ~~need~~ ~~for~~ necessity ~~of~~ ~~the~~ for balance ~~comes~~ ~~into~~ ~~play~~ between certainty and doubt comes into play very distinctly when a person is trying to achieve a ~~goal~~ difficult goal, perform a difficult task, or play a difficult game. Too much certainty, which in this case ~~also~~ translates to ~~an~~ overconfidence and arrogance, is detrimental to the achievement of a goal. ~~It~~ When someone is overconfident, he does not take the given task seriously enough, thinking it will be easy. ~~It~~ This leads to underpreparation, which often leads to failure in something that person could have succeeded in with the proper preparation.

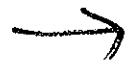
Ironically, an overabundance of doubt can lead to the exact same thing: underpreparation. Too much doubt can make a person feel like ~~there~~ there is no hope and <sup>that</sup> trying is useless. The person may



give up prematurely; ~~and at that point~~ At this point there really is no hope; once one has given up, ~~nothing can be accomplished~~ he can accomplish nothing.

A person must have some certainty, but also some doubt in order to ~~the~~ obtain optimal results. For me personally, I have the certainty that God has gifted me with the ability to excel in the classroom as a student and on the football field as a quarterback. Doubt, or in this case, the realization of ~~failure~~ the possibility of failure, is what motivates me to work hard, however. ~~I~~ I know that if I do not study for a test, I will not do well on it; and that if I do not ~~not~~ ~~has~~ train myself ~~in~~ during the offseason and watch film ~~to~~ to prepare for each opponent, my performance on Friday nights will be subpar. This combination of certainty and doubt ~~helps me to work~~ ~~to~~ motivates me to work hard, which ensures that I ~~do the best~~ ~~that I can~~ perform to the best of my ability in the classroom, on the football field, and in countless other aspects of my life.

In any ~~at~~ situation ~~in which~~, that is not totally certain or ~~unstable~~ ~~or~~ unalterably doubtful, a blend of the two is best. The isolation of either in almost every situation leads to ~~under~~ underpreparation



Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

3

SS3

and ~~consequently~~ and mediocre results.

#



Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

3

FF<sub>1</sub>

Through medicine, it becomes apparent that statistical certainty, accompanied by doubt, is always nothing more than a statistic: what is probable to happen, but may not necessarily happen.

When suffering from Parkinson's, a victim's dopamine levels are highly askewed, resulting in uncontrollable tremors. Unfortunately, there are little to no effective ~~ways~~ <sup>methods</sup> that have been found to treat the patient and alleviate their symptoms. One method developed in Canada had phenomenal results, but is considered to be a controversial method.

~~The~~ It was not what the doctors were doing that made the study controversial, but what the doctors ~~were not~~ <sup>were not</sup> doing. They would treat the patients with one ~~pill~~ <sup>pill</sup> called Obecel, a day and then document the results over time. Prior to taking Obecel, the patients were told of the "great results" people had from it in other case studies. With this in mind, the patients hoped to have finally found an effective cure

→

3

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

FF<sub>2</sub>

easy way to treat their chronic illness, and for more than half of the patients their symptoms decreased dramatically. But this drastic change in symptoms baffled doctors, because all that they had administered to the patients was encapsulated sugar (Note that "Obecelp" is merely "placebo" spelled backwards). How could this be possible? How could an illness which affects ~~so~~ countless people be treated just by the idea of being treated? This is because, as William Lyon Phelps once said, "If you develop the absolute sense of certainty that powerful beliefs provide, then you can get yourself to accomplish virtually anything, including those things that other people are certain are impossible". The Obecelp case ~~study~~ <sup>study</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> the epitome of what Phelps is expressing, because the only thing changed in the lives of the patients during the study was ~~that~~ their own belief that their body was being introduced to a drug that





Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

3

FF<sub>3</sub>

has had great results in the past. It is truly remarkable that a person who when felt strongly enough, has the capacity to produce something as substantial ~~as~~ <sup>as</sup> ~~an~~ ~~establishing~~ ~~homeostatic~~ ~~at~~ ~~a~~ ~~neurological~~ ~~level~~.

Despite the ~~chance~~ ~~was~~ ~~of~~ ~~change~~ ~~coming~~ ~~from~~ that a dramatic change can ~~from~~ <sup>what</sup> ~~seems~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~, ~~nothing~~, ~~it~~ ~~is~~ ~~apparent~~ ~~that~~ ~~even~~ ~~the~~ ~~least~~ ~~bit~~ ~~of~~ ~~certainly~~ ~~can~~ ~~over~~ ~~power~~ ~~the~~ ~~greatest~~ ~~of~~ ~~debts~~.

#



Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

Question 3

71

~~Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.~~  
Bertrand Russell's statement about doubt is a thoughtful idea that I wholly agree with. Doubt is not always a bad thing, it makes one think and can keep one from believing something <sup>that is</sup> utmost ridiculous.

~~Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.~~  
Although William Lloyd Phelps creates a compelling argument about certainty his idea that we can "accomplish virtually anything" is propoustorous. (Phelps) I agree, however, that one should find things to be certain about because sometimes seeing is not believing and other times you must <sup>believe</sup> ~~see~~ without <sup>seeing</sup> ~~believing~~ but this does not mean you can ~~know~~ accomplish anything. Take the book "BeLoved" by Toni Morrison, for example. The main character Sethe kills her own child in order to get her away from the slavemaster because she is certain it will save her, but the daughter only comes back to haunt ~~by~~ Sethe even though Sethe is certain her daughter came back to forgive her. Sethe, ~~although she has been terrified by the horrors of slavery,~~ did not accomplish what she thought she might; really she is seen as <sup>unwise</sup> ~~stupid~~ for believing such a thing. There is a fine line between being certain and being gullible.



### Question 3

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

T12

To doubt, however, leaves room to consider. One may ask themselves: would this actually work? Or is there another way to accomplish this task? I believe that an intellect must first doubt before they can be certain. To be certain rushes through all thinking; you cannot be entirely certain anyway without a little doubt first. ~~Now~~ Russell believes we must "entertain our opinions with some... doubt" (Russell). I believe that this means we should challenge ourselves. We should take our conclusion or opinion and ~~know~~ doubt ourselves and possibly come up with a different conclusion. A little argument or debate is healthy for <sup>us</sup> ~~you~~, it ~~shows~~ works <sup>our</sup> ~~your~~ brains and challenges <sup>our</sup> ~~your~~ thought processes. However, you should not doubt everything and never believe anything is possible. There is a balance between certainty and doubt. One must ~~exercise~~ exercise both to understand what really is possible to be accomplished and what is impossible.

In conclusion, doubt is good. It makes us think and grow. Certainty is not all bad. It is necessary but one can not be certain without first doubting.

#

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

3

HH,

I would rather be certain than doubtful. In any case, I would prefer to believe in myself and know for a fact that I can and will accomplish everything I set out to ~~do~~ accomplish. I guess that's the major problem between optimistic and pessimistic people.

I would rather stand for certainty because, "a life filled with doubt is a life of misery." Some people walk around their whole life feeling like failures, always trying to be better but never seeing progress, ~~because~~ they don't believe! Why struggle for something only to cheat yourself out of it.

~~Some~~ Some believers live with their heads in the clouds. But better to have your head in the clouds, rather than buried in the dirt. I ~~do~~ chose to believe because I am choosing to succeed. Some of the most successful people started out as dreamers. Some of the most useful inventions started out as pipe dreams. But they got created because those dreamers set out to become achievers.

Growing up as a child, I had so many adults tell me "You can be anything you want to be if you just reach for the stars." I can honestly say



3

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

That I am a true believer in those words, because I know. First you believe, then you jump beach, then you jump, then you keep..., then you achieve. The best thing about believers are their levels of joy. Believers have this natural glow about them. Their hearts are always happy, because they have something to believe in, to be joyful about. I hate doubters because they turn out angry at the world and filled with darkness because they can't believe.

I stand to believe, because I stand to achieve. Yes, we are dreamers but we are achievers also. To accomplish you must first dream. If you choose to dream, dream with certainty.

#

### Question 3

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

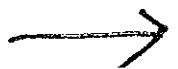
K<sub>1</sub>

My position on a well-organized essay is that sometimes it's good to have doubt about something, because not all the time you're going to be right on something. It's good to question your thinking, your thought, before you speak.

Not everything you read or heard people ~~is~~ tells you is truth. Sometimes you have to go further down and check or see if you find anything that <sup>person</sup> may have told you before you come to an agreement or make up your mind!

Sometimes many people don't doubt themselves ~~before~~ before they speak or think, just because they think their idea is right. They want to ~~spe~~ speak, I'm not saying it's bad, but sometimes you might want to sit back, relax, and question your thinking and doubt yourself a ~~little~~ little to see if you're happy with your answer/thinking then you can speak up and share your idea with others.

Before I used to do the something



Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

question 3

12

I always thought my thinking was right. I never used to sit back think for a little bit more or even question my ~~thought~~ thinking before I speak up about something!

#



Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

3

W

In William Lyon Phelps statement about certainty, he explains that if you have any sense of certainty that powerful beliefs provide then you can achieve anything.

I agree with ~~he is~~ his statement, because if you believe in your ~~self~~ yourself and you have the certainty that whatever you put your mind to you are capable of doing it. Without certainty you have doubt and with doubt you have nothing - Christina M.B. You can't make it in life with doubt because you doubt all the time you wouldn't even try and if you don't try you don't know what you're capable of doing.

Being doubtful is not healthy. It makes you become less interested in anything. You will begin to not care about a lot of things.

#

