

**2011 AP<sup>®</sup> ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION  
FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS (Form B)**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION  
SECTION II**

**Total time—2 hours**

**Question 1**

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

Green living (practices that promote the conservation and wise use of natural resources) has become a topic of discussion in many parts of the world today. With changes in the availability and cost of natural resources, many people are discussing whether conservation should be required of all citizens.

Carefully read the following six sources, including the introductory information for each source. Then synthesize information from at least three of the sources and incorporate it into a coherent, well-written essay that develops a position on the extent to which government should be responsible for fostering green practices.

Make sure that your argument is central; use the sources to illustrate and support your reasoning. Avoid merely summarizing the sources. Indicate clearly which sources you are drawing from, whether through direct quotation, paraphrase, or summary. You may cite the sources as Source A, Source B, etc., or by using the descriptions in parentheses.

Source A (Winters)  
Source B (Webber)  
Source C (Friedman)  
Source D (Samuelson)  
Source E (graph)  
Source F (“Energy Savers”)

**2011 AP<sup>®</sup> ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION  
FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS (Form B)**

**Source A**

Winters, Sevastian. "The Pros and Cons of the United States 'Going Green': Is Environmental Consciousness Really All Good?" *Associated Content*. Associated Content, Inc., 3 Aug. 2009. Web. 18 Aug. 2009.

*The following is excerpted from an online article about the United States going green.*

Note: The article by Sevastian Winters does not appear on this website due to copyright constraints.

**Source A**

**Winters, Sevastian. "The Pros and Cons of the United States 'Going Green': Is Environmental Consciousness Really All Good?" *Associated Content*. Associated Content, Inc., 3 Aug. 2009. Web. 18 Aug. 2009.**

# The Pros and Cons of the United States "Going Green"

## Is Environmental Consciousness Really All Good?

By **Sevastian Winters**

The buzzword for the environmentally conscious is "green". Environmentalists want Americans to believe that green is good and that every other way to live will condemn humanity, and indeed all of nature into an existence that makes Hades look like Club Med. At the same time, industrialists are clamouring to get out the word that the earth is so resilient that eating coal dust is essential for a long and healthy life. The answer is likely somewhere in the middle. Moderates understand the value of good stewardship of our natural resources, but they also understand that the conversion process takes time and comes with some hefty price tags. Here are three benefits to the United States choosing to "Go Green" and three drawbacks that must be considered in any plan to do so.

### The Good

- Learning to use our natural resources with respect to how finite they are will serve future generations and prolong the amount of time that the earth will continue to sustain life. No matter how you view the world's resources, the one thing everyone can agree on is that natural resources do not exist in limitless supplies.
- Creating new environmentally friendly products and refitting the world with such items will create jobs. Jobs in new technology sectors have traditionally been high paying. Going green is good for workers, and therefore good for the economy.
- Necessity is the mother of invention. When laws limit people, human ingenuity finds its foothold and invention takes the place of convention. With the introduction of new laws that force companies to find green alternatives come up with inventive plans that increase productivity, quality, and in some cases even revolutionize the way we do things.

### The Bad

- While going green may be good for the long-term economy, companies are the ones who must shoulder the financial burden of unsure investments. That which looks possible from the outset is often mired in more hoopla and expense than it is in reality. When companies lose money on such investments, workers lose jobs, companies go under, and the economy crumbles.
- Going green eats up time for productivity. In the 1970's nearly every juice bottle, pop can, and newspaper found its way into a landfill. Today, people stop for an extra few seconds or minutes to separate recyclables from true garbage. While it's arguably good for the environment, the fact is that 3 minutes per week over 300 million citizens take up 7,800,000,000 man-hours of time per year. The smallest bits of time taken to go green, when spread out over the whole of the citizenry will adversely affect the gross national product.
- When new industries grab a foothold, old industries will fall by the wayside, causing an avalanche of job loss, financial hardship, and in some cases catastrophic poverty. Imagine if every oil-producing nation was suddenly left without any viable resources because the world suddenly switched to another form of energy. Those people are our trading partners. The world has gone global. To destroy an industry in a developing nation now costs us money and jobs here in the United States.

### The Truth

In the long term, going green is a Utopian ideal to which we must aspire if life is to continue on this planet. However in doing so we must also leave as small a footprint on humanity as we are able. Incentives for invention are worthwhile. Penalties for overindulgence are worthwhile. It is more important that society train itself in the mindset of good stewardship than it is that the electric car obliterate the need for oil inside of 10 years. The truth of consummation is that humans will always consume natural resources. We do so at a lower rate per capita today than we did in the 1970s and that trend is continuing. It is better that the trend continue than that humans ever find a single solution that allows us to indulge our whims without a requirement of stewardship. May you enjoy a rainbow of environmental possibilities, the color green among them.

**2011 AP<sup>®</sup> ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION**  
**FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS (Form B)**

**Source B**

Webber, Alan M. "U.S. Could Learn a Thing or Two from Singapore." Editorial. *USA Today*. USA Today, 14 Aug. 2006. Web. 17 Aug. 2009.

*The following is excerpted from an online editorial in a national newspaper.*

It's time to take . . . a look at how Singapore's transportation policymakers deal with the tyranny of the automobile.

Start with Singapore's general approach to every policy issue. The overarching premise is that the government intends to run the country with a business-driven perspective. That's an idea you'd think would appeal to President Bush, America's first MBA chief executive. . . .

So what is it that the Singaporean government has crafted as its comprehensive policy approach to the auto? The first thing you need to know is, if you want to buy a car in Singapore, you first must buy a permit to buy a car. . . . The current price is roughly \$10,000 for a midsize car. And here's the policy kicker: The money goes into supporting an efficient, highly developed mass transit system, which today handles about 4 million rides per day, compared with 3 million daily private auto trips.

Taxes are the other energy-conserving measure adopted by the Singaporean government. In particular, car buyers pay an annual tax that specifically punishes high-powered, gas-guzzling engines. But for every stick there's a carrot: The government awards a lump sum tax rebate of 40% of the price of a vehicle to Singaporeans who opt for hybrids. As any public policy wonk will tell you, tax policy is public policy. In the case of Singapore, the policy message is clear: Gasoline is scarce and expensive—and likely only to become more so. Tax policies that encourage conservation and punish waste just make sense. . . .

These are just a few of the thoughtfully aligned policy incentives adopted in Singapore. More important, perhaps, Singapore is only one of many places in the world that is making energy conservation and auto management a priority. Just as globalization has made American companies learn from other businesses around the world, so the opportunity exists for mayors, governors and even members of Congress and White House officials to learn from more advanced, more adventurous nations.

"U.S. Could Learn a Thing or Two from Singapore" by Alan Webber, copyright © 2006 by Alan Webber. Used by permission of the author.

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**FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS (Form B)**

**Source C**

Friedman, Thomas L. *Hot, Flat, and Crowded: Why We Need a Green Revolution—and How It Can Renew America*. New York: Farrar, 2008. Print.

*The following is excerpted from a book about the need for a green revolution.*

America has a problem and the world has a problem. America's problem is that it has lost its way in recent years—partly because of 9/11 and partly because of the bad habits that we have let build up over the last three decades, bad habits that have weakened our society's ability and willingness to take on big challenges.

The world also has a problem: It is getting *hot, flat, and crowded*. That is, global warming, the stunning rise of middle classes all over the world, and rapid population growth have converged in a way that could make our planet dangerously unstable. In particular, the convergence of hot, flat, and crowded is tightening energy supplies, intensifying the extinction of plants and animals, deepening energy poverty, strengthening petro-dictatorship, and accelerating climate change. How we address these interwoven global trends will determine a lot about the quality of life on earth in the twenty-first century.

I am convinced that the best way for America to solve its big problem—the best way for America to get its “groove” back—is for us to take the lead in solving the world's big problem. In a world that is getting hot, flat, and crowded, the task of creating the tools, systems, energy sources, and ethics that will allow the planet to grow in cleaner, more sustainable ways is going to be the biggest challenge of our lifetime.

But this challenge is actually an opportunity for America. If we take it on, it will revive America at home, reconnect America abroad, and retool America for tomorrow. America is always at its most powerful and most influential when it is combining innovation and inspiration, wealth-building and dignity-building, the quest for big profits and the tackling of big problems. When we do just one, we are less than the sum of our parts. When we do both, we are greater than the sum of our parts—much greater.

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**FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS (Form B)**

**Source D**

Samuelson, Robert J. "Selling the Green Economy."  
*Washington Post*. The Washington Post Company,  
27 Apr. 2009. Web. 18 Aug. 2009.

*The following is excerpted from an online article in a national newspaper.*

Few things are more appealing in politics than something for nothing. As Congress begins considering anti-global-warming legislation, environmentalists hold out precisely that tantalizing prospect: We can conquer global warming at virtually no cost. Here's a typical claim, from the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF):

"For about a dime a day [per person], we can solve climate change, invest in a clean energy future, and save billions in imported oil."

This sounds too good to be true, because it is. . . . The claims of the Environmental Defense Fund and other environmentalists . . . rely on economic simulations by "general equilibrium" models. An Environmental Protection Agency study put the cost as low as \$98 per household a year, because high energy prices are partly offset by government rebates. With 2.5 people in the average household, that's roughly 11 cents a day per person.

The trouble is that these models embody wildly unrealistic assumptions: There are no business cycles; the economy is always at "full employment"; strong growth is assumed, based on past growth rates; the economy automatically accommodates major changes—if fossil fuel prices rise (as they would under anti-global-warming laws), consumers quickly use less and new supplies of "clean energy" magically materialize.

There's no problem and costs are low, because the models say so. But the real world, of course, is different. . . .

Countless practical difficulties would arise in trying to wean the U.S. economy from today's fossil fuels. One estimate done by economists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology found that meeting most transportation needs in 2050 with locally produced biofuels would require "500 million acres of U.S. land—more than the total of current U.S. cropland." America would have to become a net food importer. . . .

The selling of the green economy involves much economic make-believe. Environmentalists not only maximize the dangers of global warming—from rising sea levels to advancing tropical diseases—they also minimize the costs of dealing with it. Actually, no one involved in this debate really knows what the consequences or costs might be. All are inferred from models of uncertain reliability.

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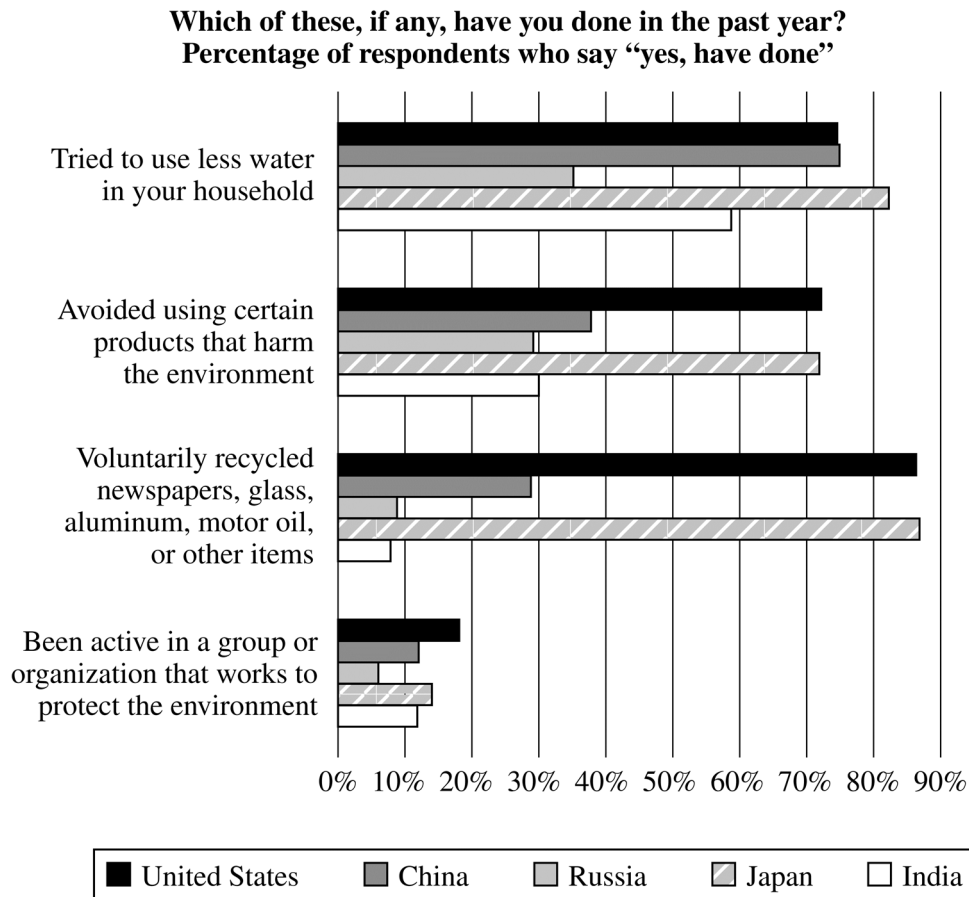
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FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS (Form B)

Source E

Rheault, Magali. "In Top Polluting Nations, Efforts to Live 'Green' Vary." *Gallup*. Gallup, Inc., 22 Apr. 2008. Web. 18 Aug. 2009.

*The following is excerpted from an article on the results of polls on environmental awareness conducted in 2007.*

According to the Energy Information Administration, the United States, China, Russia, Japan, and India together account for 54% of the world's total carbon dioxide emissions, which represent the largest share of man-made greenhouse gases. Gallup Polls conducted in 2007 show that American and Japanese residents express the highest levels of environmental stewardship.



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**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

**2011 AP<sup>®</sup> ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION**  
**FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS (Form B)**

**Source F**

United States. Department of Energy. Office of Energy  
Efficiency and Renewable Energy. *Energy Savers*  
*Booklet: Tips on Saving Energy & Money at Home.*  
6 Aug. 2009. Web. 18 Aug. 2009.

*The following is excerpted from a Web site published by the United States Department of Energy.*

Did you know that the typical U.S. family spends about \$1,900 a year on home utility bills? Unfortunately, a large portion of that energy is wasted. And each year, electricity generated by fossil fuels for a single home puts more carbon dioxide into the air than two average cars. And as for the road, transportation accounts for 67% of all U.S. oil consumption. The good news is that there is a lot you can do to save energy and money at home and in your car. Start making small changes today.

- Install a programmable thermostat to keep your house comfortably warm in the winter and comfortably cool in the summer.
- Use compact fluorescent light bulbs with the ENERGY STAR<sup>®</sup> label.
- Air dry dishes instead of using your dishwasher's drying cycle.
- Turn off your computer and monitor when not in use.
- Plug home electronics, such as TVs and DVD players, into power strips; turn the power strips off when the equipment is not in use (TVs and DVDs in standby mode still use several watts of power).
- Lower the thermostat on your hot water heater to 120°F.
- Take short showers instead of baths.
- Wash only full loads of dishes and clothes.
- Drive sensibly. Aggressive driving (speeding, rapid acceleration and braking) wastes gasoline.



# AP<sup>®</sup> ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION

## 2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

### Question 1

The score should reflect a judgment of the essay's quality as a whole. Remember that students had only 15 minutes to read the sources and 40 minutes to write; the essay, therefore, is not a finished product and should not be judged by standards appropriate for an out-of-class assignment. Evaluate the essay as a draft, making certain to reward students for what they do well.

All essays, even those scored 8 or 9, may contain occasional lapses in analysis, prose style, or mechanics. Such features should enter into your holistic evaluation of an essay's overall quality. In no case may an essay with many distracting errors in grammar and mechanics be scored higher than a 2.

- 
- 9 Essays earning a score of 9 meet the criteria for a score of 8 and, in addition, are especially sophisticated in their argument, thorough in development, or impressive in their control of language.

### 8 Effective

Essays earning a score of 8 **effectively** develop a position on the extent to which government should be responsible for fostering green practices. They develop their position by effectively synthesizing\* at least three of the sources. The evidence and explanations used are appropriate and convincing. Their prose demonstrates a consistent ability to control a wide range of the elements of effective writing but is not necessarily flawless.

- 7 Essays earning a score of 7 meet the criteria for a score of 6 but provide more complete explanation, more thorough development, or a more mature prose style.

### 6 Adequate

Essays earning a score of 6 **adequately** develop a position on the extent to which government should be responsible for fostering green practices. They develop their position by adequately synthesizing at least three of the sources. The evidence and explanations used are appropriate and sufficient. The language may contain lapses in diction or syntax, but generally the prose is clear.

- 5 Essays earning a score of 5 develop a position on the extent to which government should be responsible for fostering green practices. They develop their position by synthesizing at least three sources, but how they use and explain sources is somewhat uneven, inconsistent, or limited. The argument is generally clear, and the sources generally develop the student's position, but the links between the sources and the argument may be strained. The writing may contain lapses in diction or syntax, but it usually conveys the student's ideas adequately.

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\* For the purposes of scoring, *synthesis* means referring to sources to develop a position and citing them accurately.

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**2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)**

**Question 1 (continued)**

**4 Inadequate**

Essays earning a score of 4 **inadequately** develop a position on the extent to which government should be responsible for fostering green practices. They develop their position by synthesizing at least two sources, but the evidence or explanations used may be inappropriate, insufficient, or less convincing. The sources may dominate the student's attempts at development, the link between the argument and the sources may be weak, or the student may misunderstand, misrepresent, or oversimplify the sources. The prose generally conveys the student's ideas but may be less consistent in controlling the elements of effective writing.

- 3** Essays earning a score of 3 meet the criteria for a score of 4 but demonstrate less success in developing a position on the extent to which government should be responsible for fostering green practices. They are less perceptive in their understanding of the sources, or their explanation or examples may be particularly limited or simplistic. The essays may show less maturity in control of writing.

**2 Little Success**

Essays earning a score of 2 demonstrate **little success** in developing a position on the extent to which government should be responsible for fostering green practices. They may merely allude to knowledge gained from reading the sources rather than citing the sources themselves. These essays may misread the sources, fail to develop a position, or substitute a simpler task by merely summarizing or categorizing the sources or by merely responding to the prompt tangentially with unrelated, inaccurate, or inappropriate explanation. The prose often demonstrates consistent weaknesses in writing, such as grammatical problems, a lack of development or organization, or a lack of control.

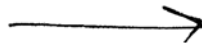
- 1** Essays earning a score of 1 meet the criteria for a score of 2 but are undeveloped, especially simplistic in their explanation, weak in their control of writing, or do not cite even one source.

**0** Indicates an on-topic response that receives no credit, such as one that merely repeats the prompt.

— Indicates a blank response or one that is completely off topic.

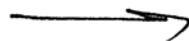
It is no secret that our environment has shown many signs of becoming a major cause for concern throughout the country and the world. The current problems posed and their many implications, such as water pollution, air pollution, global warming, deforestation, and many more, have caused an upsurge of organizations whose goals are to raise awareness <sup>for the sake of</sup> future generations and to implement change. While these zealous people are integral to keeping the world's "green movement" alive and moving along, what is just as important is the respective nations' governments' roles in enforcing and regulating acts that may keep our environment from worsening at a high rate.

The government has two primary ways to stem the detrimental effects of the earth's key environmental issues: one is short term solutions, and the other is, naturally, long term solutions. What some countries' governments have already done and has proved effective is appropriating proper incentives as well as retribution for citizens who take the extra measures to go the environmentally friendly way, or do just the opposite, respectively. These short term measures, such as taxing drivers <sup>with</sup> ~~that~~ "punishes high-powered, gas-guzzling engines" and ~~their~~ <sup>giving</sup> a tax rebate to those who "opt for hybrids." ~~that~~ (Source B). While Singapore is able to keep these policies under control, the United States



"Congress and White House officials" should be able to do the same. An issue is only as important as policymakers can make it, and if influential figures prioritize the environment over other matters, ~~things~~ immediate results would occur. Other similar policies that the U.S. government already has in place are measures like the "license to pollute" in certain industrial areas. This tax in order to combat the negative spillovers of a factory producing goods necessary to the country's economy could pay for the more longterm environmental solutions while preventing some companies from polluting unnecessarily. Fines could not only stop, to a certain extent, vast air and water pollution, but the funds could be put to further <sup>alternative</sup> energy source research. ~~And while it is vital for the government~~

Though it is more than vital for the government to put these measures in place, it is even more important for the government to continually play a role as a police-like force in order to maintain its previously implemented measures. It is not enough to pass a law - one must uphold its sustainability, for long term effects. One such example is the recent enforcement of the Clean Water Act, enacted by the Environmental Protection Agency decades ago. The recent meeting decided to be stronger about the policies, setting new technology in place to identify ~~to~~ the pollution perpetrator and to keep the fines rigid. Some more economically-favored citizens argue that developments to help the globe in the long run may



point out that "companies are the ones who <sup>must</sup> shoulder the financial burden of unsure investments," or that "going green eats up time for productivity" ~~is~~ (Source A) may be right to some extent, but fail to realize that the little steps taken could actually result in an overwhelmingly positive outcome that everyone, even businesses, can benefit from. It cannot be denied that companies that employ a "green" marketing strategy by using <sup>earth</sup> friendly materials or processes when making products fare better on the moral and consumer scale. Sebastian Winter's claim that "when new industries grab a foothold, oil industries will fall by the wayside" (Source A) overlooks the fact that America's current dependence on oil is the economic problem, and the government's investment in finding a long term alternative solution to our energy problem could relieve the lives of many factories and citizens. Yes, some environmentalists may "minimize the costs of dealing with" <sup>(Source D)</sup> global warming and such, and some solutions seem too easy to be true, but even if the costs are heavy, the public should support what should be a greater role for the government to help alleviate this ~~global~~ soon-to-be (if we aren't careful) ~~a~~ global crisis.

As said, while the government should play a key role in the crusade toward a "healthier planet," we the public are just as, if not more important than the policymakers ~~to~~ when it comes to implementing change. We need to raise awareness of all the problems and possible situations if we sit idly by and



let everything around continue. Articles like those of Thomas Friedman are abundant, as they should be, for raising awareness and getting people to see the mess we are in is half the battle. The world is "hot, flat, and crowded," and we must tackle these big problems as "the biggest challenge of our lifetime" <sup>(Source C)</sup>. If enough voices speak, <sup>and</sup> if enough bodies take action, governments will realize how significant we all feel the issue is and will ideally put the problem higher on their legislative agenda. Citizens in the highest polluter countries should do little things like use fluorescent light bulbs, "take short showers," use less electricity, and save energy in general when at home or on the road (Source F). Policy is important, but so is individual action, as parts really do make up a whole.

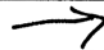
It is easy for citizens and government officials alike to say we need to do something about the environment soon before <sup>clean</sup> water becomes a sought-after commodity like oil is now, before the ozone layer resembles a doily, and before there are no forests left for animal habitats. It is harder to actually do something about it, whether that's enacting a short-term fine-and-reward plan, investing in other possible sources of energy, or turning off the television. All everyone does can make a major impact when put together, and so long as we <sup>continue to</sup> all foster green practices, <sup>with the government and people playing key roles,</sup> perhaps the environmental tragedies we all fear will stay in our minds, and only in our minds.

#

Over the past few years, great attention and publicity has been called to the state of our world. Regardless of the debate about whether we are experiencing global warming or global climate change, the results all conclude that we are contributing ~~the~~ to the sped-up destruction of our world. Under such dire circumstances, it is imperative that action is taken and carried out through exemplary action of our nation's governments.

When new action-plans are starting up, a leader aids in guiding its followers along the appropriate path. In this instance ~~with global~~ where the "world has a problem" (Source C), the United States would provide an influential voice <sup>toward</sup> ~~of~~ the right <sup>path</sup> ~~way~~. If such a large nation as America were to break free of its wasteful habits, the other four ~~na~~ countries contributing a combined 54% of the world's carbon dioxide emissions (Source E), would be quick to act as well. When one large stone begins to inch forward, it gains more <sup>attention</sup> ~~publicity~~ and support than ten small stones bounding ahead.

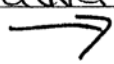
However, despite the ~~necessity of~~ great



necessity of having a leader, it still remains important to have smaller ~~govt~~ ~~govt~~ countries, such as Singapore, take action. ~~Places like~~ Singapore ~~are~~ <sup>is</sup> a perfect example of the extreme involvement in which governments need to engage. Due to the fact that "tax policy is public policy" (Source B), taxes are the prime area to target. As learned in Webber's ~~exer~~ excerpt, high taxes for the betterment of the nation's carbon footprint, & a "mass transit system", are standards set by the government, and are therefore, carried out.

Amidst such an issue, it is required to note that, as Source E's graph depicts, individuals are attempting to make a difference. ~~Perhaps these people believe the government~~ The results ~~do~~ demonstrate both American and Japanese people's commitment to change; nonetheless the remaining three nations appear to need a higher authority's decree in order to find motivation to change.

It has been argued that the required drastic changes would cost corporations ~~too much~~ overly excessive amounts of money ~~as~~ which would result in "workers lose jobs" and would "adversely





affect the gross national product" (Source A). True, companies may lose money and worker's "3 minutes per week" (winters) would be ~~spent~~ energy aimed towards this cause of going green, but as the old saying goes "it has to get worse before it gets better." The sacrifice of a nation would allow the world to reap the benefits years later.

The ~~possibility of the~~ individual doing their part is possible in inexpensive ways, outlined by Source F. However the massive change and action has to come from within the government if such a world-scale problem is ever to be resolved.

##

Green environment is necessary for any countries  
environment. The United States environmentalists believe  
that green is good in conclusion humanity. There  
way of thinking is not wrong. Green environment  
keeps the atmosphere clean and people live  
a healthy life through green environment.  
Mostly people got different type of allergies  
for example pollen allergy by green environment. To  
much green environment is also harmful for  
human beings. It also destroys the economy  
of a country. Because if a country will  
not cut trees and build factories or different  
industries that there will be a lack of  
Jobs in the country and thus the economy  
will fall. The government of United States  
should consider some of these facts that  
by going green it will benefit them  
but similarly it will be harmful for their  
economy. Recycling should be taken place  
so that the waste should not pollute  
the environment. Recycling is the best way  
to protect the environment. Industrialists  
may believe that by going to green environment  
they would not do their businesses and  
green ~~environment~~ environment destroys their.

→

Question 1 Source A

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

1C  
(2 of 2)

Plans of building factories at the same time  
Through building factories the consumer  
needs and want's are fulfilled so there  
should be a way ~~that industries~~ builded  
that your environment should be kept and  
at the same time industries should be  
builded in the United states -

#

**AP<sup>®</sup> ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION**  
**2011 SCORING COMMENTARY (Form B)**

**Question 1**

**Sample: 1A**

**Score: 9**

Displaying an impressive command of language (despite a few minor errors that are in the nature of a first draft), this essay creates a balance between considering government involvement in and individual responsibility for the green movement. Making a clear distinction between immediate, short-term factors (e.g., taxes on polluters) and distant, long-term ones (e.g., enforcing the Clean Water Act), the student also illustrates how the two are related. For example, on page 3 the essay notes that “the little steps taken” to address environmental issues can have lasting impact. Within the essay, the student evaluates numerous factors that influence how much the government should be responsible for fostering green practices, ultimately taking the position that the public’s role is as important as the government’s: “Policy is important, but so is individual action, as parts really do make up a whole.” This position takes into consideration both sides of the issue, as it responds, for example, to people who do not believe in global warming. Throughout the essay, the student synthesizes the evidence fully, creating an effective response that is especially sophisticated in its argument and thorough in its development.

**Sample: 1B**

**Score: 5**

The essay presents a position and supports it with at least three sources for evidence. However, the logic explaining this evidence is limited. For example, in paragraph 2, the essay states that if “America were to break free of its wasteful habits,” other leading countries “would be quick to act as well.” The student’s argument is generally clear, but the links between the sources and the argument are sometimes strained, as on page 3: “True, companies may lose money and worker’s [*sic*] ‘3 minutes per week’ (Winters) would be energy aimed towards this cause of going green, but as the old saying goes ‘it has to get worse before it gets better.’” With its uneven use of evidence, this essay earned a score of 5.

**Sample: 1C**

**Score: 2**

This essay demonstrates little success in its discussion of “going to green environmt [*sic*],” responding to the prompt with inaccurate and inappropriate evidence. For example, the student exaggerates the claims of the green movement to assume that its goal is to “not cut trees and build factories.” Furthermore, this essay does not use any sources in its discussion. Though the student does allude to some sources (e.g., the discussion of green practices destroying the economy and the discussion of recycling), the connections are implicit at best. The prose demonstrates consistent problems in grammar and usage.