

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION

SECTION II

Total Time—2 hours, 15 minutes

Question 1

Suggested reading and writing time—55 minutes.

It is suggested that you spend 15 minutes reading the question, analyzing and evaluating the sources, and 40 minutes writing your response.

Note: You may begin writing your response before the reading period is over.

(This question counts for one-third of the total essay section score.)

As the Internet age changes what and how people read, there has been considerable debate about the future of public libraries. While some commentators question whether libraries can stay relevant, others see new possibilities for libraries in the changing dynamics of today's society.

Carefully read the following six sources, including the introductory information for each source. Then synthesize material from at least three of the sources and incorporate it into a coherent, well-written essay in which you develop a position on the role, if any, that public libraries should serve in the future.

Your argument should be the focus of your essay. Use the sources to develop your argument and explain the reasoning for it. 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 (Kranich)

Source B (calendar)

Source C (Shank)

Source D (charts)

Source E (Siegler)

Source F (ALA)

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Source A

Kranich, Nancy. Interview by Cecilia M. Orphan.
American Democracy Project Blog. American
Democracy Project, 4 January 2011. Web.
27 June 2014.

The following is an excerpt from an interview with Nancy Kranich, former president of the American Library Association (ALA), the main professional organization for librarians in the United States.

An informed public constitutes the very foundation of a democracy; after all, democracies are about discourse—discourse among the people. If a free society is to survive, it must ensure the preservation of its records and provide free and open access to this information to all its citizens. It must ensure that citizens have the skills necessary to participate in the democratic process. It must allow unfettered dialogue and guarantee freedom of expression. All of this is done in our libraries, the cornerstone of democracy in our communities.

Benjamin Franklin founded the first public lending library in the 1730's. His novel idea of sharing information resources was a radical one. In the rest of the civilized world libraries were the property of the ruling classes and religion. The first significant tax-supported public libraries were organized in the mid-19th century, conceived as supplements to the public schools as well as “civilizing agents and objects of civic pride in a raw new country.” (Molz and Dain 1999, p. 3). . . . Sidney Ditzion (1947, p. 74) noted that late nineteenth century public libraries continued “the educational process where the schools left off and by conducting a people’s university, a wholesome capable citizenry would be fully schooled in the conduct of a democratic life.” By the 1920's, Learned (1924) popularized the idea of libraries as informal education centers, followed by an American Library Association (ALA) report establishing a Board on Library and Adult Education (Keith 2007, p. 244). During World War II, President Roosevelt (1942) equated libraries and democracy, heralding their role in creating an informed citizenry.

After the war, librarians joined civic groups, politicians, and educators to rejuvenate the democratic spirit in the country. The New York Public Library, describing itself as “an institution of education for democratic living” (“Library Bill of Rights” 1948, p. 285), led a nationwide program of discussions about the meaning of the American democratic tradition and actions on issues of local concern. These programs were described by Ruth Rutzen, Chair of ALA’s Adult Education Board, as ideal opportunities for libraries to assume a leadership role in their communities, proclaiming, “Let us all make our libraries active community centers for the spread of reliable information on all sides of this vital issue and for the encouragement of free discussion and action” (Preer 2008, p. 3). In 1952, ALA joined a national effort to increase voter turnout by distributing election information and organizing discussion groups and other activities in public libraries. . . . As civic programs evolved in libraries, “the group setting offered an experience of democracy as well as a consideration of it” (Preer 2001, p. 151). Just as important, libraries defined themselves as community spaces where citizens were encouraged to discuss important matters.

Repositioning libraries as informal civic learning agents fits the theory and practice of community inquiry conceived a century ago by John Dewey (1916). Dewey believed that people need the opportunity to share ideas through multiple media in order to understand and solve everyday problems together. To this formulation, libraries bring their role as boundary spanners. Whether face-to-face or virtual, libraries build learning communities that bring people with mutual interests together to exchange information and learn about and solve problems of common concern.

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Librarian of Congress Archibald Macleish (1940, p. 388) once avowed that “Librarians must become active not passive agents of the democratic process.” With renewed interest in promoting civic literacy and deliberative democracy around the country, libraries are poised to grasp this cause, build civic space, and reclaim their traditional role. As Dewey once wrote, “democracy needs to be reborn in each generation and education is its midwife” (1916, p. 22). If libraries are to fulfill their civic mission in the information age, they must find active ways to engage community members in democratic discourse and community renewal. For, as [political scientist Robert] Putnam has stated parsimoniously, “Citizenship is not a spectator sport” (2000, p. 342).

American Association of State Colleges & Universities (AASCU)

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Source B

Calendar of Events. Orland Park Public Library, June 2014. Web. 27 June 2014.

The following is an excerpt from an Illinois public library's calendar of events.

JUNE 2014

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o All Day-Paws to Read Summer Reading Challenge o 9:00 AM-10:00 Books Before Kindergarten! o 1:00 PM-Paws to Read Summer Reading Kick-off Celebration! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o All Day-Junior Page Volunteer Program Registration Begins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 9:30 AM-Stories at the Village of OP Sportsplex o 10:00 AM-Terrific Tales for Toddlers o 11:00 AM-Babies & Books o 1:00 PM-Once Upon a Time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 9:30 AM-Orland Township/Orland Cultural Center Senior Visits o 7:00 PM-Pilates with Melanie 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 10:00 AM-Toddler Art o 11:00 AM-Once Upon a Time o 6:30 PM-Night Owls Storytime o 7:00 PM-Microsoft Excel 2010 Part I o 7:00 PM Writer's Group for Adults 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 9:30 AM-Orland Township Senior Drop-in Visit o 10:00 AM-Stories at the Farmer's Market o 4:00 PM-(E=MC2) EnvironMental Club 2 o 6:15 PM-Teen Inc. o 7:00 PM-Animal Figurine Craft Night o 7:00 PM-Cozy Corner Bedtime Storytime o 7:00 PM-Meet the Artist - Kathleen Garness - Cancelled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o All Day-July Computer Volunteers Registration Begins o 10:00 AM-Bright Starts Family Storytime
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 2:00 PM-Sunday Film Series: Edward, My Son 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 9:30 AM-Nursing Home Visits o 7:00 PM-Friends of the Orland Park Public Library Board Meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 9:30 AM-Nursing Home Visits o 10:00 AM-Terrific Tales for Toddlers o 11:00 AM-Babies & Books o 1:00 PM-Once Upon a Time o 6:30 PM-Family Dance Party 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 10:00 AM-Remember When with Autumn Leaves o 7:00 PM-Pilates with Melanie 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 10:00 AM-Music Makers o 11:00 AM-Once Upon a Time o 2:00 PM-Corduroy the Bear o 6:30 PM-Night Owls Storytime o 7:00 PM-Canine Basic Obedience Class o 7:00 PM-Microsoft Excel 2010 Part II 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 10:00 AM-Stories at the Farmer's Market o 11:30 AM-Library Ebooks for Kindle o 2:00 PM-Dig Those Divas Storytime o 4:00 PM-(E=MC2) EnvironMental Club 2 o 7:00 PM-Book Appetit o 7:00 PM-Cozy Corner Bedtime Storytime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 10:00 AM-Bright Starts Family Storytime

Source C

Shank, Jenny. "What Is the Role of Libraries in the Age of E-Books and Digital Information?" *MEDIASHIFT: Your Guide to the Digital Media Revolution*. Public Broadcasting Service, 1 May 2012. Web. 27 June 2014.

The following is excerpted from an article on the Web site of the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), the largest public-funded network in the United States.

A recent Pew Research Center report uncovered a digital divide in the use of e-books. People less likely to use e-books include Hispanics, those without a high school diploma, the unemployed, rural Americans, and those with household incomes of less than \$30,000.

[Michael] Crandall* said, "Without libraries, the division would be even greater, since for many people they serve as the only access point for digital information and services. Our study of library computer use found that for 22 percent of library computer users (age 14 and older), the library was their only source for access to computers and the Internet. This would suggest that similar restricted access would apply to e-books without libraries in the mix."

[Jorge] Martinez noted that libraries are finding creative ways to meet demand despite budget challenges. "In Philadelphia they are placing equipment and trainers in community organizations to make these valuable services available to their patrons at these sites, even when their regular locations are closed due to budget cutbacks. In other places, they have recreated the old bookmobile as mobile digital centers that take training, computers and Internet access to parts of their communities where there are no [library] buildings."

A recent Op-Ed put out by the Knight, Gates, and MacArthur foundations cited several other innovative uses of library resources:

"Bookmobiles have been supplemented by mobile computer labs—visiting minority communities in St. Paul to teach digital literacy classes in Spanish, Hmong, and Somali, for example. In Dover, Mass., the library has installed QR codes around town that link signs at the market and playground to community information and services. Seattle Public Library offers live chats with librarians 24 hours a day getting answers to reference questions and live homework help."

It also mentioned an initiative at the main Chicago library called YOUmedia that "lets any teen with a city library card have in-house access to computers plus video and audio recording equipment to create their own content with the help of a mentor. At another YOUmedia space in Miami, workshops help teens think critically and creatively about their lives, by teaching them to publish an autobiographical digital story, or to visualize their favorite books."

[Samantha] Becker said, "Libraries are definitely in the middle of all this [digital] action, both working very hard to provide access to e-reading materials, as well as helping patrons enter into the e-reading marketplace by exposing them to e-reading devices through lending and device petting zoos and helping them learn to use new devices in classes and one-on-one sessions with librarians."

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Crandall said his study found that two-thirds of the library computer users asked a librarian for help in using the technology. “The ability to use the new technology may seem intuitive to many,” he said, “but clearly for many others it is not, and having a community resource that is able to help people understand how to use digital technology and information, and why they might want to use it to improve the quality of their lives is something that libraries have taken on as a transformation of their traditional mission.”

Martinez said the Knight Foundation’s library funding will focus on “innovative projects and leaders that help to show what the library of tomorrow should be.”

* Crandall, Martinez, and Becker are library and information science researchers. Crandall and Becker are at the University of Washington; Martinez is with the Knight Foundation.

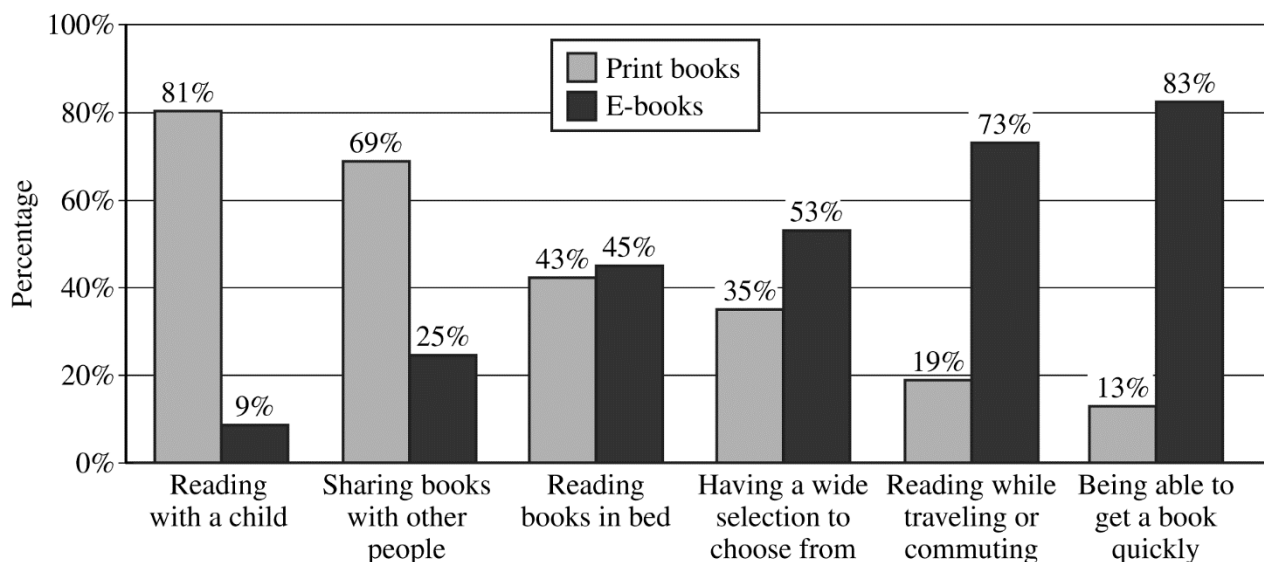
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Source D

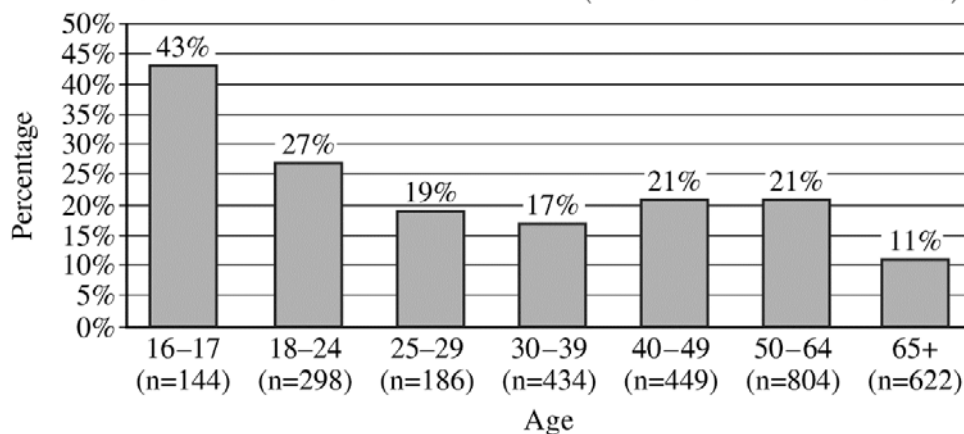
Rainie, Lee. "Libraries Transformed: Research on the Changing Role of Libraries." *Pew Research Internet Project*. Pew Research Center, 23 October 2012. Web. 27 June 2014.

The following charts were published in a report by the Pew Charitable Trust, a national research organization.

PERCENTAGE OF AMERICANS AGE 16 AND OVER WHO HAVE READ BOTH E-BOOKS AND PRINT BOOKS IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS



GOT HELP FROM A LIBRARIAN (AMONG LIBRARY USERS)



In this chart, n represents the number of people who were surveyed in each age group.

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Source E

Siegler, M. G. "The End of The Library." *TechCrunch*.
TechCrunch, 13 October 2013. Web. 12 May 2016.

The following is excerpted from an article posted on the Web site of an online publisher of technology industry news.

It's hard for me to even remember the last time I was in a library. I was definitely in one this past summer in Europe—on a historical tour. Before that, I think it was when I was in college. But even then, ten years ago, the internet was replacing the need to go to a library. And now, with e-books, I'm guessing the main reason to go to a library on a college campus is simply because it's a quiet place to study. . . .

The point is, times have changed. And things continue to change with increasing speed. So where does that leave libraries?

Undoubtedly, some of the largest, most prestigious libraries will live on. But the people lurking in them may increasingly look like Gandalf in the bowels of Minas Tirith looking through the scrolls of Isildur.*

Meanwhile, some other spaces currently known as libraries may live on as cultural and/or learning centers. Others like the notion of using libraries as some sort of newfangled technology demo pits. Tablets over here! 3D printers over here! One article even likened them to Apple Stores. . . .

All of these prospects for the future of libraries sound nice on paper (figuratively, not literally, of course). But I'm also worried that some of us are kidding ourselves. These theoretical places are not libraries in the ways that any of us currently think of libraries.

That's the thing: it seems that nearly everyone is actually in agreement that libraries, as we currently know them, are going away. But no one wants to admit it because calling for the end of libraries seems about as popular as the Dewey Decimal System.

It's almost like some people want to interpret anyone talking about the end of libraries as talking about the end of learning—and, by extension, the end of civilization. The reality is that learning has evolved. It's now easier than ever to look something up. And the connected world has far better access to basically infinitely more information than can be found in even the largest library—or all of them *combined*. This is all a good thing. A very good thing. Maybe the *best* thing in the history of our civilization. Yet we retain this romantic notion of libraries as cultural touchstones. Without them, we're worried we'll be lost and everything will fall apart.

So we're coming up with all these other ways to try to keep these buildings open. Co-working spaces! Media labs. Art galleries? We'll see. But it's impossible to see a world where we keep libraries open simply to pretend they still serve a purpose for which they no longer serve.

I'm sorry I have to be the one to write this. I have nothing but fond memories of libraries from my youth. Of course, I also have fond memories of bookstores. And we all know how that has turned out. . . .

* Gandalf is a fictional wizard and Isildur a fictional king in J. R. R. Tolkien's "Middle-earth" stories and novels. Minas Tirith is a fictional city and castle located in Middle-earth.

Techcrunch.com

Source F

American Library Association. *The 2012 State of America's Libraries Report*. American Library Association, April 2012. Web. 27 June 2014.

The following is excerpted from a report by the American Library Association.

Libraries persevere through cumulative, ongoing funding cuts

Overall, funding for public libraries continues to be suppressed in 2011–2012 budgets, with 5% more states reporting decreased state funding for public libraries than in 2010–2011. The cumulative impact of cuts to public library funding at the state and local levels since 2008–2009 has led public libraries to continuous budget-rebalancing and tough choices regarding continuity of services.

An online survey of chief officers of state library agencies in November 2011 elicited responses from 49 of 50 states and the District of Columbia. Among the findings:

- Twenty-three states reported cuts in state funding for public libraries from 2010–2011 to 2011–2012. For three years in a row, more than 40% of participating states have reported decreased public library funding.
- Only two states reported increased funding, but one did so with a caveat. This state had experienced two cuts the previous year, followed by a legislative action to reset its program to a lower funding level.
- Seven states and the District of Columbia do not provide state funding.
- Sixteen states reported there had been no change in funding from 2010–2011 to 2011–2012.
- Only nine states anticipated decreased funding for 2012–2013 — 21% of last year's respondents, compared with 37% of the previous year's. That may be the light at the end of the tunnel . . . or a train coming.

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2017 SCORING GUIDELINES — Version 1.0

Question 1

General Directions: This scoring guide is designed so that the same performance expectations are applied to all student responses. It will be useful for most of the essays you read, but if it seems inappropriate for a specific paper, ask your Table Leader for assistance. Always show your Table Leader books that seem to have no response or that contain responses that seem unrelated to the question. Do not assign a score of 0 or — without this consultation.

Your score should reflect an evaluation of the paper as a whole. Remember that students had only 15 minutes to read the sources and 40 minutes to write; the paper, therefore, is not a finished product and should not be judged according to standards appropriate for an out-of-class assignment. Evaluate the paper as a draft, making certain to reward students for what they do well. The evaluation should focus on the evidence and explanations that the student uses to support the response; students should not be penalized for taking a particular perspective.

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 a paper's overall quality. In no case should you give a score higher than a 2 to a paper with errors in grammar and mechanics that persistently interfere with your understanding of meaning.

9 Essays earning a score of 9 meet the criteria for the 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 role, if any, that public libraries should serve in the future. They develop their position by effectively synthesizing* at least three of the sources. The evidence and explanations appropriately and convincingly support the writer's position. The 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 the 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 role, if any, that public libraries should serve in the future. They develop their position by adequately synthesizing at least three of the sources. The evidence and explanations appropriately and sufficiently support the writer's position. 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 role, if any, that public libraries should serve in the future. They develop their position by synthesizing at least three sources, but the evidence and explanations used to support that position may be uneven, inconsistent, or limited. The writer's argument is generally clear, and the sources generally develop the writer'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 writer's ideas.

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4 Inadequate

Essays earning a score of 4 **inadequately** develop a position on the role, if any, that public libraries should serve in the future. They develop their position by synthesizing at least two sources, but that position may be inappropriately, insufficiently, or unconvincingly supported by the evidence and explanations used. 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 writer's ideas but may be inconsistent in controlling the elements of effective writing.

3 Essays earning a score of 3 meet the criteria for the score of 4 but demonstrate less success in developing a position on the role, if any, that public libraries should serve in the future. They are less perceptive in their understanding of the sources, or the evidence and explanations used 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 role, if any, that public libraries should serve in the future. They may merely allude to knowledge gained from reading the sources rather than citing the sources themselves. The student 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 or inaccurate 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 the score of 2 but are undeveloped, especially simplistic in their explanation, weak in their control of writing, or do not allude to or cite even one source.

0 Indicates an off-topic response, one that merely repeats the prompt, an entirely crossed-out response, a drawing, or a response in a language other than English.

— Indicates an entirely blank response.

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


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

1

A, 1

As the digitalization of literature changes how people read, and as methods of learning evolve, the role of public libraries in the future should keep at pace with the expansion of Internet use. While E-books and online reading allow for greater accessibility to those seeking in a ~~past~~ an individual pursuit of knowledge, libraries should remain a means through which the public can engage in collaborative exploration of literature.

As shown in Source B, libraries are not simply used by the public to search for books, rather, they are used by people with many interests for ~~communal~~ ^{community} engagement. In particular, children can benefit ^{from} group learning in libraries. The "Terrific Tales for Toddlers," "Babies and Books," and "Bright Stars Family Storytime" events, for example, bring together youth and their families to learn together in a fun environment. Especially in an economy that is increasingly reliant on cooperation and group-work, fostering a sense of group learning in children at libraries can promote healthy child development. People of all ages can benefit similarly through community events at public libraries - "Nursing Home VISITS" and "Orland Township Senior Drop-in VISITS" for example, bring together older community members in a place that ~~also~~ ^{continuously} inherently encourages ~~continued~~ learning. The role of public libraries in the future should revolve around



A2

1

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

A2

this group focus - with others in the community, learning can be fun, encouraging, and cooperative. Though the Internet can arguably allow for a degree of group learning through video chats and forums, the ability of libraries to physically bring people together cannot be challenged by ~~the~~ the detachedness of digitalization.

While the Internet may not offer the versatile ^{engagement} community ~~engagement~~ opportunities that libraries do, the Internet is out-pacing libraries in serving those in an individual pursuit of knowledge. As shown by Source D, 83% of Americans aged 16 and over used E-books to be able to get a book quickly - in looking towards the long-term future role of libraries, this percentage predicts very little use of libraries in the future. Though 81% ~~of Americans~~ and 69% of Americans aged 16 and over used print books to read with a child ~~or~~ and share books, respectively, the problem persists: individuals will have little need for print books in the future. ~~Source~~ ~~the~~ Online databases, E-books, and the growth of devices such as Kindles ^{and} iPads, ~~and~~ ~~the~~ have surpassed the capabilities of libraries to provide easy, ~~access~~ 24/7 access to a wide selection of literature. ^{On online} Through databases, a journal can be found through a comprehensive selection of search filters - much faster and more easily understandable ^{than} ~~the~~ the Dewey



Decimal system. The cost of purchasing a book on Amazon for a Kindle ~~has decreased~~ is often lower than the cost of purchasing a print book, ~~and~~ and eliminates the time-sensitivity of needing to return library books ~~by~~ ~~at~~ a due date. Furthermore, the Internet has no open and close times each day, while librarians must open and close their doors at certain times each day; ^{the} Internet has ~~at~~ ~~competed~~ ~~on~~ libraries at providing nearly unlimited access to knowledge. Source D also shows the decreasing use of librarians — among the 16-17 year olds, less than half got help from a librarian, while those in other age groups got even less help. With the greatest supporters and human foundation of libraries — the librarians — being sought out for help less and less, libraries themselves will cease to become attractive sources of knowledge for individuals.

~~The role of librarians in the future~~ Based upon data shown in sources B and D, then, the role of libraries should shift to ~~focus~~ focus much more heavily on their merits in community ~~engag~~ engagement. As ^{stated} ~~shown~~ in source E, "Undoubtedly, some of the largest, most prestigious libraries will live on... But it's impossible to see a world where we keep libraries open simply to pretend they still serve a purpose for which they no longer serve." Beyond being quiet places to study



A4

1

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


A4

(Source E), ~~as~~ individuals seeking knowledge will find little use for libraries ~~in the future~~, with the evolution of learning moving at a fast pace, libraries should stay a step ahead of this pace to serve purposes for ~~top~~ which there is less competition from the Internet in serving. ~~For example~~, libraries can relocate to be connected to other ^{public} community centers - recreational facilities, ~~for example~~, working in tandem with other facilities, community members can convene for group learning in a place that is fundamentally based on being with other people. Libraries should not, ^{however} make attempts to become technology-based learning centers. As shown in Source E, the use of 3D printers and demo kits in libraries may sound nice on paper, but ~~does not~~ ^{does not} maintain the purpose of libraries; making ~~but can be easily replaced by the Internet~~ ^{but can be easily replaced by the Internet} access to knowledge through literature easier for communities.

#

In today's evolving world, technology is replacing traditional artifacts such as books and magazines. With the decline of print literature, comes the fall of the library. ~~The~~ formerly a building filled with new stories and fresh information. However, libraries have a certain, irreplaceable role that they must fill and must continue to fill. Libraries have served as the basis of education and democratic values as well as ~~the~~ present opportunities for the population to learn and access resources. This must continue on into the future for society to run smoothly and efficiently.

Ever since their beginnings, libraries have served to be locations of free, public information and in turn, this has evolved into the basis of democracy and education. For a free society to survive, its records must be preserved but open to the public so that citizens can be educated and ready to participate in the democratic process (Source A). Libraries fill this role perfectly and together, they form the stones on which democracy rests upon. Without libraries to hold public records, information will be kept by elites just like it was in the 1700s when kings and queens ruled the lands and democracy was only in the brains of a few. Libraries are also the basis of education and the information it teaches. In M. G. Siegler's article, he admits that in the last ten years, he has only visited a library twice and that the Internet is replacing the knowledge found in them. However,



C2

1

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

C2

he recognizes that libraries need to stay open, in whatever way, to retain the feeling that ~~education~~ education will not end and society stays together (Source E). It is true that in the modern world, the Internet contains everything and is more rich and plentiful than libraries. Yet we cannot let go of the idea of libraries because they form a cultural basis of our education and ideas. Without them, a physical ~~part~~ part of the education system is lost and we fear that our banks of knowledge will crumble. To prevent this, libraries can modernize and integrate new changes to society while still embodying the richness and power of knowledge. Even in a technology-filled future, libraries will fill a role that no technology can replace, the cornerstones of education and democracy. Although some traditional elements have to be lost, the unique and important role that libraries fill will not even change.

Within the population itself, libraries are opportunities for learning and accessing resources. In an Illinois library's calendar, many events can be seen ranging from summer reading challenges to nursing home visits to computer classes (Source B). While most people learn their skills and knowledge from schools, libraries provide opportunities that no school can provide. They establish an environment that encourages toddlers and children to read and explore their world. They provide courses on life skills that cannot be found elsewhere.



They also reach out to the elderly and give them ~~opportunities~~ opportunities to socialize, relax, and even learn. These are all some of the basic roles of a library and even in a society buzzing with phones and computers, these are events and opportunities that anyone can appeal to. Without them, our education would be cut short and put future generations at risk of having a weaker base and education.

While it may seem absurd, even in modern-day America, some people do not have access to computers at home. This is where libraries come in. According to Michael Crandall of the University of Washington, 22% of library users could not access the Internet anywhere else (Source C). This shocking number just shows that while too many libraries are useless and outdated, they are the link to the modern world for many. If these libraries are to be removed in the future, more people will be out of sync with the new technologies and ideas that come out as libraries are the only ~~thing~~ way to access them.

As humanity looks to the future, we often see libraries in the rearview mirror and wave them goodbye. However, we cannot do that. Libraries form the basis of our very own society by educating and providing. They also give people new opportunities to learn or connect with the world around them. These irreplaceable roles that libraries ~~play~~ play cement their place in the future and beyond.

##


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

1

E1

Libraries have served as essential locations to the ~~unfortunate~~ public and have bettered the welfare of all of the people that walk through ~~the~~^{their} doors. They have provided community activities and ~~and~~ a communal quiet place to study. ~~Therefore~~ Public libraries in the future need to take on an active and increasingly involved role in the country because they equip the unfortunate with skills ^{and technology} and rejuvenate the democratic spirit into citizens.

Libraries often provide a wide variety of literature, records, and ~~video~~ media that anyone with a free library card can have access to. These sources bring insight ~~and~~ about the past and present which often instills patriotism into the people who access them. As stated in Source A, librarians now have a "renewed interest in promoting civil literacy and deliberative democracy around the country" and they accomplish this by establishing learning communities where people can connect and share ideas and solutions. Patriotism and democracy were some of the founding principles in ~~the founding of~~ this country, and they will continue to be overarching ideals and values in this country for centuries to come. It is up to libraries and librarians to be some of the main contributors to the spreading




E2

1

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

E2

of these values, so they need to continue to have an active role. By educating and equipping the common man with all the resources he will need to improve the world or challenge the normal, librarians are being the most democratic out of all careers. It is not in anyone's rights to stop this from occurring. Another way that librarians create a sense of patriotism, is through the creation of ^{an} interacting community. In Source B, the calendar depicted the activities that a library takes part in during an ordinary month. It included many communal activities like volunteer programs, senior visits, and obedience classes. In activities like these, usually everyone can get involved and have opportunities to serve one another. This is allowing people to learn about service, the greater good, and other values that are necessary for a community to thrive for generations. The active part that a library plays in these operations help combat the increasingly materialistic and selfish society that we currently live in. Therefore, it is essential that the library continues to play such an active role in the community so that democracy and patriotism is enshrined into everyone's hearts and minds for years to come.



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

1

F₃


Contrary to popular belief, not everyone in America is super-rich and has access to all the latest technology. This then becomes the job of librarians and librarians to equip these people so that they can acquire new skills which will help them increase their standing in society. In Source C a study is reported to find that "22 percent of library computer users (age 14 and older), the library was their only source for access to computers and the Internet." The restricted access to technology would mean fewer opportunities to do homework (which is now increasingly online), ~~explore~~ learn about and apply for jobs, and even apply for college. Librarians are often the only place where people can feel hope for a better future so by reducing librarians' roles one is also reducing many people's hopes. This argument also contradicts the argument that librarians are no longer needed because of the introduction of e-books. According to Source D, more and more people are beginning to use e-books over paper books. ~~How~~ How could people use e-books if they do not have access to the technology to access it? It is and will continue to be. The responsibility of librarians to equip people of all generations and backgrounds of the resources that they need to succeed. Librarians should continue an active role.

##

Public libraries still play an important role in ~~the~~ society. They are essential to ~~the~~ communities and have the ability to help educate people. Libraries are not only for books, but provide many other activities as well. Funding is needed for libraries to maintain their ever-lasting relevance in communities.

To begin, libraries provide a gathering place or a place to study. They allow people to share ideas and communicate freely. As stated in Source A, libraries are "the cornerstone of democracy in our communities." They allow people a place where ~~a~~ citizens can gather information and make informed decisions and opinions from what they read. There is no bias or pressure at a library, which allows people the freedom to ~~make~~ make the best choices regarding themselves based on their own opinion. Public libraries can also aid in the democracy process. In 1952, ALA attempted to increase voter turnout by distributing election information and organizing discussions and activities. (Kranich) This allows people of any background a place to discuss political and social issues. Through public libraries, people are able to share ideas and get information on and participate in the democratic process.

Although libraries have remained an important part of ~~the~~ democracy, they have changed. They offer



many new technologies that some people may not have access to without a public library. ~~In a study done by the Pew Research Center, it found that the people~~ Michael Crandall, a library and information science researcher at the University of Washington, stated that a study he did found that, "for 22% of library computer users, the library was their only source for access to computers and the internet." (Shank) In today's world, the internet is vital to connecting with others or for basic necessities like finding a job. Public libraries are essential in providing these tools to people who would otherwise not have access to it.

Public libraries ~~are~~ also offer many other activities, as well as assistance to communities. In Source B, ~~a~~ the calendar for an Illinois public library featured varying activities from volunteer opportunities to family storytimes to senior visits. ~~These programs~~ Libraries offer useful programs to people of all ages and provide one central location to access them. The librarians themselves ~~offer~~ are a ~~very~~ beneficial tool to the library and community. They can help those who need to use technology ~~with~~ by showing them how to use it. Forty-three percent of 16-17 year old library users received help from a librarian (charts). Without public libraries they would have not been

→

able to get that advice. The programs and assistance
libraries offer is irreplaceable and remain essential
in communities.

To continue their aid and programs in communities,
public libraries need funding. For more than 3 years
in a row, more than 40% of states reported decreasing
funding for public libraries. (ALA) Public libraries
are essential parts of society and must ~~the~~ have
increased funding to maintain the benefits they
offer communities.

Public libraries are important in cycling
communities. They help people gain access to
technology. Libraries offer a public place to discuss
and share ideas, specifically regarding government,
political or ~~state~~ social ideals. It furthers the
democratic process. Finally, the programs and
opportunities offered by libraries are beneficial to
the entire community. Public libraries still remain
relevant and useful to society.

#

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

Question 1

With the profound technology growth comes a controversial topic of the need ^{for} ~~on~~ libraries. Electronic books seem to replace the need ^{for} ~~on~~ libraries, according to the individuals who don't see the importance a library brings to a community, people in need of resources, and sentimentalists whom only know libraries and refuse e books.

When most people think of libraries, they think of books to check out or computers to use for a limited amount of time. What not many people know, there are programs and exciting ~~activities~~ activities that are implemented to unify communities. Imagine kids being able to go to the library in the summer for an all day Paws to Read Summer Reading Challenge. (calendar) The kids not only would improve their reading comprehension level while on a long break of school, but also the program is an invitation to making new friends, all of which are important to a child's esteem.

Unifying a community through programs is just the start of a library's purpose. A library is also an available resource for those who may not be able to purchase an electronic device for reading or research. In source C, Crandall said, "Our study of library computer use found that for 22 percent of library computer users

I2

Question 1

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

I2

(age 14 and older), the library was their only ~~the~~ source for access to computers and the internet." With the amount of homework and projects students receive today, that availability is crucial for education. The available use of technology in a library is important for those who can't afford technology, but, librarians are known for helping everyone. Source D depicts a graph that shows percentages of different age groups that have gotten help from a librarian. Teens 16-17 years old showed that 43 percent have gotten help from a librarian. The outstanding percent proves that not only are libraries beneficial with the available resources in books and access to computers and printers, but that the staff on hand there give help and are viable resources.

Even with all of these wonderful attributions to libraries, there are always people to try and counter those statements. Source E shows why libraries are barely useful anymore and that a number of different programs, like co-working spaces, media labs and art galleries are being added to boost the population of library users. However, no matter how under used libraries get, there are always individuals who are sentimental about libraries. Source E states, "It's almost



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

Question 1

I3

like some people want to interpret anyone talking about the end of libraries as talking about the end of learning - and, by extension, the end of civilization." This statement proves the point that people don't want to give away - or up - libraries from the history ~~in~~ in which they keep.

Overall, libraries are the foundation of communities, and they give available resources to those in need, as well as serving a great history throughout centuries of active service all around the world.

#

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

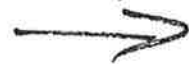
Question 1

F1

Libraries are present throughout the country, and they have been for a while. They are useful tools for people of all ages. Some have said that times are changing, and as times change, libraries are becoming less relevant. But, the future of public libraries is still bright, there is a lot of potential for the ~~stt~~ library system to serve a big role in the future.

Libraries have been around for many years now. ~~PERHAPS~~ According to Source A, "Benjamin Franklin founded the first public lending library in the 1730s." At that time, a library was a necessity. They were large sources of information and "encouraged [citizens] to discuss important matters" (Source A). Franklin even believes that libraries serve as "the cornerstone of democracy." Libraries allow community members to be involved and educated on topics that are important ~~for~~ to them and what they believe.

Libraries play a very large role in the community currently and they will continue to serve a purpose as time goes on. They encourage community involvement, which is a positive aspect that should be praised. Libraries allow people to have a place ~~at~~ to access information,



F2

Question 1

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

F2

no matter their social status. It ~~helps~~ narrows the "digital divide" according to Source C. The library is the only place for many community members to have internet access. Not only that, but ^{for} "22 percent of library users... [it] was their only source of access to computers" (Source C).

Switch
the 2
sentences

→ Libraries open the door for many people to have access not only to books but also internet access, allowing the community to be more educated.

→ Some may say that the internet is replacing the need for a library and that libraries are a waste of money, Source E expanded on these ideas, but for many, the library is their only access.

Many people can find their place in a library. It is not only for toddlers or senior citizens. Libraries work ~~but~~ hard to get as many

people from the community involved. The

Oriental Park Public Library shows their

calendar of events from June 2014. The

calendar has events each day of the week

and has a variety of options in order to have

as many people involved as possible. They

constantly had ~~something~~ an event planned

and had different time options and days to best

fit the schedule of the community. The library's



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

Question 1

F3

events were for all ages. For example, on Tuesday, they scheduled "Terrific Tales for Toddlers" but they also had "Nursing Home Visits" on the schedule 30 minutes prior. They get the whole family involved through a "Family Dance Party" and even a "Canine Basic Obedience Class". Librarians work very hard to ensure it is a place in the community for each person and that it can fit the need of a variety of people.

The internet has changed the way that people read, but librarians still have a future ahead of them. They stay up to date and relevant while allowing many people the opportunity to learn and be involved.

#

As time passes by the mere essence of communicating ^{through} physical means has rapidly decreased. Technology has taken over education as quickly as ~~than~~ ice cream melting. Public places such as libraries should not ~~not~~ serve in the future because e-books have been created, ~~the~~ funding will decrease and there are ~~multiple~~ numerous meeting places for sharing education. Times have changed ~~from~~ more prominently in our society.

Online books have become very popular over the recent years due to their ^{large} amount of people engaged ~~in~~ technology. ~~Travel~~ Apps such as e-books ~~have~~ benefit people ~~as~~ who travel frequently. ~~The~~ Portable technology allows people to continue learning throughout the day without feeling obligated to go to the library. A recent study shows that "73% of Americans 16 and over who have read both e-books and print books say ~~reading~~ it is easier with e-books" (Source D). ~~State~~ E-book provides the opportunity to access any book at any place. In this generation, carrying technology



D2

Q1

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

D2

has become a habit, therefore their reading resource will always be at hand. E-books are only one of the reasons why libraries should not survive in the future.

Financial issues have become a majority ~~problem~~ ^{is} prominent in recreational buildings that serve less of a purpose than technology can provide. The impact of funding in public libraries have decreased sufficiently therefore in the past few years, "more than 40% of participating states have reported decreased public library funding" (Source F). Due to the distraction of technology, people have become less aware of ~~what the money that is at hand is for~~ ^{create} libraries ~~have~~ ^{business}. The majority of people tend to invest their money into the benefits of technology not realizing the negative impact it is creating on libraries. Public funding is quickly decreasing ~~for~~ ^{therefore} ~~therefore~~ ^{therefore} libraries should not survive in the future.

Hands on learning is very essential when it comes to reading and absorbing. ~~Places~~ ^{Places} People are ~~venient~~ ^{venient}



~~Discuss~~ about the places they learn in.
Places like restaurants, the beach and
people's houses all provide the same options
as would a library. There are several
other learning communities that do not
require the large amount of heavy
books. Communication and human contact
is important but the aspect of it can be
accomplished in other places other than
libraries. ~~proving~~
~~that~~ ~~many~~ ~~say~~ ~~that~~
~~although~~ ~~the~~ ~~presence~~ of libraries give
people a sense of comfort and tranquility.
Libraries have been around for many
many years & developing the idea of
a community ~~center~~ "ideal opportunities
for libraries to assume a leadership role
in their communities." (Source A). However,
time has ~~passed~~ changed the way
people view learning and education thus
the use of libraries will slowly fade away
over time.

In summation, the more technology the faster we
thrive. Everything can be accomplished
online ~~that~~, saving money ~~for~~ ~~people~~
~~also~~ companies and businesses. Public



D4

Q1

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

D4

libraries should not serve in the future because
of the e-books that have been creating,
funding will decrease, and there are
other opportunities to share education.

#

Libraries have existed since 1730, but a lot has changed since then. Technology has become a very big role in today's society. Many people use technology in their everyday life because it is a more efficient choice. ~~Many~~ Many libraries will have to close because of this.

E-books have become very popular in today's society. Some libraries are keeping up to pace with E-books such as Orland Park Public Library (source B). Most libraries stick to reading from books for story time while others are already teaching kids how to use E-books. E-books are easier to access because it eliminates a trip to the library. ~~This~~ ~~and~~ ~~also~~ ^{this} helps people who ~~was~~ ~~can't~~ can't make it to the library during ~~so~~ their hours. Most libraries are not open 7 days a week and don't have very convenient hours. E-books would eliminate the struggle of worrying about when the library is open.

Nowadays, libraries are not really used for renting books. At libraries "22 percent" of people who use their computers,



G2

1

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

G2

"the library was their only source for access to computers and the Internet." (source C). ~~My~~ My town's library is mainly used for kids to study quietly. They see the library as a place that not a lot of people go, so they think it's the perfect place for silence. The library is so quiet because people see it as unnecessary to go there when they can just get an E-book on their phone or tablet.

An E-book is very easy to use on the go. When reading in a car it can be difficult to hold the page open because of all of the bumps, but with an E-book ~~there~~ the book will never close. Also ~~if~~ when I used to read a book on the road I would lose my page when ~~the~~ I put the book down because the bookmark would fall out. E-books are also very helpful to people who have trouble reading small words and don't have their glasses because there is a button to zoom in to the readers comfort. Books are still very popular to ~~the~~ parents who read to their kids. Eighty one percent of parents



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

1 G2

Who read with their child use regular books (Source D). Printed books are fun for kids to keep them occupied ^{and into the book} by turning the page, but E-books still have many more advantages.

Public libraries' future is not looking so good. E-books are becoming an easier and more effective way to read. Due to this many public libraries will lose business and no longer rent books.

#

In an age where the internet has taken front stage, you may wonder "do people even still read books" and you probably ~~often~~ think "who goes to the library" and these thoughts are common now-a-days. With everyone reading e-books and downloading reading apps the need ~~to~~ to go to the library just isn't as big anymore.

In today's society the library is ~~now~~ a place where you can get books and do tons of other services. With technology growing everyday the roles of libraries are changing. "For many people they serve as the only access point for digital information ~~and~~ and services" (Source C) Some people completely rely on libraries to access certain things. But the world is evolving and times are definitely changing more and more people are getting smart phones and tablets.

#

AP[®] SAMPLE STUDENT RESPONSES AND SCORING NOTES

2017 AP ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION

Question 1

Sample Identifier: A

Score: 9

- The essay takes a nuanced stance on the role, if any, that public libraries should serve in the future, arguing that “libraries should remain a means through which the public can engage in collaborative exploration” but should not “attempt to become technology-based learning centers.”
- The response integrates Sources A and B to support the writer’s position (e.g., paragraph two refers to “community engagement” and notes that fostering collaborative learning is “especially [important] in an economy that is increasingly reliant on cooperation and group-work”).
- The seamless synthesis of data in paragraph three (e.g., “As shown by Source D, 83% of Americans aged 16 and over used E-books to be able to get a book quickly. . .”) aids in achieving thorough development of the argument.
- The response demonstrates controlled writing from the first paragraph; the rich, full prose is sustained throughout the essay (e.g., “Especially in an economy that is increasingly reliant on cooperation and group-work, fostering a sense of group learning in children at libraries can promote healthy child development.”)
- The student moves beyond the prompt to make an especially sophisticated argument, suggesting that libraries should “focus more heavily on their merits in community engagement” but also making a clear argument on what libraries should not become.

Sample Identifier: C

Score: 8

- Although not without its lapses, the essay presents a cohesive and well-developed argument that “libraries have a certain, irreplaceable [sic] role that they must fill and must continue to fill . . . for society to run smoothly and efficiently [sic].”
- The essay demonstrates effective use of sources, skillfully integrating evidence from the sources, although not flawlessly (note, for example, the slight mischaracterization of Source E in the second paragraph).
- The prose is consistently fluid and effective (e.g., libraries “form the stones on which democracy rests” and “As humanity looks to the future, we often see libraries in the rearview mirror and wave them goodbye”).
- Instead of simply listing and then expounding on the sources, the response incorporates them effectively in service of the argument: “While it may seem absurd, even in modern-day America, some people do not have access to computers at home. This is where libraries come in. According to Michael Crandall of the University of Washington, 22% of library users could not access the Internet anywhere else (Source C).”
- The essay presents a full discussion of the sources, maintaining the momentum of its argument throughout the response.

AP® SAMPLE STUDENT RESPONSES AND SCORING NOTES

2017 AP ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION

Sample Identifier: E

Score: 7

- The essay is more than adequate but not quite an effective upper-half essay; it would require more development of thought with more engagement of the sources to be considered effective.
- The points made in the response are adequately substantiated with sources: “[l]ibrarians create a sense of patriotism through the creation of an interacting community. In Source B, the calendar depicted the activities that a library part in during an ordinary month. . . . In activities like these, usually everyone can get involved and have opportunities to serve one another.”
- The prose style demonstrates more complexity and variety than that of an essay earning a score of 6 (e.g., “Patriotism and democracy were some of the founding principles in this country, and they will continue to be overarching ideals and values in this country for centuries to come”).
- The response puts the sources in conversation with one another (e.g., in paragraph three, the writer uses Source C to question Source D).
- The essay displays some repetitiveness in paragraph three.

Sample Identifier: B

Score: 6

- This is a classic 6-level essay that makes key points about democracy and unity, developing its argument (“Public libraries still remain relevant and useful to society”) with adequate explanation.
- The evidence used from the sources is appropriate and supports the writer’s position: “To continue their aid and programs in communities, public libraries need funding. For more than 3 years in a row, more than 40% of states reported decreasing funding for public libraries. Public libraries are essential parts of society and must have increased funding to maintain the benefits they offer communities.”
- The response is clearly adequate (upper-half) but does not demonstrate the more complete explanation, more thorough development, or more mature prose style necessary to earn a score of 7.

Sample Identifier: I

Score: 5

- The essay is limited in development, and the link between the argument (“libraries are the foundation of communities, and they give available resources to those in need”) and the quotes from the sources is strained: “In sourc [sic] C, Crandall said, ‘Our study of library computer use found that for 22 percent of library computer users (age 14 and older), the library was their only source for access to computers and the internet.’ With the amount of homework and projects students receive today, that availability is crucial for education.”

AP[®] SAMPLE STUDENT RESPONSES AND SCORING NOTES

2017 AP ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION

- There is some degree of source analysis, but this, as a whole, is rather simple and, again, *limited*: "Libraries allow community members to be involved and educated on topics that are important to them and what they believe."
- Although the prose usually conveys the writer's ideas, it is sometimes wordier than it is concise, at times forcing the reader to fill in the gaps because of the lack of clear prose: "This statement proves the point that people don't want to give away—or up—libraries from the history in which they keep."

Sample Identifier: F

Score: 4

- Although the writer does attempt to establish a position ("the future of public libraries is still bright, there is a lot of potential for the library system to serve a big role in the future"), the response inadequately develops a position on the role, if any, that public libraries should serve in the future.
- The response does use sources to try to support the position, but the sources dominate the student's attempt at development.
- There is a considerable degree of redundancy: e.g., the writer repeats variations of the same idea ("Libraries work hard to get as many people from the community involved") several times throughout the response.
- Although the response generally conveys the writer's ideas, it is inconsistent in controlling the elements of effective writing: "The calendar has events each day of the week and has a variety of options in order to have as many people involved as possible. They constantly had an event planned and had different time options and days to best fit the schedule of the community. The library's events were for all ages."

Sample Identifier: D

Score: 3

- The response attempts to establish a position on the role, if any, that public libraries should serve in the future ("Public places such as libraries should not serve in the future because e-books have been created, funding will decrease and there are numerous meeting places for sharing education") but demonstrates less success in doing so.
- The essay shows a less perceptive understanding of the sources than does an essay earning a score of 4: for example, in the discussion of Source F in the third paragraph, the writer argues that "[d]ue to the distraction of technology, people have become less aware of how libraries create business. The majority of people tend to invest their money into the benefits of technology not realizing [*sic*] the negative impact it is creating on libraries."
- The essay demonstrates less maturity in control of writing (e.g., "People are lenient about the places they learn in").

AP[®] SAMPLE STUDENT RESPONSES AND SCORING NOTES

2017 AP ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION

Sample Identifier: G

Score: 2

- The essay attempts to establish a position ("Many people use technology in their everyday life because it is a more efficient choice. Many libraries will have to close because of this") but demonstrates little success in doing so.
- Starting with the second paragraph, the response loses focus and embarks on a digression about the advantages of e-books (e.g., "An E-book is very easy to use on the go. When reading in a car it can be difficult to hold the page open because of all the bumps, but with an E-book the book will never close.")
- The writer substitutes a simpler task by responding to the prompt tangentially, finishing the response by stating that "E-books are becoming an easier and more effective way to read."

Sample Identifier: H

Score: 1

- The response presents a weak argument with little support from the sources; only one source is briefly cited in the second paragraph.
- The explanations are especially simplistic (e.g., "But the world is evolving and times are definitely changing more and more people are getting smart phones and tablets"), and the response seems to lose focus on the task.
- The argument remains undeveloped throughout the response.

2017 AP® ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

Question 3

Suggested time—40 minutes.

(This question counts for one-third of the total essay section score.)

The passage below is an excerpt from *Empire of Illusion* by Chris Hedges. Read the passage carefully. Then write an essay in which you develop a position on Hedges' argument that "the most essential skill . . . is artifice." Use appropriate, specific evidence to illustrate and develop your position.

The most essential skill in political theater and a consumer culture is artifice. Political leaders, who use the tools of mass propaganda to create a sense of faux intimacy with citizens, no longer need to be competent, sincere, or honest. They need only to appear to have these qualities. Most of all they need a story, a personal narrative. The reality of the narrative is irrelevant. It can be completely at odds with the facts. The consistency and emotional appeal of the story are paramount. Those who are best at deception succeed. Those who have not mastered the art of entertainment, who fail to create a narrative or do not have one fashioned for them by their handlers, are ignored. They become "unreal."

An image-based culture communicates through narratives, pictures, and pseudo-drama.

STOP

END OF EXAM

AP[®] ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION

2017 SCORING GUIDELINES — Version 1.0

Question 3

General Directions: This scoring guide is designed so that the same performance expectations are applied to all student responses. It will be useful for most of the essays you read, but if it seems inappropriate for a specific paper, ask your Table Leader for assistance. Always show your Table Leader books that seem to have no response or that contain responses that seem unrelated to the question. Do not assign a score of 0 or — without this consultation.

Your score should reflect an evaluation of the paper as a whole. Remember that students had only 40 minutes to read and write; the paper, therefore, is not a finished product and should not be judged according to standards appropriate for an out-of-class assignment. Evaluate the paper as a draft, making certain to reward students for what they do well. The evaluation should focus on the evidence and explanations that the student uses to support the response; students should not be penalized for taking a particular perspective.

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 a paper's overall quality. In no case should you give a score higher than a 2 to a paper with errors in grammar and mechanics that persistently interfere with your understanding of meaning.

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

8 Effective

Essays earning a score of 8 **effectively** develop a position on Hedges' argument that "the most essential skill . . . is artifice." The evidence and explanations appropriately and convincingly support the writer's position, and the argument* is especially coherent and well developed. The 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 the score of 6 but provide a 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 Hedges' argument that "the most essential skill . . . is artifice." The evidence and explanations appropriately and sufficiently support the writer's position, and the argument is coherent and adequately developed. The writing may contain lapses in diction or syntax, but generally the prose is clear.

5 Essays earning a score of 5 develop a position on Hedges' argument that "the most essential skill . . . is artifice." The evidence and explanations used to support that position may be uneven, inconsistent, or limited. The writing may contain lapses in diction or syntax, but it usually conveys the writer's ideas.

4 Inadequate

Essays earning a score of 4 **inadequately** develop a position on Hedges' argument that "the most essential skill . . . is artifice." The evidence and explanations used may inappropriately, insufficiently, or unconvincingly support the writer's position. The argument may have lapses in coherence or be inadequately developed. The prose generally conveys the writer's ideas but may be inconsistent in controlling the elements of effective writing.

AP[®] ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION

2017 SCORING GUIDELINES — Version 1.0

3 Essays earning a score of 3 meet the criteria for the score of 4 but demonstrate less success in developing a position on Hedges' argument that "the most essential skill . . . is artifice." The essays may show less maturity in their control of writing.

2 Little Success

Essays earning a score of 2 demonstrate **little success** in developing a position on Hedges' argument that "the most essential skill . . . is artifice." The student may misunderstand the prompt or substitute a simpler task by responding to the prompt tangentially with unrelated or inaccurate explanation. The prose often demonstrates consistent weaknesses in writing, such as grammatical problems, a lack of development or organization, or a lack of coherence and control.

1 Essays earning a score of 1 meet the criteria for the score of 2 but are undeveloped, especially simplistic in their explanation and argument, weak in their control of language, or especially lacking in coherence and development.

0 Indicates an off-topic response, one that merely repeats the prompt, an entirely crossed-out response, a drawing, or a response in a language other than English.

— Indicates an entirely blank response.

* For the purposes of scoring, argument means asserting a claim justified by evidence and/or reasoning.

Question 3

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

G

I am an avid student of politics and political science, and it is one of the majors I will pursue in the fall. Thus, Hedger's assertion that "the most essential skill... is artifice." is not new to me. ~~But this~~
~~However~~ This assertion is certainly very true. However, the conflicting forces of a society of spectacle and of the increasing ~~and~~ accessibility of information put its validity in jeopardy.

It is certainly true that appearance, deception, and entertainment are ~~not the~~ the most essential skills of political leaders. The 2016 election is a case in point. The entire election focused almost solely on the personal issues of the candidates, ~~and~~ and had nearly nothing to do with the policy, ~~and~~ and in the end, it was the entertainer who triumphed over the policy wonk. Perhaps even more indicative is that it is almost never that scholars, fellows of institutions and academics, ~~and for~~ the real experts of policy, run for office. This is because their skills do not match up with the skills required of them as a candidate: the skill of artifice.

This is aided and compounded by the fact that ours is a society of spectacle, or as Hedger's called it,



"an image-based culture." The author of the "Society of the Spectacle" would agree, in his assertion that modern ~~and~~ society is more concerned with the images produced by things rather than the things themselves. And, as Jean Baudrillard warned in "Violence of the Image," the image can change and hold sway over public opinion to such an extent that the reality is overwhelmed and overpowered. Nobody cares about the details of Trump's tax plan or Bernie's free college ~~proposal~~ or what Ben Carson really knows about foreign policy because the narratives and the "emotional appeal of the story [is] paramount [Hedges]." The image of each of these men was ultimately more important than the reality. This was true in the Presidential Election of France. Nobody really knew what Emmanuel Macron's policy ideas were, but that wasn't what mattered. His image, his narrative, was more important.

This works so well in our society, here and now, because of the presence of social media. This is the means by which we communicate and receive information, and in most cases, the information is all narratives and images. However, with the presence of social media comes the ability, if used, to look past the artifice and the image and the false narrative. This has the potential to undermine Hedges's assertion.



Question 3

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

G3

Perhaps nobody may care what Trump's tax policy is, but anyone is capable of looking it up. The access to information does not even have to be used to be potent.

~~For~~ Susan Seales Giroux and Jeffrey Nealon in their *Thorny Toolbox* explain that agency is merely the capability of resisting power, not even the actual act of resistance. ~~With~~ This capability, thanks to the increasing accessibility to all of information, will force power and the political leaders with their narratives, to change, perhaps to become "competent, ~~more~~ sincere, and honest (Hedges)." As media organizations and others are encouraged to resist the current administration, whatever deception ~~that~~ it might put up will quickly be torn down. No amount of skill or artifice can escape a hacker or a very good journalist.

Ultimately, it remains true that ~~artifice is the most~~ "the most essential skill is artifice." Evidence of this is everywhere present in our own political system, and is greatly aided by the image based nature of our society. However, the ability of people to search for and access the reality behind the narrative puts Hedges's assertion in jeopardy ~~in~~ in the future.

#

Although many may argue that a nation's leaders must be held to a morally superior standard and use only honesty and candor in their pursuits, the Machiavellian nature of politicians, the attempt for politicians to seem more ordinary, and the regular attempts to hide scandals prove that artifice is essential on the road to political office. Individuals must ~~use~~ employ artifice and create ~~an~~ ideal ego in order for society to accept them as trustworthy and similar to the common man.

Throughout history, rulers have utilized countless different methods of achieving power, however none have been so successful as ~~the art~~ mastering the art of lying. In his advice to future rulers, ~~Niccolo~~ Niccolo Machiavelli ~~argues~~ encourages them to lie and maintain the illusion of sympathy to the common struggles in order to retain power. He asserts that it is imperative for a ruler to appear caring and sympathetic



H2 3

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

even if he has no objective but power. Machiavelli argues that to be sincere and honest is akin to being vulnerable. A ruler must be skilled in the art of deception if he is not to fall prey to usurpers. Thus, it is essential that he appear humble and morally upright to his constituents as he is to appear idealistic, despite his nature being identical to his fellow citizens.

Many popular politicians employ this ~~the~~ illusion of modesty in the modern age. ^{President} Barack Obama, a favorite among much of nation was the first sitting President to ever appear on a talk show. ~~Despite his statement~~ Despite his many addresses to the nation, his appearance on a talk-show enabled him to win the hearts of millions as he was ~~made~~ shown to be humble, ordinary, and accessible. This played an enormous role in him winning the trust of the American people and securing a second term. Similarly, Bill Clinton was the first

→

Presidential candidate to appear on a talk show, allowing him to easily reach the public and assert his ideas, winning him the Presidency. Therefore, the appearance of modesty and accessibility plays an enormous role in a politician's chance of success.

The recent election was extremely polarizing as the American people were presented with two of the most ^{radical} ~~extreme~~ candidates, Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. Throughout ~~the~~ 2016, each news cycle was gripped with scandals from both sides, scandals that the two parties had attempted to hide. However, despite almost daily accusations against Donald Trump, Hillary Clinton's issue with the deleted emails ultimately resulted in her loss. The truth of the matter is, all politicians have secrets and scandals but the difference between those who succeed and those who don't is the skill to cover them up. Hillary Clinton was not well-versed in the art of deception though she tried countless ~~of~~ times. Whenever

→

Hy 3

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

she attempted to cover up a scandal, it was tactless and forever painted her as untrustworthy and deceitful, despite the innumerable scandals against Donald Trump as well, resulting in her ultimate loss of the presidency. Thus, a politician cannot simply lie but must be skilled in that art; he must be willing to go to extreme measures to cover up scandals because ultimately, they will be discovered.

Thus, despite the ~~morally~~ superior moral superiority we ascribe to politicians and leaders, it is essential for them to employ artifice as demonstrated by Machiavelli, Barack Obama, and the recent Presidential candidates. For, only then can they win over a nation's trust and hopes, if they are considered better but act ~~the same~~ humble.

#

Chris Hedges argues that the most essential skill for a politician is artifice, or the ability to fabricate a story and fake communication with voters. He says that actual competence is not important. Artifice indeed, is the most essential skill because people enjoy stories and emotional appeal more than boring and practical appeal, ^{so the ability to use emotions with fabricated stories is the most important}

The ability to fabricate fake ^{because people value emotion the highest} emotional appeal is the greatest trait for a politician. People love stories, and they want to be part of one, so if a politician ~~says~~ tells ~~the~~ great stories and grand appeals to emotion, then he or she would likely win. To prove this, one only needs to look at the history of presidential elections, to see a trend in storytelling and emotional appeal. Several presidents have been war heroes, such as Andrew Jackson, and Zachary Taylor. They were elected not for their political competency, but for their story and the character they played. Campaigning rarely places experience over emotion. Take for example the video ads for candidates Richard Nixon and John F. Kennedy. Nixon spoke in a boring video about policy and his own experience, where Kennedy's ad was musical and featured images of people being happy. The public, in electing Kennedy, chose emotions over experience. Similar stories have happened in recent years as well. In 2008 the country chose Barack Obama and his campaign of "Hope" over John McCain, even if McCain had a longer history in politics. It is obvious that emotions sway the public more than facts or experience does.



Therefore, the ability to use these emotions and to fabricate stories to harness them is the most important skill for a politician. ~~Ken~~ Kennedy may or may not have been genuine in his exciting and happy video ad, but as long as it grabs emotion, his true character does not matter. For the first election at least, the ~~politician's~~ politician's character and competency matter little, (but once they have shown their true selves in office, the campaign for re-election would be different). History has proven that in order to get elected, one needs only to be good at creating a story or character in order to sway emotion. Truth, competency, or real character does not matter. Why else would people complain so much that once in office, politicians seem like corrupt liars? Because they politicians embellish their campaigns with fake promises because the narrative is paramount to get elected.

It is true that voters favor strong emotion above all else. Therefore the ability to create fake stories and characters to ~~sway~~ utilize emotion or artifice has proven to be the most useful attribute for a politician. In reality, the competency and experience of the candidate is overshadowed by his or her ability to create a narrative and harness emotion.

#

The American people love a good story, whether it be true or not. If a politician ~~can~~ can weave a good story that tugs on people's heartstrings, they are practically ~~guaranteed~~ guaranteed a win.

Which is why Chris Hedges' argument that "the most essential skill... is artifice" is true.

~~TO~~ TO use a recent example, in last year's presidential election, Donald Trump gathered mass support by proclaimed that he was not the typical ~~politician~~ politician. He was a "man of the people", a home grown American that just wanted to make America great again. He used the old Reagan campaign slogan to create a name for himself and get enough support to carry him into the White House. People connected to him because of his practically non-existent political ties and believed in his message and direction for our country. Finally, there was someone the everyday person could ~~connect to~~ relate to and trust enough to let him lead them.

even bigger

~~Evidence~~ Evidence of using artifice isn't just found in elections, but also in ~~literature~~ literature. In the book "The Hunger Games" ~~the~~, the two main characters of Katniss and Peeta create a story to foster compassion for them in

I 2 3

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

the hopes that it would help them both make it out of the Hunger Games alive. The plan works and they are sent medicine and other help throughout the games, ~~making~~ making it out in the end ~~both~~ both alive. They made their audience believe they were in love, angering the gamemakers while ~~draw~~ drawing sympathy from the crowds of people that watch the games. In the next book, "Catching Fire", they take ~~it~~ it even further by implying that Katniss is pregnant, again using a false story to reach their desired outcome. People believed it, of course, and it worked to their advantage.

~~People believe that politicians are always lying.~~
~~Politics~~ Politics has always been ~~known~~ known as a platform for lies and storytelling. Yet, people believe those lies and revel in the ingenuity of their storytelling, always hoping that their lies are actually ~~truths~~ truths and their stories more fact than fiction. They ~~choose~~ choose to ~~give~~ give politicians the benefit of the doubt and believe it if it sounds good, or right, or whatever they want to believe. Because Americans have always been a sucker for a pretty face and a good story.

#

Throughout history artifice has been used in an array of societies. In most cases, when one uses artifice they achieve success.*

(Artifice is one of the most influential and powerful skills to have in a society.

Having the skill of artifice allows you to make things seem better than they actually are.


In today's society, many modeling companies resort to ^{using} artifice when displaying their products.

They photoshop pictures and models, making them look better than they actually do. It creates more of an appeal in the general public's eye and, therefore, causes them to buy ~~more~~ more.

This gives the companies more business and makes them ~~more~~ more successful. ~~Artifice~~ ~~also~~

Using the skill of artifice allows companies to make things look better than they really are.

By using artifice, a ~~person~~ ^{person} can be deceitful and make it seem like they are doing things that would benefit everyone. For example, in "The Hunger Games", President Snow began fighting with the Districts. He pretended that his actions were to save the people of the capitol, when he actually just wanted to save himself. He was



very good at using artifice and making people think he cared about them. This allowed him to gain support in his fight. Artifice can help a person deceive others into helping them. It can make them see things in a different way than they would have if artifice had not been used. Artifice can be used to manipulate people and help one become successful.

When ^{a politician} ~~one~~ uses artifice, they are able to seem sincere and gain people's trust. In WW II, ~~the~~ Adolf Hitler used artifice in his propaganda in Germany. Everyone thought that he was a good person and the right person to lead the country. They followed him even though that's not who he really was. This shows that artifice can be a very useful skill in hiding a person's identity and gaining trust. It is very important for one to use artifice in the political world if they are to be successful.

The use of the skill artifice can be very beneficial throughout all aspects of society. From propaganda in politics to ^{showing} ~~representing~~ products to customers, artifice is a prominent part in gaining success.

#

Politics are a very skewed area of our government. Political figures sometimes give false information on propaganda to sway the public's mind. That is a representation of current politics. Political leaders years ago once ~~was~~ used honest campaigns and propaganda towards the public. Politics are inconsistent and have changed and evolved into something new. Chris Hedges argument that "The most essential skill in political theater and a consumer artifice" is accurate and can be supported by the use of false propaganda, emotional appeal, and deception.

False propaganda is commonly used by modern politicians. Propaganda is used to promote political figures so they can be elected into office. Propaganda has recently become unreal. Politicians are using false information to sway the public mind. Credibility is lost when this happens and the consumer culture is artificial.

Emotional appeal is also a key part in modern politics. Commercials used on the television are used to glorify and distort an image of a political leader no matter how bad of a person they are. These ~~can~~ commercials appeal to the public's emotion so the politician gains their vote. However the campaign is runned, politicians can play with and distort how their image is seen through the public's eye. Emotions ~~can~~ can falsely be brought out in order for personal gain.



A2 3

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

The art of deception is also commonly used by politicians. They can deceive anybody they want to by standing behind a false message of campaign. The public is often deceived by politicians. Modern politics are all mostly false and artificial. Chris Hedges' argument is right in saying that the most essential skill in political theater and a consumer culture is artifice. The use of the word "theater" is an example of modern politics because it is made up and fake. The culture of politics have changed and it is all lies and deception. Politicians must learn the art of deception, false propaganda, and emotional appeal to be successful.

##

Of all skills possible, artifice is of lesser importance to those who lead well. If one relies on artifice and deception, there will be a realization at some point which ~~it~~ shows the mistake of the choice. Deception, especially as a leader, will ~~be~~ bring immorality and undeniable failure.

When guiding others to success, the followers place their trust in those leading the way. With unending lies, no follower will flock to such a leader. When the American people heard of the government listening to calls and reading through personal information the ~~members~~ citizens were appalled. Betrayed by the government, there was less faith in the nation. Lying to the people only make situations worse. This could lead to followers walking into dangers unknown believing that their safety is not at all being risked.

Lying has no security within it whatsoever. Creating a false image is just that: false. Hiding ~~be~~ from the truth because of immediate results and mistakes of the



C2

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

3

past will rehash ~~what~~ and unearth
whatever is hidden. Standing tall with
no truth is the same as a cathedral
without flying buttresses. ~~as a~~ As a
leader ~~it~~ is a duty to tell the
truth because hiding, protecting oneself from
a bullet with a balloon instead of a sandbag
will do no good.

Artifice is a useless skill unless in
theatre or arts. Deception leads to failure
and false senses of security.

#

The most essential skill one acquires may seem to be relevant but not entirely true. The skills we have are based on how we ~~acquire~~ acquire them also on how we use them. The way we learn our skills is by us learning and us not already knowing it. All the things people learn is based on everyday activities like cleaning, eating, and school work. Each activity gets us stronger everyday mentally or physically and, each thing we learn is a skill that can be used for fun or for everyday work.

The way people get the ~~mind~~ mind and body stronger is by taking things that get us to be who we want to be. To get our mind stronger takes a lot of skill that take so long to master because the way people could do it is by meditations, ~~exercising~~ exercising themselves or even learning new things. The way a person would know if they have gotten mentally stronger is that they see things far more different than the average person would. Most people think (especially men) that having muscles considers that being strong



E2 3

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

but in all reality that person could be the ~~strongest~~ weakest person on earth because being strong is to be able to put it to good use like helping others and protecting others that are in danger. A person may know they are strong by having a strong will but a stronger pride to show that they have a reason to be strong or to get stronger than what they already are.

Skill is a hard thing to describe but if I were to describe it I would describe it as what a person could do very well. Everything we learn in our life is a skill that we put to use like cleaning or cooking for a family. People can always learn a new skill to help them in life and skills are always being used. When we work like it takes skills to operate ~~heavy~~ heavy machinery and it takes a lot of skill to learn multiple instruments.

- ~~Being~~ Being able to learn and read takes a lot of skill because it is a lot harder ~~for~~ for others ~~to~~ to learn how



to read or write. The things we do all
have some sort of skill behind it
and it may or may not turn out
good later in life, who knows.

When I think of skill I think
of hard work because that's what it
takes to learn a skill. Everything we
learn is for good and not for a bad
reason. Most things we do always seem
to help us later in life and we do
not even know it because our parents
may teach us how to cook ~~and~~ and
clean and it may turn out that at
some point in life a person may be
living on their own and they would
have the skill to clean and cook for
themselves. Whatever we learn, we learn
it because it want to learn it or
we just think we may need it like.

#

In the passage "Empire of Illusion" by Chris Hedges, He argues that "the most essential skill in political theater and a consumer culture is artifice". That they do not need to ~~be~~ be "sincere" "honest" to show qualities of personal narrative. He believes that people who have ~~got~~ got high on entertainment, they are "unreal" since they can not master on narrative. "Those who are best at deception succeed. Those who have not mastered the art of entertainment, who fail to create a narrative or do not have one fashioned for them by their handlers, are ignored." They become unreal. He has his mind set on being a certain way to be a certain ^{person} ~~person~~, which is unrealistic. No one should be able to tell you what a Doctor should look like, You can't say that a man covered in tattoo's is not a doctor just because he has tattoo's. You can not judge a book by it's cover, As simple as That.

#

AP[®] SAMPLE STUDENT RESPONSES AND SCORING NOTES

2017 AP ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION

Question 3

Sample Identifier: G

Score: 9

- The essay situates its argument immediately and sustains it throughout.
- The writer agrees with the author's claim regarding artifice, but also insightfully qualifies it with reference to "a society of spectacle."
- The essay effectively links Hedges' excerpt to the current lack of interest in policy specifics among the populace ("Nobody cares about the details of Trump's tax plan or Bernie's free college"). Having explained how social media has fostered the rise of an image-based culture, the essay also argues that the pervasiveness of social media "has the potential to undermine Hedges's assertion."
- The writer demonstrates an especially impressive control of language, developing the argument in a highly articulate manner and making use of a wide range of the elements of effective writing: it deftly summarizes key ideas from other relevant texts (Debord, Baudrillard, Giroux and Nealon) in service of its nuanced engagement with Hedges' claim.

Sample Identifier: H

Score: 8

- The essay effectively develops its argument about politicians connecting with the common man.
- The writer appropriately and convincingly incorporates a wide range of evidence into the argument: from Machiavelli to contemporary political figures (discussing Obama's and Clinton's talk show appearances as well as Trump and Clinton scandals).
- The essay consistently controls the elements of effective writing.

Sample Identifier: B

Score: 7

- Focusing on Americans' attraction to "great stories and grand appeals to emotion," the essay presents a fuller explanation than does a 6-level essay.
- The supporting evidence is sufficient and appropriate (war-hero presidents and the Nixon versus Kennedy comparison), but does not rise to the level of being effective.
- The writer tends to conflate artifice with emotion; e.g., in discussing the examples of Kennedy and Obama, the writer seems to oppose emotions versus experience rather than artifice versus reality. This further suggests that the essay warrants the descriptor of adequate rather than effective.
- Generally, the essay exhibits a more mature prose style than does an essay earning a score of 6.

AP® SAMPLE STUDENT RESPONSES AND SCORING NOTES

2017 AP ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION

Sample Identifier: I

Score: 6

- The writer fluently develops a position, focusing on false personal narratives as an example of artifice.
- There is adequate development of evidence (e.g., Trump's presentation of himself as an everyday man, the use of artifice by characters in *The Hunger Games*).
- The essay's structure is straightforward and somewhat formulaic: an introduction, followed by two body paragraphs and a conclusion.
- In spite of occasional lapses, the prose is generally clear.

Sample Identifier: F

Score: 5

- The essay does show understanding of what artifice is, despite the limited introduction.
- The example of modeling companies is apt, but the treatment is superficial and a little vague—it is not clear, for instance, how the photoshopping of pictures might cause the public to “buy more” and give the modeling companies “more business.”
- Paragraph three discusses artifice rather naively, as if it were simply a tool (“By using artifice, a person can be deceitful [*sic*]”).
- The use of *The Hunger Games* example is limited compared to the use of the same text in the benchmark 6.
- The prose generally conveys the writer's ideas.

Sample Identifier: A

Score: 4

- The argument is inadequate, failing to make a connection between emotions and artifice.
- The explanations rely on broad overgeneralizations (“[politicians] can deceive anybody they want to”) and provide insufficient support for the writer's position.
- The prose is marked by the writer's inconsistent control of writing (e.g., non-sequiturs such as “Propaganda has recently become unreal” and “The use of the word ‘theater’ is an example of modern politics because it is made up and fake”).
- The essay is inadequately organized (e.g., the final paragraph, which contains a significant degree of redundancy).

Sample Identifier: C

Score: 3

- The opening paragraph starts to develop a position (“artifice is of lesser importance to those who lead well”), but the rest of essay lacks evidence for that position.
- The explanations generally insufficient, relying on undeveloped analogies and metaphors (“protecting oneself from a bullet with a balloon”).

AP® SAMPLE STUDENT RESPONSES AND SCORING NOTES

2017 AP ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION

- The writing lacks control throughout.
- Not as simplistic as an essay earning a score of 2, the essay meets the criteria for but demonstrates less success than a 4-level essay.

Sample Identifier: E

Score: 2

- The writer starts to develop a position ("The most essential skill are artifice may seem to be relevant but not entirely true") but ultimately substitutes a simpler task, which itself emerges only tangentially (a discussion of mind versus body: "The way people get the mind and body stronger is by taking things that get us to be who we want to be").
- As a result of its lack of organization, the essay is highly repetitive throughout.
- The prose is consistently weak, sometimes bordering on incoherence: e.g., "A person may know they are strong by having a strong will but a stronger pride to show that they have a reason to be strong or to get stronger than what they already are."

Sample Identifier: D

Score: 1

- The essay consists mostly restatement or paraphrase of the prompt.
- Only three sentences (regarding the doctor and appearances) constitute original content.
- The argument is especially simplistic.
- The control of language is very weak (e.g., "He believes that people who have got high on entertainment, they are 'unreal' since they can not master on narrative").