

2010 AP[®] ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION
FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS (Form B)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION

SECTION II

Total time—2 hours

Question 1

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

Directions: The following prompt is based on the accompanying six sources.

This question requires you to synthesize a variety of sources into a coherent, well-written essay. When you synthesize sources, you refer to them to develop your position and cite them accurately. *Your argument should be central; the sources should support the argument. Avoid merely summarizing sources.*

Remember to attribute both direct and indirect references.

Introduction

In much of the world, the time that regulates our lives is altered by daylight saving time. Each year, we set our clocks back an hour in the fall and then move them forward an hour in the spring. This annual shift is thought to have been invented by Benjamin Franklin, who in 1784 wrote a letter to a French journal suggesting that Parisians could economize on candles if they simply woke up earlier during the summer. Daylight saving time was adopted by the United States in the twentieth century and is regulated by the federal government. Even though daylight saving time has been widely adopted, it still has detractors.

Assignment

Read the following sources (including the introductory information) carefully. **Then synthesize at least three of the sources into an essay that evaluates daylight saving time and offers a recommendation about its continued use.**

You may refer to the sources by their titles (Source A, Source B, etc.) or by the descriptions in parentheses.

Source A (“Extra!”)
Source B (Longley)
Source C (Prerau)
Source D (graph)
Source E (O’Connor)
Source F (Kotchen)

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Source A

“Extra!: Daylight-Saving Time.” *CNN.com*. Cable News Network, 7 March 2007. Web. 8 Aug. 2007.

The following is excerpted from an article on a news Web site.

1918 - The U.S. first adopts daylight-saving time, in the same act that created standard time zones, in an effort to save energy during World War I. It didn’t prove popular, and, as a result, it was repealed the following year.

1942 - President Franklin D. Roosevelt instituted “war-time,” a year-round daylight-saving time to save energy during World War II. After the year-round shift ended in 1945, many states adopted their own summer time changes.

1966 - Congress established a national pattern for summer time changes with the Uniform Time Act. The act came in response from the transportation industry, which demanded consistency across time zones. The U.S. Department of Transportation now oversees time changes in the United States.

1973 - An oil embargo by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries led Congress to enact a test period of year-round daylight-saving time in 1974 and 1975. The test period was controversial; it ended after complaints that the dark winter mornings endangered children traveling to school. The U.S. returned to summer daylight-saving time in 1975.

1986 - The Federal law is amended to start daylight-saving time on the first Sunday in April, beginning in 1987. The ending date of daylight-saving time was never changed, and remained the last Sunday in October through 2006.

2005 - On August 8, President Bush signs the Energy Policy Act of 2005 into law. Part of the act will extend daylight-saving time starting in 2007, from the second Sunday in March to the first Sunday in November.

2007 - Daylight-saving time begins on Sunday, March 11 and ends on Sunday, November 4.

Courtesy CNN

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Source B

Longley, Robert. "Energy Bill Would Extend Daylight Savings Time." *About.com*. The New York Times Company, 2008. Web. 17 Aug. 2009.

The following is excerpted from an online article.

An extra month of “synthetic sunshine” every year

Love it or hate it, America’s annual observance of daylight savings time would be extended one additional month under a provision of the massive Energy Policy Act of 2005. . . .

Daylight Saving Time—for the U.S. and its territories—is **NOT** observed in Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Eastern Time Zone portion of the State of Indiana, and by most of Arizona (with the exception of the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona). These states and territories remain on their local “standard” time throughout the year. . . .

Theory has it that daylight savings time promotes energy conservation. . . . Studies done in the 1970s by the U.S. Department of Transportation show that America’s electricity usage is reduced by about one percent during each day that daylight savings time is in effect.

Also in the Energy Bill

Other major provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 include the allowance of oil drilling in an Alaska wildlife refuge and the creation of policies to shield makers of gasoline additives from future water contamination lawsuits.

The bill also provides \$12 billion in tax breaks and subsidies for energy companies

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Source C

Prerau, David. *Seize the Daylight: The Curious and Contentious Story of Daylight Saving Time*. New York: Thunder's Mouth, 2005. Print.

The following is excerpted from a book about daylight saving time.

Using a variety of analytical techniques, the DOT [United States Department of Transportation] study assessed the impacts of DST [daylight saving time] in March and April and concluded that “modest overall benefits” might be realized in three primary areas—energy conservation, traffic safety, and reduced crime—by use of an eight-month DST system (March through October) rather than the Uniform Time Act’s six-month DST system (May through October).

Most subsequent studies of the effects of daylight saving time, performed in the United States, Britain, France, Israel, Mexico, New Zealand, and other countries, have produced somewhat similar results to the DOT study, especially with regard to the benefits of DST for energy conservation and traffic safety. . . . The DOT concluded that the total electricity savings associated with DST amounted to about 1 percent in spring and fall, corresponding to national savings of forty to fifty megawatt hours per day.

DST also might affect home heating, air conditioning, and other forms of energy consumption. For example, the extra hour of light in the evening could cause an increase in recreational and shopping travel by automobile (and therefore an increase in gasoline consumption) that might not be offset by a corresponding decrease in the morning. On the other hand, more outdoor activities might save energy by decreasing the use of TV sets and appliances. The DOT did not detect any significant DST impact on these areas. . . .

Another area of DST impact is crime reduction. People generally feel safer in the daylight, and many types of crime are believed to be influenced by lighting conditions. For example, more light in the evening decreases the opportunity for street crime against people returning home from work. The DOT study found that violent crime in Washington, D.C., was reduced by 10 to 13 percent during periods of daylight saving time. . . .

The issue of DST remained quiescent in the U.S. for almost twenty years. But in the spring of 2005, with oil prices soaring and U.S. energy consumption growing, Congressmen Fred Upton of Michigan and Edward Markey of Massachusetts proposed an amendment to a mammoth Energy Policy bill that provided for a two-month extension to the daylight saving time period. . . .

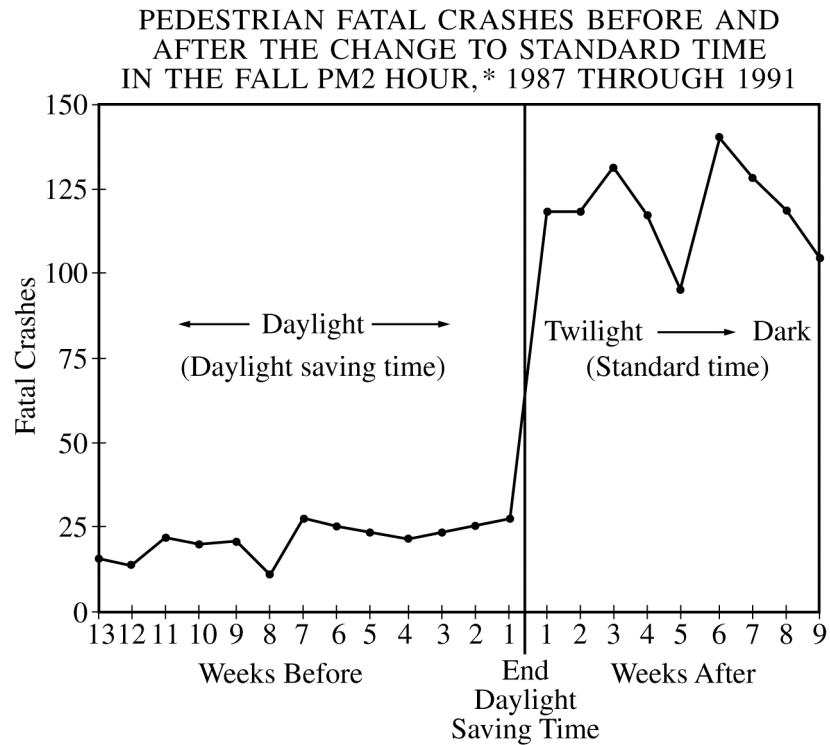
The Upton-Markey amendment was passed by the House of Representatives by voice vote with general acceptance. However, when the proposal reached the Senate, some opposition surfaced, primarily from a new quarter, the U.S. airlines. The airlines had never before played a major role in the daylight saving time debate, but they were now concerned that the DST extension would put the U.S. significantly out of sync with the time in foreign countries. A two month extension would, for example, result in seven or eight weeks each year when the U.S. had DST while Europe did not. At many foreign airports, U.S. carriers have established fixed landing and takeoff time “slots” for which they cannot make short-term changes. Having to keep to these time slots during the U.S. DST extension would cause significant disruption to the airlines’ schedules, and they anticipated a loss of many millions of dollars due to scheduling problems and lost connections for overseas flights.

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Source D

Ferguson, Susan A., David F. Preusser, Adrian K. Lund, Paul L. Zador, and Robert G. Ulmer. "Daylight Saving Time and Motor Vehicle Crashes: The Reduction in Pedestrian and Vehicle Occupant Fatalities." *American Journal of Public Health* 85.1 (1995): 92-95. Print.

The following is a graph from a public health journal.



* For the purposes of this graph, the "Fall PM2 hour" refers to a single afternoon hour that is light during daylight saving time but that shifts to twilight with the resumption of standard time.

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Source E

O'Connor, Anahad. "Really? The Claim: Daylight Saving Time Can Affect Your Health." *New York Times*. New York Times, 10 Mar. 2009. Web. 17 Aug. 2009.

The following is an online article from a national newspaper.

THE FACTS

Daylight saving time, which began this week in most of the United States, has long been promoted as a way to save energy. Whether it does is still a matter of debate. But it does seem clear from studies that a one-hour time adjustment can have unintended health consequences.

It seems that when the clock is moved forward or back one hour, the body's internal clock—its circadian rhythm, which uses daylight to stay in tune with its environment—does not adjust. In a study of 55,000 people, for example, scientists found that on days off from work, subjects tended to sleep on standard time, not daylight time: their waking hour followed the seasonal progression of dawn.

In other studies, scientists tracked large groups of people for eight weeks at a time as they made the transitions to daylight time in spring and to standard time in autumn. They found that in spring, people's peak activity levels were more in tune with their body clock than with the actual clock. Studies suggest that this disconnect between body time and clock time can result in restlessness, sleep disruption and shorter sleep duration. Other studies have suggested links between time change and increases in heart attacks, suicides and accidents, though scientists say more study is needed.

THE BOTTOM LINE

Daylight saving time is associated with sleep disruptions and possibly more serious consequences.

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Source F

Kotchen, Matthew J., and Laura E. Grant. "Does Daylight Saving Time Save Energy? Evidence from a Natural Experiment in Indiana" [Working Paper 14429]. *NBER Working Paper Series*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Oct. 2008. Web. 17 Aug. 2009.

The following is excerpted from a working paper published by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

The history of DST has been long and controversial. Throughout its implementation during World Wars I and II, the oil embargo of the 1970s, more consistent practice today, and recent extensions, the primary rationale for DST has always been the promotion of energy conservation. Nevertheless, there is surprisingly little evidence that DST actually saves energy. This paper takes advantage of a unique natural experiment in the state of Indiana to provide the first empirical estimates of DST effects on electricity consumption in the United States since the mid-1970s. The results are also the first-ever empirical estimates of DST's overall effect.

Our main finding is that—contrary to the policy's intent—DST results in an overall increase in residential electricity demand. Estimates of the overall increase in consumption are approximately 1 percent and highly statistically significant. We also find that the effect is not constant throughout the DST period: there is some evidence for an increase in electricity demand at the spring transition into DST, but the real increases come in the fall when DST appears to increase consumption between 2 and 4 percent. These findings are generally consistent with simulation results that point to a tradeoff between reducing demand for lighting and increasing demand for heating and cooling. According to the dates of DST practice prior to 2007, we estimate a cost to Indiana households of \$9 million per year in increased electricity bills. Estimates of the social costs due to increased pollution emissions range from \$1.7 to \$5.5 million per year.

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2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 1

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

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

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

8 Effective

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

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

6 Adequate

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

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

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

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Question 1 (continued)

4 Inadequate

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

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

2 Little Success

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

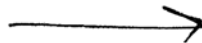
- 1** Essays earning a score of 1 meet the criteria for a score of 2 but are undeveloped, especially simplistic in their explanation, weak in their control of writing, or do not cite even one source.

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

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

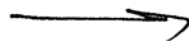
It is no secret that our environment has shown many signs of becoming a major cause for concern throughout the country and the world. The current problems posed and their many implications, such as water pollution, air pollution, global warming, deforestation, and many more, have caused an upsurge of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

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



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

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



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

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



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

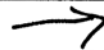
It is easy for citizens and government officials alike to say we need to do something about the environment soon before ^{clean} water becomes a sought-after commodity like oil is now, before the ozone layer resembles a doily, and before there are no forests left for animal habitats. It is harder to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

#

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

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

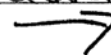
However, despite the ~~necessity of~~ great



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

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

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



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

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

#

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

→

Question 1 Source A

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

1C
(2 of 2)

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

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AP[®] ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION
2011 SCORING COMMENTARY (Form B)

Question 1

Sample: 1A

Score: 9

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

Sample: 1B

Score: 5

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

Sample: 1C

Score: 2

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