

# **AP<sup>®</sup> English Language** and Composition

**2020 Free-Response Scoring Guidelines for CED Sample Exam Questions** 

## AP English Language and Composition

## **2020 Scoring Guidelines**

# Question 1: Synthesis Essay 6 points

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 six sources, found on the AP English Language and Composition Classroom Resources page, including the introductory information for each source. Write an essay that synthesizes material from at least three of the sources and develops your position on the role, if any, that public libraries should serve in the future.

Source A (Kranich)

Source B (calendar)

Source C (Shank)

Source D (charts)

Source E (Siegler)

Source F (ALA)

In your response you should do the following:

- Respond to the prompt with a thesis that presents a defensible position.
- Select and use evidence from at least 3 of the provided sources to support your line of reasoning. Indicate clearly the sources used through direct quotation, paraphrase, or summary. Sources may be cited as Source A, Source B, etc., or by using the description in parentheses.
- Explain how the evidence supports your line of reasoning.
- Use appropriate grammar and punctuation in communicating your argument.

| Reporting Category        | Scoring Criteria   |  |  |  |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Row A Thesis (0-1 points) | <ul> <li>O points</li> <li>For any of the following:</li> <li>There is no defensible thesis.</li> <li>The intended thesis only restates the prompt.</li> <li>The intended thesis provides a summary of the issue with no apparent or coherent claim.</li> </ul>  | 1 point Responds to the prompt with a thesis that presents a defensible position.  |  |  |
|                           | There is a thesis, but it does not respond to the prompt.  Decision R  | Rules and Scoring Notes  |  |  |
|                           | <ul> <li>Responses that do not earn this point:</li> <li>Only restate the prompt.</li> <li>Do not take a position, or the position must be inferred or is vague.</li> <li>Equivocate or summarize other's arguments but not the student's (e.g., some people say it's good, some people say it's bad).</li> <li>State an obvious fact rather than making a claim that requires a defense.</li> </ul>   | Responses that earn this point:  Respond to the prompt by developing a position on the role that public libraries should serve in the future, rather than restate or rephrase the prompt. Clearly takes a position rather than just stating there are pros/cons.   |  |  |
|                           | Examples that do not earn this point:  Restate the prompt  • "Some people question whether libraries can stay relevant, others say there are new possibilities for them."  Addresses the topic of the prompt, but do not take a position  • "Maybe libraries will become collaborative environments with more newer technologies; maybe they will disappear as people become more rely more on their phones."  • "Libraries are the places that spark the educational fire in individuals, which is crazy to think there might be an end to them."  Address the topic of the prompt but is state an obvious fact as a claim  • "Libraries been around for hundreds of years."                                | <ul> <li>Examples that earn this point:</li> <li>Present a defensible position that responds to the prompt</li> <li>"Libraries will only benefit and develop our society greatly in the long run." [Minimally acceptable thesis]</li> <li>"Although some may believe that libraries are no longer necessary, they are essential to the success of the US democratic system."</li> <li>"In the future, public libraries should be upkept with love and embrace other cultures and languages in the regional community."</li> <li>"Given that no person alive today has ever known a world without public libraries, discontinuity them would do a diservice to many, and hinder the education of all those that rely on them."</li> <li>"Tradition is being pushed aside in a technology-based world. However due to the educational benefits and the comfort libraries provide when in need and the historical implications, it is essential to society to keep these public reading spaces alive."</li> <li>"Libraries serve vital roles in society: they hold historical significance and teach people how to properly engage with civics, they help build and reinforce communities, and libraries provide resources for the less fortunate. All in all, libraries should be funded and should continue to serve these roles in the future."</li> </ul> |  |  |
|                           | <ul> <li>Additional Notes:</li> <li>The thesis may be more than one sentence, provided the sentences are in close proximity.</li> <li>The thesis may be anywhere within the response.</li> <li>For a thesis to be defensible, the sources must include at least minimal evidence that <i>could</i> be used to support that thesis; however, the student need not cite that evidence to earn the thesis point.</li> <li>The thesis <i>may</i> establish a line of reasoning that structures the essay, but it needn't do so to earn the thesis point.</li> <li>A thesis that meets the criteria can be awarded the point whether or not the response successfully supports that line of reasoning.</li> </ul> |  |  |  |

| Reporting<br>Category                                       | Scoring Criteria  |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Row B Evidence AND Commentary (0-4 points)  2.A 4.A 6.A 6.B | O points  Simply restates thesis (if present), repeats provided information, or references fewer than two of the provided sources.                                      | 1 point EVIDENCE: Provides evidence from or references at least two of the provided sources. AND COMMENTARY: Summarizes the evidence but does not explain how the evidence supports the student's argument. | 2 points  EVIDENCE: Provides evidence from or references at least three of the provided sources.  AND  COMMENTARY: Explains how some of the evidence relates to the student's argument, but no line of reasoning is established, or the line of reasoning is faulty.  | 3 points  EVIDENCE: Provides specific evidence from at least three of the provided sources to support all claims in a line of reasoning.  AND  COMMENTARY: Explains how some of the evidence supports a line of reasoning.  | 4 points EVIDENCE: Provides specific evidence from at least three of the provided sources to support all claims in line of reasoning.  AND COMMENTARY: Consistently explains how the evidence supports a line of reasoning.  |
|   |   |   | Decision Rules and Scoring N  | otes  |  |
|   | Typical responses that earn  O points:  Are incoherent or do not address the prompt.  May be just opinion with no textual references or references that are irrelevant. | Typical responses that earn 1 point:  Tend to focus on summary or description of sources rather than specific details.  | Typical responses that earn points: Consist of a mix of specific evidence and broad generalities. May contain some simplistic, inaccurate, or repetitive explanations that don't strengthen the argument. May make one point well, but either do not make multiple supporting claims or do not adequately support more than one claim. Do not explain the connections or progression between the student's claims, so a line of reasoning is not clearly established. | Typical responses that earn 3 points:  Uniformly offer evidence to support claims.  Focus on the importance of specific words and details from the sources to build an argument.  Organize an argument as a line of reasoning composed of multiple supporting claims.  Commentary may fail to integrate some evidence or fail to support a key claim. | Typical responses that earn points:  Uniformly offer evidence to support claims.  Focus on the importance of specific words and details from the sources to build an argument.  Organize and support an argument as a line of reasoning composed of multiple supporting claims, each with adequate evidence that is clearly explained. |

### Q1 Synthesis - CED Sample Questions

| Reporting<br>Category       | Scoring Criteria  |  |  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|
| Row C                       | 0 points  | 1 point  |  |
| Sophistication (0-1 points) | Does not meet the criteria for one point.   | Demonstrates sophistication of thought and/or a complex understanding of the rhetorical situation.   |  |
| 2.A                         | Decision  | Rules and Scoring Notes  |  |
| 4.C<br>6.B<br>8.A<br>8.B    | <ul> <li>Responses that do not earn this point:</li> <li>Attempt to contextualize their argument, but such attempts consist predominantly of sweeping generalizations ("In a world where" OR "Since the beginning of time").</li> <li>Only hint at or suggest other arguments ("While some may argue that OR "Some people say").</li> <li>Use complicated or complex sentences or language that are ineffective because they do not enhance the argument.</li> </ul>  | <ol> <li>Responses that earn this point may demonstrate sophistication of thought and/or a complex understanding of the rhetorical situation by doing any of the following:         <ol> <li>Crafting a nuanced argument by consistently identifying and exploring complexities or tensions across the sources.</li> <li>Articulating the implications or limitations of an argument (either the student's argument or arguments conveyed in the sources) by situating it within a broader context. [Sample I]</li> </ol> </li> <li>Making effective rhetorical choices that consistently strengthen the force and impact of the student's argument throughout the response. [Sample E and Sample B]</li> <li>Employing a style that is consistently vivid and persuasive. [Sample I]</li> </ol> |  |
|                             | Additional Notes:  • This point should be awarded only if the sophistication of thought or of the sophistication of the | complex understanding is part of the student's argument, not merely a phrase or reference.   |  |

# **Question 2: Rhetorical Analysis** 6 points

In May 2012 former United States Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, who was the first African American woman to hold that position, gave a commencement speech to the graduating class of Southern Methodist University, a private university in Dallas, Texas. The full speech, and a transcript are available on the Southern Methodist University website (<a href="https://www.smu.edu/News/2012/commencement-Condoleezza-Rice-speech">https://www.smu.edu/News/2012/commencement-Condoleezza-Rice-speech</a>). The relevant passage for analysis begins with the sentence "What do I mean by human progress?" and ends with the sentence "You see, things that seem impossible often seem inevitable in retrospect." Read the passage carefully. Write an essay that analyzes the rhetorical choices Rice makes to convey her message to her audience.

In your response you should do the following:

- Respond to the prompt with a thesis that analyzes the writer's rhetorical choices.
- Select and use evidence to support your line of reasoning.
- Explain how the evidence supports your line of reasoning.
- Demonstrate an understanding of the rhetorical situation.
- Use appropriate grammar and punctuation in communicating your argument.

#### Q2 Rhetorical Analysis – CED Sample Questions

| Reporting<br>Category           | Scoring Criteria   |   |  |  |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Row A<br>Thesis<br>(0-1 points) | <ul> <li>O points</li> <li>For any of the following:</li> <li>There is no defensible thesis.</li> <li>The intended thesis only restates the prompt.</li> <li>The intended thesis provides a summary of the issue with no apparent or coherent claim.</li> <li>There is a thesis, but it does not respond to the prompt.</li> </ul>   | 1 point Responds to the prompt with a defensible thesis that analyzes the writer's rhetorical choices.  |  |  |
| 4.B                             | Decision Rules   | and Scoring Notes   |  |  |
|                                 | <ul> <li>Responses that do not earn this point:</li> <li>Only restate the prompt.</li> <li>Fail to address the rhetorical choices the writer of the passage makes.</li> <li>Describe or repeat the passage rather than making a claim that requires a defense.</li> </ul>  | Responses that earn this point:     Respond to the prompt rather than restate or rephrase the prompt and clearly articulate a defensible thesis about the rhetorical choices Rice makes to convey her message.  |  |  |
|                                 | Examples that do not earn this point:  Restate the prompt  • "In her speech to Southern Methodist University, she successfully uses different rhetorical strategies to convey her point to the audience."  • "Rice uses several effective rhetorical strategies in her speech."  Make a claim, but do not address the writer's rhetorical choices  • "Rice makes a sophisticated speech to her audience in an attempt to encourage them."  Repeat provided information from the passage  • "In certain parts of her speech, Condoleeza Rice's hits on the key points of segregation and how it devides our nation."  | Examples that earn this point:  Present a defensible thesis that analyzes the writer's rhetorical choices  • "Rice's main point was to get the message accross that regardless of our differences, we are all capable of anything. She did this successfully in her speech by relating to the audience and talking about key figures in history, though she could've made it even stronger by integrating more personal experiences/stories." |  |  |
|                                 | <ul> <li>Additional Notes:</li> <li>The thesis may be more than one sentence, provided the sentences are in close proximity.</li> <li>The thesis may be anywhere within the response.</li> <li>For a thesis to be defensible, the passage must include at least minimal evidence that <i>could</i> be used to support that thesis; however, the student need not cite that evidence to earn the thesis point.</li> <li>The thesis <i>may</i> establish a line of reasoning that structures the essay, but it needn't do so to earn the thesis point.</li> <li>A thesis that meets the criteria can be awarded the point whether or not the rest of the response successfully supports that line of reasoning.</li> </ul> |   |  |  |

#### Q2 Rhetorical Analysis – CED Sample Questions

| Reporting Category  |  | Scoring Criteria  |   |  |  |  |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Row B Evidence AND Commentary (0-4 points)  1.A 2.A 4.A 6.A | O points  Simply restates thesis (if present), repeats provided information, or offers information irrelevant to the prompt.   | 1 point EVIDENCE: Provides evidence that is mostly general.  AND  COMMENTARY: Summarizes the evidence but does not explain how the evidence supports the student's argument.                      | 2 points  EVIDENCE: Provides some specific relevant evidence.  AND  COMMENTARY: Explains how some of the evidence relates to the student's argument, but no line of reasoning is established, or the line of reasoning is faulty.   | 3 points  EVIDENCE: Provides specific evidence to support all claims in a line of reasoning.  AND  COMMENTARY: Explains how some of the evidence supports a line of reasoning.  AND  | 4 points  EVIDENCE: Provides specific evidence to support all claims in a line of reasoning.  AND  COMMENTARY: Consistently explains how the evidence supports a line of reasoning.  |  |
| 6.C   |  |   |   | Explains how at least one rhetorical choice in the passage contributes to the writer's argument, purpose, or message.  | Explains how multiple rhetorical choices in the passage contribute to the writer's argument, purpose, or message.  |  |
|   | Typical responses that earn 0 points:  • Are incoherent or do not address the prompt.  • May be just opinion with no textual references or references that are irrelevant. | Typical responses that earn 1 point:  Tend to focus on summary or description of a passage rather than specific details or techniques.  Mention rhetorical choices with little or no explanation. | Typical responses that earn 2 points:  Consist of a mix of specific evidence and broad generalities.  May contain some simplistic, inaccurate, or repetitive explanations that don't strengthen the argument.  May make one point well, but either do not make multiple supporting claims or do not adequately support more than one claim.  Do not explain the connections or progression between the student's claims, so a line of reasoning is not clearly established. | Typical responses that earn 3 points:  Uniformly offer evidence to support claims.  Focus on the importance of specific words and details from the passage to build an argument.  Organize an argument as a line of reasoning composed of multiple supporting claims. Commentary may fail to integrate some evidence or fail to support a key claim. | Typical responses that earn 4 points:  Uniformly offer evidence to support claims.  Focus on the importance of specific words and details from the passage to build an argument.  Organize and support an argument as a line of reasoning composed of multiple supporting claims, each with adequate evidence that is clearly explained. Provide commentary that engages the details of the text to draw conclusions about rhetorical choices.  Explain how the writer's use of rhetorical choices contributes to the student's interpretation of the passage. |  |

#### Q2 Rhetorical Analysis – CED Sample Questions

| Reporting<br>Category             | Scoring Criteria  |   |  |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Row C Sophistication (0-1 points) | O points  Does not meet the criteria for one point.   | 1 point Demonstrates sophistication of thought and/or develops a complex understanding of the rhetorical situation.   |  |
| 2.A<br>4.G<br>6.B<br>8.A<br>8.B   | Responses that do not earn this point:  Attempt to contextualize the text, but such attempts consist predominantly of sweeping generalizations ("In a world where" OR "Since the beginning of time").  Only hint at or suggest other arguments ("While some may argue that OR "Some people say").  Examine individual rhetorical choices but do not examine the relationships among different choices throughout the text.  Oversimplify complexities in the text.  Use complicated or complex sentences or language that are ineffective because they do not enhance their analysis. | <ul> <li>Responses that earn this point may demonstrate sophistication of thought and/or a complex understanding of the rhetorical situation by doing any of the following:</li> <li>1. Explaining the significance or relevance of the writer's rhetorical choices (given the rhetorical situation).</li> <li>2. Explaining a purpose or function of the passage's complexities or tensions.</li> <li>3. Employing a style that is consistently vivid and persuasive.</li> </ul> |  |

# **Question 3: Argument Essay** 6 points

The late Barbara Jordan, a former United States representative, once warned: "[T]his is the great danger America faces—that we will cease to be one nation and become instead a collection of interest groups: city against suburb, region against region, individual against individual; each seeking to satisfy private wants."

Write an essay that argues your position on Jordan's claim that "private wants" threaten national identity.

In your response you should do the following:

- Respond to the prompt with a thesis that presents a defensible position.
- Provide evidence to support your line of reasoning.
- Explain how the evidence supports your line of reasoning.
- Use appropriate grammar and punctuation in communicating your argument.

#### Q3 Argument Essay – CED Sample Questions

| Reporting<br>Category                | Scoring Criteria  |   |  |  |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Row A                                | 0 points  | 1 point   |  |  |
| Thesis<br>(0-1 points)<br><b>4.B</b> | <ul> <li>For any of the following:</li> <li>There is no defensible thesis.</li> <li>The intended thesis only restates the prompt.</li> <li>The intended thesis provides a summary of the issue with no apparent or coherent claim.</li> <li>There is a thesis, but it does not respond to the prompt.</li> </ul>  | Responds to the prompt with a thesis that presents a defensible position.   |  |  |
|                                      | Decision R  | Rules and Scoring Notes   |  |  |
|                                      | <ul> <li>Responses that do not earn this point:</li> <li>Only restate the prompt.</li> <li>Do not take a position, or the position is vague or must be inferred.</li> <li>State an obvious fact rather than making a claim that requires a defense.</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>Responses that earn this point:</li> <li>Respond to the prompt rather than restate or rephrase the prompt. Clearly takes a position on Jordan's claim that 'private wants' threaten national identity.</li> </ul>  |  |  |
|                                      | Examples that do not earn this point:  Do not take a position  • "Jordan claims that 'region against region' and 'individual against individual' is harmful to our country. This may be true."  Address the topic of the prompt but are not defensible—it is an obvious fact stated as a claim  • "People want what they want and a society is made-up of people."  | <ul> <li>Examples that earn this point:</li> <li>Present a defensible position that responds to the prompt.</li> <li>"While Barbara Jordan correctly depicts an era of growing tension, she omits the significant fact that private wants and national identity both exist throughout history, neither completely occluding the other."</li> <li>"We as a nation have become too regionalist. We no longer work for the best of this nation. We have begun to focus on our own region and ourselves instead of the American people as a whole. I agree with Jordan's claim that 'private wants' threaten our national security."</li> </ul> |  |  |
|                                      | <ul> <li>Additional Notes:</li> <li>The thesis may be more than one sentence, provided the sentences are in close proximity.</li> <li>The thesis may be anywhere within the response.</li> <li>The thesis may establish a line of reasoning that structures the essay, but it needn't do so to earn the thesis point.</li> <li>A thesis that meets the criteria can be awarded the point whether or not the rest of the response successfully supports that line of reasoning.</li> </ul> |   |  |  |

#### Q3 Argument Essay – CED Sample Questions

| Reporting<br>Category                                       | Scoring Criteria   |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Row B Evidence AND commentary (0-4 points)  2.A 4.A 6.A 6.B | O points  Simply restates thesis (if present), repeats provided information, or offers information irrelevant to the prompt.                               | 1 point EVIDENCE: Provides evidence that is mostly general.  AND  COMMENTARY: Summarizes the evidence but does not explain how the evidence supports the argument. | 2 points EVIDENCE: Provides some specific relevant evidence.  AND  COMMENTARY: Explains how some of the evidence relates to the student's argument, but no line of reasoning is established, or the line of reasoning is faulty.   | 3 points  EVIDENCE: Provides specific evidence to support all claims in a line of reasoning.  AND  COMMENTARY: Explains how some of the evidence supports a line of reasoning.   | 4 points  EVIDENCE: Provides specific evidence support all claims in a line reasoning.  AND  COMMENTARY: Consistently explains how the evidence supports a lin of reasoning.   |
|   |  | De   | ecision Rules and Scoring Not  | es   |  |
|   | Typical responses that earn  O points:  Are incoherent or do not address the prompt.  May be just opinion with no evidence or evidence that is irrelevant. | Typical responses that earn 1 point:  • Tend to focus on summary of evidence rather than specific details.   | Typical responses that earn  2 points:  Consist of a mix of specific evidence and broad generalities.  May contain some simplistic, inaccurate, or repetitive explanations that don't strengthen the argument.  May make one point well, but either do not make multiple supporting claims or do not adequately support more than one claim.  Do not explain the connections or progression between the student's claims, so a line of reasoning is not clearly established. | Typical responses that earn 3 points:  Uniformly offer evidence to support claims.  Focus on the importance of specific details to build an argument.  Organize an argument as a line of reasoning composed of multiple supporting claims.  Commentary may fail to integrate some evidence or fail to support a key claim. | Typical responses that ear 4 points:  Provide commentary t engages specific evide to draw conclusions.  Focus on the importan of specific details to be an argument.  Organize and support argument as a line of reasoning composed of multiple supporting claims, each with adequate evidence the is clearly explained. |

#### Q3 Argument Essay – CED Sample Questions

| Reporting<br>Category             | Scoring Criteria   |   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Row C Sophistication (0-1 points) | O points  Does not meet the criteria for one point.  | 1 point  Demonstrates sophistication of thought and/or develops a complex understanding of the rhetorical situation.  |  |
| 2.A<br>4.C<br>6.B<br>8.A<br>8.B   | <ul> <li>Responses that do not earn this point:         <ul> <li>Attempt to contextualize their argument, but such attempts consist predominantly of sweeping generalizations ("In a world where" OR "Since the beginning of time").</li> <li>Only hint at or suggest other arguments ("While some may argue that OR "Some people say").</li> <li>Use complicated or complex sentences or language that are ineffective because they do not enhance the argument.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | Responses that earn this point may demonstrate sophistication of thought and/or a complex understanding of the rhetorical situation by doing any of the following:  1. Crafting a nuanced argument by consistently identifying and exploring complexities or tensions.  2. Articulating the implications or limitations of an argument (either the student's argument or an argument related to the prompt) by situating it within a broader context.  3. Making effective rhetorical choices that consistently strengthen the force and impact of the student's argument.  4. Employing a style that is consistently vivid and persuasive. |  |