AP English Language and Composition
Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

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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, but if it seems inappropriate for a specific essay, assistance should be sought from the Table Leader. The Table Leader should always be shown books that seem to have no response or that contain responses that seem unrelated to the question. A score of 0 or — should not be assigned without this consultation.

The essay’s score should reflect an evaluation of the essay as a whole. 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 according to standards appropriate for an out-of-class assignment. The essay should be evaluated as a draft, and students should be rewarded 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 the holistic evaluation of an essay’s overall quality. In no case should a score higher than a 2 be given to an essay with errors in grammar and mechanics that persistently interfere with 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 student’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 student’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 student’s 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.
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 student’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.
In today's modern society, we can observe the fastest rate of growth in many areas: population, production, and especially technology. In the last two decades, cell phones went from a rare, textbook-sited item, to an everyday product we can fit in our back pocket. One issue that arises with modern technology is the impact it has, and will have, on items and ideas of the past, such as public libraries. Amidst the debate about whether libraries can stay relevant in the upcoming years, I believe that this is a new opportunity for libraries to become even more prevalent in our lives and adapt to the changing times.

Public libraries first found their place in the US with Ben Franklin's first library in the 1730s (Source A). For around 300 years, they have persevered through changing society, and still remain key to the academic world today. Many changes have taken place over the last 3 centuries, and there will likely be more to come in the future. Our history has shown that it is perfectly feasible to hope that our libraries will be able to persevere for a long time. In fact, there is already evidence that libraries are rapidly adjusting to the change. They now offer classes on technology, such as Microsoft Excel, and offer Ebooks for digital readers (Source B).

Public libraries are also known for their incredible resources and librarians. In the past, when working on a project, students would frequent the public library.
trusting that there would be something there that could help them. Now, people can instantly search for answers on the Internet in shorter amounts of time. But what about those people who don’t have access to the Internet? A recent study showed that there are certain demographics who are less likely to use digital forms of reading, such as Hispanics and the unemployed (Source C). This can most likely be attributed to a lack of opportunities to access modern technology. This is where public libraries can step in. Already, it is shown that 25% of library computer users only access the computer s at the library (Source C).

Some people believe that libraries only serve as a storage for books, but they are wrong. Libraries serve as the center for academic discourse, a resource for many, and a storage for information in all its forms. There is lots of potential for public libraries to serve as the bridge between the “old” and “new” world, separated by the new and rapid introduction of technology.

Lastly, libraries are one of the most fundamental but overlooked resources of the library itself. In a world where communication is a skill that is being increasingly valued, librarians can serve as the connection between people and technology. In a very recent survey, it showed that the percentage of people who receive
help from a librarian is actually increasing through younger age groups (Source D). This shows that our reliance on librarians is actually going up, not down, contradictory to those who say the function of librarians is diminishing. Another study showed that two-thirds of library computer users asked a librarian for help (Source C). Libraries will serve as a community resource to help people adapt to the digital technology and information that may still be confusing for many. It is ridiculous to assume that the people will be able to adapt to new technology on their own without assistance, and libraries can take on a new role in serving as a mentor to those who are still adapting.

Libraries can definitely stay relevant in contemporary and changing society. In fact, they will be able to play a key role as a bridge between those who are still adapting and those that have adapted. The changing world is an opportunity for public libraries to take on additional role in the community.
Throughout my elementary and middle school years, I spent almost everyday in the school library. It was my place to do school research, interact with my librarian, and to seek out the biggest book I can find. While I may not take a trip to the book section of my school library very often, I of course still have my own library card to the local library in my town. There are endless possibilities for what the future of libraries hold. For as long as public libraries are around, they will continue to provide for communities to exchange information and encourage discussion, to allow for people of all ages to remain educated through events that take place, and to educate others on the use of digital media through libraries.

Libraries contain all the information that we need to know. From books about our favorite animals to books written by our most valuable politicians and educators. It is important for people to stay informed about the current events and to discuss these important matters. Nancy Kranich, the president of the American Library Association, once said that

"An informed public constitutes the very foundation of a democracy." (source A) In a democracy, we are allowed the freedom of expression, and are encouraged
to participate in our democratic process. In a library,
you can find all the records and resources you need
to do this. In a library, you can share mutual interests
and build bonds through just a discussion of a book. It's important to have this backbone to rely on
in your community. To go sit down in a library and
solve any understanding the issues that you may be facing,

Toddlers and young children don't carry around
E-books or laptops; they don't sit in their beds and
read from their laptop while drinking a cup of
coffee. They need story time, with pictures of their
favorite princesses or cars, they need interaction.

In some places, we are shown many events that are taking
place in a public library. Many line "Terrific tales for
toddlers" or "Books before kindergarten!", children are
allowed to go with their families to their library to
enjoy a terrific tale with other children. They get
to interact with other people and can see the page
and pictures face-to-face. But there aren't the only
things that take place. Events like "Music makers"
and "Environmental club" help other members of the
community to stay educated and share the
information they have learned with others.

Even in 2017, many people don't have access to
the Internet. Shocking, right?

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It's unfair to many people who don't make more than $30,000 a year, or are unemployed, to have
possess their only source of internet to be taken away. According to Source C, these people,
along with Hispanics and those without a diploma,
are less likely to use an e-book. Also, as
Michael Crockett said, "80% of internet computer users
in libraries was their only source for access to computers
and the internet." Not everyone is as fortunate to access
technology in their own home, and it's unfair to
take away to source of education and their love
of books.

Libraries will always be valuable to our society, and without them we would be at a great loss. They are changing everyday until our society changes, and they will forever be the cornerstone of democracy in our community.

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In the recent debate about the future of public libraries, some argue whether they will stay relevant or not. Although it is sad but true, e-books are taking over through examples of statistics, graphs, budget cuts, and the use of libraries in today's society.

Libraries can not stay relevant with the increasing demand of e-books and online activity. It's stated that "libraries are finding creative ways to meet demands," (source c) but how so? When citizens of the community, ages 16 - 65+, were asked when attending the library, received help from a librarian, each category of ages, was less than 50%. (source d). With budget cuts, libraries are struggling to find new ways to keep up with today's society. "Twenty-three states reported cuts in state funding. For three years in a row, more than 40% of states reported decreased funding." (source E). Including the suspending budget cuts and being able to access "more information" online than "all libraries combine" (source E), the use of libraries is decreasing.

In today's society, the attendance at libraries is decreasing. Siegler, author of "The End of The
Library" recalls, "it's hard for me to even remember the last time I was in a library."
Because of the efficiency of e-books, there is no use for a library. Not only are people not attending libraries, there are not many using print books either. In a survey of people 16 and over, in two-thirds of the categories preferred e-books over print books (Source D). This use of e-books over print books results in the decreasing of libraries which adds to their uselessness in the future.

I align my views with Siegler that "the point is, times have changed." (Source E). Due to the numerous examples of statistics, budget cuts, and low attendance of libraries, it is observed that the use of libraries is decreasing, therefore, non-existent in the future.
Question 1

Overview

As in past years, Question 1, the synthesis question, asked students to compose an argument using at least three of the sources provided as well as the students' own knowledge of the world. In other words, the purpose of the question was to see how well students can integrate other people’s arguments into their own. Additionally, the question intended to see if students can cite, either parenthetically or textually, ideas other than their own. The students’ arguments should be original, not repeated summaries of the arguments within the sources. Within the students’ responses, the students’ positions should drive the responses’ logic. The sources should either provide evidence for the students’ claims or create an intellectual dialogue in which the students’ arguments participate. In other words, students do not necessarily have to agree with the sources; students can argue with the sources. However, in so doing, students need to analyze the strength of the sources provided, and if students cite and disagree with a source, mere contradiction or denial of the source’s position is inadequate. Specifically, this year’s synthesis question asked students to develop a position on the role, if any, that public libraries should serve in the future. For the purposes of scoring, “synthesis means using sources to develop a position and cite them accurately” (Scoring Guide). Students seemed to find the prompt accessible and most had much to say.

Sample: 1A
Score: 8

This essay effectively develops an appropriate and convincing position, describing the present moment as “a new opportunity for libraries to become even more prevalent in our lives and adapt to the changing times.” The student uses four sources and effectively synthesizes them into the argument. In the second paragraph, the student’s treatment of Sources A and B argues convincingly that public libraries have a long history of adaptation to changing times, thus making it “perfectly feasible to hope that [they] will be able to persevere for a long time.” The third and fourth paragraphs effectively synthesize material from Sources C and D to argue for the library’s crucial role as a mediating “bridge” between “‘old’ and ‘new’” technological worlds, providing access and mentorship for populations that may otherwise be left behind: “Libraries will serve as a community resource to help people adapt to the digital technology and information that may still be confusing for many.” While not flawless, the essay’s prose consistently demonstrates control of a wide range of elements of effective writing.

Sample: 1B
Score: 6

This essay adequately develops the position that libraries “will always be valuable to our society,” sufficiently synthesizing three sources to do so. The essay opens with a personal anecdote, which appropriately leads to a clearly stated thesis that ends the first paragraph. Despite some repetitive language, the second paragraph makes adequate use of Source A to argue for public libraries as a community resource for accessing and sharing information. The third paragraph further develops this idea, using Source B to adequately argue for the library’s role in community outreach (e.g., “Events … helps [sic] other members of the community to stay educated and share the information they have learned with others”). The fourth paragraph appropriately uses Source C to demonstrate the library’s crucial role in providing access to underserved populations (e.g., “Not everyone is as fortunate to access technology in their own home”). Overall, the essay develops and sustains an argument that is somewhat repetitious but ultimately sufficient and adequate. The student shows an understanding of the sources, and the prose is generally clear despite some lapses.
This essay meets the criteria for a 4 but demonstrates less success in developing a position. The opening paragraph contains an imprecise restatement of the prompt (“Although it is sad but true, e-books are taking over”) and four overly broad terms for discussion (“statistics, graphs, budget cuts, and the use of libraries in today’s society”). The second and third paragraphs string together a series of quotes and paraphrased sources, an indication of how much the sources dominate the student’s attempt at development; what little explanation appears (mostly in the third paragraph), however, is especially limited and simplistic (e.g., “Because of the efficiency of e-books, there is no use for a library”). The essay uses four sources and shows some understanding of them but demonstrates less success in developing them in support of a position. The prose also shows less maturity in control of writing than that of an essay scored a 4.