AP® SPANISH LITERATURE 2009 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1: Poetry Analysis

9 Demonstrates Superiority

- A very well-developed essay that clearly and thoroughly **analyzes** the vision of *la higuera* presented in the poem.
- Accurately discusses <u>how poetic language and devices are used</u> in the poem to communicate this vision.
- Commentary is supported with specific textual references.
- Demonstrates insight; may show originality.
- Virtually no irrelevant or erroneous information.
- Reader has no doubt that the student possesses an insightful understanding of the poem and the question.

7-8 Demonstrates Competence

- A well-developed essay that **analyzes** the vision of *la higuera* presented in the poem.
- Textual analysis outweighs description and paraphrasing.
- Discusses how poetic language and devices are used in the poem to communicate this vision.
- Commentary is supported with specific <u>textual references</u>.
- The reader may have to make some inferences because the essay is not always sufficiently explicit.
- May contain some errors, but these do not undermine the overall quality of the essay.
- The essay <u>must</u> include some treatment of the poetic language and devices used in the poem to merit a score of 7.

5-6 Suggests Competence

- Student basically understands the question <u>and</u> the poem, but the essay is not well focused or developed.
- Description and paraphrasing outweigh textual analysis.
- Erroneous and/or repetitive statements may intrude and weaken the overall quality of the essay.
- May require significant inferences because the response is not always explicit.
- An essay that does not address poetic language and devices <u>must</u> be good to merit a score of 5.

3-4 Suggests Lack of Competence

- Essay is so general as to suggest that the student has not adequately understood the question and/or the poem.
- Poorly organized essay; focus wanders; comments are sketchy.
- May consist almost entirely of paraphrasing.
- Irrelevant statements may predominate.
- May contain major errors of interpretation that detract from the overall quality of the essay.

1-2 Demonstrates Lack of Competence

- Essay demonstrates that the student has not understood the question and/or the poem.
- Essay lacks organization or is chaotic.
- Examples are inappropriate or incorrect.

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Question 1: Poetry Analysis (continued)

0 No Credit

• Blank page; OR mere restatement of the question; OR response is so brief or so poorly written as to be meaningless; OR response is written in English; OR response is completely off task (obscenity, nonsense poetry, drawings, letter to the reader, etc.).

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Language Usage

The AP Spanish Literature Exam tests the ability of students to write well-organized essays in correct and idiomatic Spanish. These scoring guidelines assess **the degree to which language usage effectively supports an appropriate response to the question.** All the criteria listed below should be taken into account in categorizing the student's command of the written language as related to each literature question.

5 Very Good Command

- Infrequent, random errors in grammatical structures.
- Varied and accurate use of vocabulary.
- Control of the conventions of the written language (spelling, accents, punctuation, paragraphing, etc.).

4 Good Command

- Some errors in grammatical structures; however, these do not detract from the overall readability of the essay/response.
- Appropriate use of vocabulary.
- Conventions of the written language are generally correct (spelling, accents, punctuation, paragraphing, etc.).

3 Adequate Command

- Frequent grammatical errors, but essay/response is comprehensible.
- Limited vocabulary.
- May have numerous errors in spelling and other conventions of the written language.

2 Weak Command

- Serious grammatical errors that force a sympathetic reader to supply inferences.
- Very limited and/or repetitive vocabulary.
- Pervasive errors in the conventions of the written language.

1 Inadequate Command

- Constant grammatical errors that render comprehension difficult.
- Insufficient vocabulary.
- Lack of control of the conventions of the written language.

0 No Credit

• Unintelligible, written in English, or off task.

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

1A (1 of 3)

QUESTION 1

En el poema de la reconocida poeta Jugna de
Ibarbourou, "La Higuera", el tector es se presenta una
visión intercrente de la higuera. Una serie de recursor
literarios junto a un lenguaje ocético preciso permiten
al lector comprender perfectamente la visión que to
porte desen presentar, acerca del árbol en cuestión que
la poeta desea presentar.
En primer lugar la poeta introduce desde un principio
En primer lugar, la speta introduce desde un principio le idea que el concepto de la fealclad de la higuera.
En la dos primeros versos introduce una anáfora ("porque
()" v.t., "preque es áspera y fea / porque tode.
sus rumas son grises - v. 1-2) con la cual proporciona
al lector mel motivo por el cual le tione piedad
desagradable del árbel sin rondeos; describe a la
himse some un date "fe" (v. 1) la himse corre
de bélleza lo cual crea una sensación de compasión
de la contracta
en la poeta.
En segundo lugar, adenás de emplear adjetivos que
parcen una constación nentiro ("ésperar feathorises"-v.1-2°
poseen una constación negativa ("asperay fea/sgrises"-r.1-2", la actora recurre a un necurso literario sencillo mas
efectivo para transmitir su visión. En la segunda estrota,

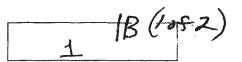
Question 1

/A (2 of 3) Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

la poeta emplea una enumeración para describir qué
clase de arboles hay en su quinto de "cien
arboles bellos" (v.4). Comparte con il lector la
presencia de "cirvelos redondos/limoneros rectos/y
maranjes de brotes lustrosos' (v. 5 6 7) en la
susodicha finea. Estos árboles no sólo con superan de
la pobre higner en número a la pobre higner,
sino que también la superan a un nivel estético. La
poeta emplea epítetos relacionados con figuras geometricas
(" redordos" - v. 5, " rectos" - v. 6) y trata a - les brotes de
"lustrosos" (v,7) Además elige una combinación de órbder
llenos de color; morado en los circles, amerillo
en les limeneres y angranjade en les noranjes. Esta quetaperición
de cromática no solo crea una imagen agradable par
Il lector, sino que también con contrasta con el
gris de la higuera menciondo en el jarrato antenor.
Por otra parte, en la ciltina estrafa del poema,
la poité le otorge validades humans a la hignera.
Con esta personificación, la poeta revola delector
que si vere posible que la hignera escuche los hulages
que recibe, entences estaria "embringada de gozo" (v. 26).
También podía habler y susumale al viento "hoy a
ni me dijeron hermosa" (v. 27). En esta estrota
culminante, la poeta nos deja a entender que nun si

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

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Analizando un poema, podemos encontrar los recursos técnicos y
el lenguaje poético que usa la poesto en su presentación A
través de estas técnicas la poeta nos manda un mensage
en su lectura. En el poema La higuera de Juana de Ibarbourou
vemas la visión de la higuera por medio de las Figuras lógicas
y patéticas en el poema.
Este poema, claramente, es un poema sin medida. Es un
poema libre con rima libre. Se encuentra repetición en
primer estrofa cuando se repite "porque" al describir
como es la apariencia de la higuera . segundo estrofa
nos da una descripción de una finca donde hay
muchos arboles reverdecidos y brotes. Esta técnica es usada
para que nosotres podamos visualizar amo es ese lugar.
En ela tercer estrata, hay encabalgamiento, doncte un verso
continua su personnento di verso que le sigue. En la
cuarta estrofa hay personificación. Esta técnica le da
característicos humanos a un animal o objecto que no
tiene. En "La higuera", la higuera es vista como pobre y
tan triste -
Estrafa cinco, hay un pequeño monálogo euando
el personaje en el poema le dice a la higuera
tan Sapera y fea que "Es la higuera el mols bella
de los árboles todos del hiverto". En de la sexta estrofa
ecta sinecteria. Sinestecia es la figura patética que k
anima aspectos sensoriales a un objecto que no tione.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering of 2) on this page as it is designated in the exam.
"Si ella scucha, el idioma en que hable." le da
el poder de osr a la higuera. En la Ultima estrofa,
on vez de ser un monôlogo en la quinta estrofa, se
convierte ahora en un dialogo después de haber dado
Bla cualidad a la higuera de oir, podrà responder sus usando
prosopopeya cuando dice "Hoy a m'i me dijeron hermosa!"
Este prema de siete estrafas es de arte mayor.
sus versos consiste de 8 sílabus o mais los recursos
técnicos que se encuentran aquí son, encabalgamiento,
personificación, didlogo, sinestesia repetición, asperto visual,
también sindletas. El lenguaje usado en este poema, se puede
decir que es descriptivo mientra que usa muchas figuras
retóricas. Juana de Tharbourou, por medio de su lenguaje
poblico y recursos técnicos nos dice de una higuera fea
sin crecimiento que porece ser triste. Pero el dueno de una
fina pasa por 34 lado y comenta que es la más bella
de los árboles.

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La paema La Higuera
30 polo de navior Locantos
lideravios como sou la euneroción
como por ejomp W avoudo evenova los
Liperentes arôles que le auguention
en su quinta, an circelos vedordos, Limoreros
vector, y unavoujost de brotos lucturosos Este
es un prema de forma descriptiva porque
aprecianos somo la autora pleseribe a la
Migueca & a los afos tipos dixerentes
de arsoles. Tombien se oriplea el eso
de la perrouixicoción en este poema.
Tambrer nen este poons site
el 100 del ou colalpouriento de dos extracos.
Es un poema libre en el cool no so
encuentre la virna, tions varios estropos
Le differentes versos code una préparter
silaser me tricor à Tousien se pude
ver el 1se de la metapora como
por ejemples avoirés dis de lavora
tan houda.

AP® SPANISH LITERATURE 2009 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 1: Poetry Analysis

Note: Student samples are quoted verbatim and may contain grammatical errors.

Overview

This question assesses students' ability to write an essay analyzing the way in which a given theme is treated in a poem that is not on the required reading list for the course. On this year's exam, the selection was "La higuera," a seven-stanza, 27-line poem by Juana de Ibarbourou. Students were asked to analyze the vision of the fig tree presented in the poem and to discuss the poet's use of language and poetic devices to communicate this vision.

Sample: 1A Content Score: 9 Language Score: 5

Content: This very well-developed essay demonstrates superiority and earned a score of 9. The essay clearly and thoroughly analyzes the vision of la higuera in Ibarbourou's poem. There is evidence of articulate and well-integrated discussion of poetic devices and language that communicate the vision of la higuera ("anáfora," "adjetivos," "enumeración," "yuxtaposición cromática," "personificación"). A variety of verbs explicitly connect analysis to the specific poetic devices used in the poem ("se presenta," "introduce," "describe," "crea," "emplea," "contrasta," "otorga," "deja a entender"). Commentary is supported with relevant textual references: "introduce una anáfora ('[P]orque es áspera y fea[;] / [P]orque todas sus ramas son grises')"; "En la segunda estrofa, la poeta emplea una enumeración para describir qué clase de árboles hay en su quinta de 'cien árboles bellos' . . . '[C]iruelos redondos[,] / limoneros rectos / [Y] naranjos de brotes lustrosos.'" It includes insightful observations that highlight the interrelationship between the poem's structure and the vision of la higuera ("introduce una anáfora . . . con la cual proporciona al lector el motivo por el cual le tiene piedad a la higuera"; "Esta yuxtaposición cromática no sólo crea una imágen agradable para el lector, sino que también contrasta con el gris de la higuera mencionado en el párrafo anterior"). There is no erroneous or irrelevant information. The essay leaves no doubt that the student possesses an exceptionally insightful understanding of the question and the poem.

Language: The essay demonstrates a very good command of the language to support an on-task response to the question. There are infrequent, random errors in grammatical structures ("describe a la higuera," "la poeta revela al lector que si fuese posible que la higuera escuche," "la visión de la poeta acerca la higuera"). The extensive vocabulary is varied and accurate ("lenguaje poético preciso," "fealdad," "carece," "susodicha," "estético," "pululen"). With the exception of an occasional error in spelling or accentuation (e.g., "conotación"), the conventions of the written language are generally correct.

Sample: 1B Content Score: 5 Language Score: 5

Content: This essay suggests competence and earned a score of 5. The student basically understands the question and the poem, but the essay is not well developed. There is an attempt to discuss examples of poetic language and literary devices ("poema sin medida," "encabalgamiento," "sinalefas"); however, the student does not clearly link them to the presentation of the vision of *la higuera* or uses them incorrectly ("sinestesia," "arte mayor"). The student attempts to integrate some textual references into the response ("en la primer estrofa... se repite 'porque' al describir como es la apariencia de la higuera"; "nos da una descripción de una finca donde hay muchos árboles reverdecidos y brotes"); nonetheless, description and paraphrasing outweigh analysis ("nos da una descripción de una finca donde hay muchos árboles"; "la

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Question 1: Poetry Analysis (continued)

higuera es vista como pobre y tan triste"; "le dice a la higuera . . . que 'Es la higuera el más bello / [D]e los árboles todos del huerto'"). Erroneous statements intrude and weaken the overall quality of the essay ("Es un poema libre con rima libre"; "En la sexta estrofa esta sinestesia"; "en la quinta estrofa, se convierte ahora en un diálogo"). Had the essay developed the ideas more thoroughly, and had it included clear analysis of the presentation of the vision of *la higuera*, it would have received a higher score.

Language: Very good language usage effectively supports on-task responses in the essay. There are random errors in grammatical structures ("primer estrofa," "tercer estrofa," "sus versos consiste de 8 sílabas"), but they do not detract from the quality of the essay. Vocabulary is varied and accurate ("por medio de," "reverdecidos," "visualizar"), and there is clear control of punctuation and paragraphing. Notwithstanding a few random errors in spelling ("Sinestecia," "animal o objecto," "mientra") and missing or misplaced accents ("continua," "personificacion," "repeticion"), the conventions of the language are generally correct. The student clearly demonstrates a very good command of usage of the written language.

Sample: 1C Content Score: 3 Language Score: 3

Content: This response suggests a lack of competence and earned a score of 3. The essay includes some comments about the vision of *la higuera* in the poem ("apreciamos como la autora describe a la Higuera y a los otros tipos diferentes de árboles"); however, they are so general as to suggest that the student has not adequately understood the question or the poem. The comments on poetic language and devices are sketchy and very general ("enumera los diferentes arboles que se encuentran en su quinta") or are merely listed with no connection to the text: "personificocion," "en cobalgomiento," "metafora"). The response is poorly organized; the focus wanders and comments are vague or incorrect ("Tambien se emplea el uso de la personificocion en este poema"; "Tambien en este poema esta el uso del en cobalgomiento de dos estrofas"; "Tambien se puede ver el use de la metafora como por ejemplo cuando dice, dulzura tan honda"). The response consists almost entirely of paraphrasing ("enumera los diferentes arboles que se encuentran en su quinta, '... Ciruelos redondos, / Limoneros rectos / Y naranjos de brotes lucturosos'"). Had the student demonstrated a better understanding of the question and the poem, the essay would have received a higher score.

Language: The response demonstrates an adequate command of language. It is brief but comprehensible, in spite of some random grammatical errors ("se basa de varios recursos," "como son la enumeracion," "Es un poema libre en el cual no se encuentre la rima"). The vocabulary is limited, and there are numerous errors in spelling ("lucturosos," "en cobalgomiento," "silabos," "use") and accents ("enumeracion," "arboles," "Tambien," "esta," "metricos").