# AP® SPANISH LITERATURE 2010 SCORING GUIDELINES

## **Question 1: Poetry Analysis**

# 9 Demonstrates Superiority

- A very well-developed essay that clearly and thoroughly **analyzes** the theme of the search presented in the poem.
- Accurately discusses <u>how poetic language and devices are used</u> in the poem to communicate this theme.
- 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 theme of the search presented in the poem.
- Textual analysis outweighs description and paraphrasing.
- Discusses how poetic language and devices are used in the poem to communicate this theme.
- Commentary is supported with specific <u>textual references</u>.
- 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.
- Limited discussion of how poetic language and devices are used in the poem to communicate the theme.
- Erroneous or repetitive statements or both 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.

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#### 3-4 Suggests Lack of Competence

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

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# **Question 1: Poetry Analysis (continued)**

# 1-2 Demonstrates Lack of Competence

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

#### 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 topic or off task (obscenity, nonsense poetry, drawings, letter to the reader, etc.).

# AP® SPANISH LITERATURE 2010 SCORING GUIDELINES

## 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 or 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 or response is comprehensible.
- Limited vocabulary.
- May have numerous errors in conventions of the written language (spelling, accents, punctuation, paragraphing, etc.).

#### 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.

|   | 1                     | Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam. |
|---|-----------------------|---|
|   | Veno de paradojas,    | especialmente an imágenes de espejos y aguaro "isspesuo   |
|   | de reflejos en gere v | neperdi " " en el barde de esas agrias el mismo muerto  |
|   | <b>y</b>              | enzando la búsqueda como sed y la poesía camo agua  |
|   |                       | crea más contradiaciones. La coexistencia de agua y   |
|   | sed, reflejos y pérd  | idas crea un desego desesperanza: está agui, pero no  |
|   |                       | a dicción del autor crea paradojas para enfatizar   |
|   | la paradoja de su     |   |
|   | •                     | L tema central de la bisqueda paradojica del autor es   |
|   | . 11                  | de parallismo, tiempos verbales, y directon. El voz<br>nantar lo gue no esta buscando.                      |
|   | poerus sum preue un   | TWINAN W YER IN ESIA D'SCANOO.  |
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| $1B_{10}f_{2}$  |   |
|---|---|
| Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam. |   |
| La búsqueda de introspectiva es difícila  | e |
| mportante. El poeta usa la metáfora de agua y repite  |   |
| para emf enfaticar el papel de la puesía  |   |
| en buscarse.  |   |
| El agua es algo Firóvil que grave que   |   |
| afecta al poeta. Es similar al & peso   |   |
| de pensimientos y Wintrospeción. Casi   |   |
| mata al poeta por su esfuerza   |   |
| sentimental. El poeta sufre de su   |   |
| "naufragué" como si se ahogara, pero se   |   |
| anegó en su el pensimiento. El agua   |   |
| a es metáfora para el modo en que   |   |
| la introspeción es difícil y pesado   |   |
| cuando el poeta trata de buscarse.  |   |
| El agua tiene una segunda mod caractenstica   |   |
| manera de ser aunque & es pessodo;  |   |
| intenso, también house  |   |
| refleja. Es el reflejo que busca el   |   |
| poeta de si mismo. Cuando se busco.   |   |
| Este parte de agua es como la poesía.   |   |
| Con ella, el poeta puede explorar su  |   |
| mente. La poesía, aunque tiene  |   |
| el poder de huir al poeta, también  |   |
| tiene la oportunidad de ayudar  |   |
| al posta proposar sus papainientes.   |   |

| buscarse.   |
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| En este reflección, se ve a si mismo.   |
| Repita la palabra "misma" en a la   |
| Wtima estrofa para demonica   |
| mostrar la intensidad de esta   |
| búsqueda introspectiva. La repetición la  |
| enfatica cada vez más y más. También  |
| la conecta otra vez con la muerte   |
| u la el agua. Pone entasis en   |
| 10 becesió Descersos que última   |
| horación que expresa la necesidad   |
| de beber el agua para no muere  |
| de sed o de la falta de buscar.   |
| El poeta sabe que la búsqueda de  |
| introspectiva es dificil y tiene  |
| el poder de matarle. Sin embargo,   |
|   |
| el agua. Al Fermina Otra vez trata  |
| de enfecticar la intensidad y   |
| usa la poesia para reflejar, como el agua. Al Fermina Otra vez trata de enfecticar la intensidad y necesidad de este "agua" con repetición. |
| repetición.   |
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| En este prema titulado "El sectiento" exrito                            |
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| por Octavio Paz contiene figures returnas tales como exclanación        |
| retorica, personificación y hiperbrite para soportar sus ideas.         |
|   |
| la exclamación retoriou se encuent no on la segunda                     |
| estrofo, en el segundo y tercer vierso, el cual dice "i esposora        |
| Le que me perdí! : Eta Este recurso lo ina-para hacer resultar          |
| esu trave y que seu mas notoria, va que el autor con esto nos           |
| da a entender que entre reflejos, osea coxo que no estan hay            |
| Se ha persido, talvez en su imaginación.                                |
|   |
| la Penonificación la podemos encontrar en la tercera                    |
| estrofu en el segundo verso el cual contiene "Agras de espejo",         |
| el agua no esta eci a de espejos, como podenos verla y reflejarnos      |
| en ella, talvez por eso lo haya docho, ya au en el                      |
| esperò también mos meflejanus mosotros. Talvez le du ora                |
| Gulidad al aqua de un espeso por el Gniple echo de                      |
| refletación au certifica, peno el agra el liquido. Para el              |
| Se prede significar en espersino, imagina que hay a qua dende no la nar |
|   |
| En la tercera estrofa, en el verso sexto encontranos el                 |
| reamso literario hiperbule, este se ignifica exagención, en este        |
| (all agus venus que dice "necerto de ses: El actor de tanta             |
| sed are tiene, y vuetou are vielve a du, huita empieza                  |

| 1 🤇   |
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| Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam. |
| ah alucinar are hay agra, dende no la hay. De tante   |
| Sed que tiene dite dice are ha remesado donde   |
| misme il tanta unelta fire este dande y are   |
| hay him to encuentry el mis me me to de ted. etca Orea  |
| <u>el.</u>  |
|   |
| Paremos ver my marendos los recensos literarios en este   |
| poema llamado "El dellarto" escrito por Ortavio Paz.  |
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# AP® SPANISH LITERATURE 2010 SCORING COMMENTARY

# **Question 1: Poetry Analysis**

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

#### Overview

This question assesed 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 "El sediento," a three-stanza, 17-line poem by Octavio Paz. Students were asked to analyze the theme of the search that is presented in the poem and to discuss the poet's use of poetic language and devices to communicate this theme.

Sample: 1A Content Score: 9 Language Score: 4

Content: This very well-developed essay demonstrates superiority and earned a score of 9. It clearly and thoroughly analyzes the theme of a search for self-identity and the paradoxical, ongoing nature of this search ("la búsqueda eternal para el mismo," "esta búsqueda que parece nunca resolver"). There is an articulate and well-integrated discussion of poetic devices and language ("paralelismo," "dicción," "paradoja," "repetición," "tono," "tiempos verbales," "imágenes") that communicate the theme of the search ("es lleno de paralelismo y repetición, que caracterizan la búsqueda como constante y eternal"; "El uso de paralelismo en el poema crea esta sensación de cansancia de una búsqueda inútil, que siempre es lo mismo, lo mismo, lo mismo"). Commentary is supported with specific, relevant textual references ("Este paralelismo de 'mismo/misma' le da al lector un tono agotado de siempre encontrar lo mismo"). It includes insightful and original observations that highlight the anguished and contradictory nature of the search ("Todos los verbos están en el pretérito — 'me busqué', 'me perdí', 'me vi' — que crea un tono derrotado, como todo ha terminado y ya no hay nada que hacer. Esto contradicta la sensación de nunca terminar, ... produciendo un tono a la vez de desesperanza de nunca terminar y desesperanza de ya haber terminado"; "caracterizando la búsqueda como sed y la poesía como agua y espejos, el autor crea más contradicciónes. La coexistencía de agua y sed, reflejos y pérdidas crea un desesperanza: está aqú, pero no puedo alcanzarlo"). 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:** This essay displays good language usage. There are some errors in grammatical structures ("se le perdió," "El poema es lleno," "Los dos estrofas," "por caracterizando," "El voz"); however, these do not detract from the overall readability of the response. Notwithstanding some incorrect words ("para el mismo," "líneas," "de su mismo," "resultos," "parece nunca resolver," "contradicta"), the vocabulary is generally appropriate ("dicción," "paradoja," "caracterizan," "inútil," "derrotado," "desesperanza," "enfatizar"). Other than an infrequent error in spelling ("cansancia") and missing or misplaced accents ("intimos," "murío," "contradicciónes," "paradojica"), the conventions of the language are generally correct.

Sample: 1B Content Score: 6 Language Score: 3

**Content:** This essay suggests competence and therefore earned a score of 6. The student basically understands the question and the poem ("La búsqueda introspectiva es difícil e importante," "repite para enfaticar el papel de la poesía en buscarse"). There are appropriate textual references throughout the essay to present the theme of the search ("el papel de la poesía en buscarse," "En este reflección, se ve a si mismo"), and the discussion includes some analysis ("El agua es metáfora para el modo en que la introspeción es difícil

# AP® SPANISH LITERATURE 2010 SCORING COMMENTARY

### **Question 1: Poetry Analysis (continued)**

y pesado cuando el poeta trata de buscarse"). The student also recognizes some valid examples of poetic devices ("la metáfora de agua," "La repetición") to communicate the theme of the search ("El agua tiene una segunda característica. ... Es el reflejo que busca el poeta de si mismo"; "Repita la palabra 'misma' en la última estrofa para mostrar la intensidad de esta búsqueda introspectiva"). Description and paraphrasing outweigh textual analysis ("El poeta sufre de su 'naufragué', como si se ahogara, pero se anegó en el pensimiento"), and repetitive statements weaken the overall quality of the essay ("Es el reflejo que busca el poeta de si mismo. Este parte de agua es como la poesía"; "En este reflección se ve a si mismo"; "usa la poesía para reflejar, como el agua"). Some inferences are needed because the essay is not always explicit ("El agua ... [c]asi mata al poeta por su esfuerza sentimental"; "Este parte de agua es como la poesía. Con ella, el poeta puede explorar su mente"). If the essay had provided more analysis and if it was more developed, it would have earned a higher score.

**Language:** This response demonstrates an adequate command of language. In spite of some grammatical errors ("El agua ... [a]unque es intenso," "Este parte," "ayudar al poeta expresar sus pensimientos," "este reflección," "Repita la palabra," "para no muere"), the essay is comprehensible. The vocabulary is limited and repetitive ("enfaticar," "El poeta sufre de su 'naufragué'"). There are numerous errors in spelling ("enfaticar," "pensimientos," "su esfuerza," "introspeción," "reflección," "horación") and some missing accents ("si mismo").

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

Content: This essay suggests a lack of competence and earned a score of 3. The response includes some comments about the poem ("nos da a entender que entre reflejos, osea cosas que no estan hay se ha perdido"); however, they are so general as to suggest that the student does not adequately understand the question or the poem. The student does not address the theme of the search. The essay lists and attempts to explain several literary devices found in the poem ("exclamacion retorica" "personificacion," "hiperbole"), but they are not connected to the theme of the search. Only one, "exclamacion retorica," is supported by an appropriate example from the text ("'¡espesura de que me perdi!""). The response is poorly organized; the focus wanders; and comments are sketchy ("La Personificacion la podemos encontrar en la tercera estrofa, ... el agua no esta echa de espejos, como podemos verla y reflejarnos en ella, talvez por eso lo haya dicho, ya que en el espejo tambien nos reflejamos nosotros. Talvez le da una cualidad al agua de un espejo por el simple echo de reflejacion que centiene, pero el agua es liquido") or incorrect ("encontramos el recurso literario hiperbole, este se ignifica exageracion, en este caso aqui vemos que dice 'muerto de sed'"). The conclusion does not contribute to the essay ("Podemos ver muy marcados los recursos literarios en este poema llamado 'El sediento' escrito por Octavio Paz"). Had the student demonstrated a better understanding of the question and the poem, the essay would have received a higher score.

**Language:** This response demonstrates an adequate command of language. In spite of some grammatical errors ("En este poema ... contiene figuras retoricas," "ha regresado donde mismo," "se encuentra el mismo"), the essay is comprehensible. The vocabulary is limited ("osea cosas que no estan hay," "se ignifica," "hay mismo se encuentra el mismo"). There are numerous errors in the conventions of the written language, including missing accents ("retoricas," "exclamacion," "personificacion," "hiperbole," "mas," "estan," "imaginacion," "esta," "tambien," "liquido," "Para el"); errors in spelling ("y hiperbole," "esta echa," "simple echo de," "vuetas," "ah," "Osea el"); and incorrect capitalization ("La Personificacion") and punctuation ("el mismo muerto de sed. Osea el").