AP® SPANISH LITERATURE 2007 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3: Text Analysis

9 Demonstrates Superiority

- A very well-developed essay that clearly and thoroughly **analyzes** how the ideas expressed in the quotation are reflected in Tirso's *El burlador de Sevilla y convidado de piedra*.
- Integrates appropriate examples from *El burlador* into the essay.
- Demonstrates insight; may show originality.
- Virtually no irrelevant or erroneous information.
- Reveals an exceptional understanding of the relevance of the ideas in the cited passage to *El burlador*.

7-8 Demonstrates Competence

- A well-developed essay that **analyzes** how the ideas expressed in the quotation are reflected in *El burlador de Sevilla*.
- Provides appropriate examples from the text.
- May reveal some insight or originality.
- Analysis outweighs description or enumeration; any plot summary serves to illustrate how the ideas expressed in the quotation are reflected in *El burlador de Sevilla*.
- The reader may need to make occasional inferences because the response is not always sufficiently explicit.
- May contain some erroneous information, but errors do not detract from the overall quality of the essay.
- The essay <u>must</u> **analyze** how two or more ideas from the quotation are reflected in *El burlador*.

5-6 Suggests Competence

- Plot summary and/or enumeration outweigh analysis; relatively superficial commentary.
- Student essentially understands the question, the quotation, and *El burlador*, but the essay is not well focused or sufficiently developed.
- May contain errors of fact or interpretation that detract from the overall quality of the essay.
- May require significant inferences because the response is not always explicit.
- If the student analyzes how only one idea from the quotation is reflected in *El burlador*, the discussion <u>must</u> be good to merit a 5.

3-4 Suggests Lack of Competence

- Essay is so general as to suggest that the student has not adequately understood the quotation or *El burlador*, and is unable to deal competently with the question.
- Essay is poorly organized; focus wanders; comments are sketchy.
- May consist almost entirely of plot summary with little or no connection to the quotation, or may restate the question and/or the quotation.
- Irrelevant comments may predominate.
- Possible prepared overview of *El burlador* with limited connection to the quotation.
- May contain major errors that undermine the overall quality of the essay.

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Question 3: Text Analysis (continued)

1-2 Demonstrates Lack of Competence

- Essay is chaotic, confused, or incorrect.
- The response demonstrates a lack of understanding of the question or the quotation or unfamiliarity with *El burlador*.

0 No Credit

• Blank page; OR response is on task but 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 on-task 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 and control of the conventions of the written language.

0 No Credit

• Unintelligible, written in English, or off task.

de Sevilla y convidado de de Molina della COMO un hombre danino la juzgación 1 sufrice nunca va EI Dios" como Blite comentan confesaise a la sirviente Juan Siempre Su actitud hacia Muert MIENS G parele bien lejana presencia en su terrible tranguilidad toma class alta castidad. <u>pretendiendolt</u> un extrano, de & able ruinal 105 de arrepontimiento total mente

pueblo. Despues don Juan traiciona un amigo que confía
en él seduciéndo su novia y matando lel padre de la
novia: El pecador no siente nada de arrepentimiento
porque vuelve a sedució. Convenie un campesino quella
My en su boda que él se ha acostado con su noura.
Tristemente le de su novia, a quien don Tuan seduce,
converciendola que su marido la ha dejado. Otros
2 vidus ruinadas. El unico nomento en cual don
Juan se asseptenta de sus acciones es en el montento un
que se va morir. El padre de Soldefett muerto de
la dama que man trató de seducir regresa como
C V
una estatua y la invita a cenar. Después en el cementerio
en donde está enterrado el honrado muerto le toma la
mano. Den Juan, Alle Gabiendo que se un norir, le
pide que la deje conferarse primero pero la estatua le
niega el deseo y se la lleva al infierno.
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moris de se acaba en el momento cuando esta confrontado
con la muerte. La razon por la que el pera sin
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ruiourie la vida a los domás para divertirse.
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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.	3
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A través del comentario encontrado
en el libro de Historia de la Literatura
Española e Hispanoamericana de Emiliano
Diez - Echalli y José Maria Roca Franquesa
podemos ver que todo lo que concerno den- tro de él es realidad. Dentro de la
fro de él es realidad. Dentro de la
obra "El burlador de Sevilla y convidado
de piedra Por Tirso de Molina vemos
la personalidad de Don Juan quién ya
a sido descripto cómo es mediante el
comentario. Don Juan dentro de la obra
Juega un papel muy importante e interesante
Va que es mencionado a través de tados
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acto nos explica cada vez más acerca de
como es Don Juan. Solo su nombre besta
para darnas cuenta quión es, sin habella
conocido.

Don Juan es considerado como un hombre irrespetudo y arragante quién no cumple su promeja de matrimonio. En el primer aeto podemos ver que Don Juan Usa sus mañas para conseguir lo que quiere. Como lo podemos ver en la historia cuan-

on this page as it is designated in the exam. intorman medi apaaad no UQA 60 descons aiciendo lu Con

las mojeros que se le couzan, ya que
siempre sale librado y no paga por la
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L'an largo me lo fisis, este signi-
Juan repite constantemente la frasic l'Tan largo me lo fisis este signi- ficu que él sabe lo que está haciendo pero que algún dia le llegara la
opero que algon dia le llegara la
hora de pagar par sus maldades. Aquella
trase se la repetia a su podre de
Cyando él le
arcria ser ver la que estaba orronamen-
te haciendo con la mujeres. Pero
al tinal do la Obra aquella trale
11096 à su final, se consumis proto
que la Conzala de VII da dis fin
a las fochorias de Don Juan de andor
de un lado para el atro burlando a las
mujeres. Este pagó par todas sus colpar cometidas y cómo la pademas ver al Linul de la obra, Todas duedaror teli-
cometida, y como lo podemo, ver à
Linul de la obra, lodos que dosor teli-
ces ya que do esa toma dioron fin al "convidado do fiedra".
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Jon Juan a través de la objenos
mostris quien era y cuales eran sus paz

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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vasideas planteadas en esta vita por
Emiliano Diez-Echarri y José María Roca
franquesa se reflejan en El Burlador de Sevilla
y convidado de predio de Tirso de Molina
La carácter de Tirse de Molina, Don Juan.
es el Bunador de sevilla. Él jugar engaños
en nujeres y nace la mujer lo amo. Él
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y uvisunda enilbertad. Él hace cosas
marasy Engaño. paragrammongo Fi no cree
en très Dios y arc es su problema. Mumes au
Surida pontuan ofendabies. Dentuan informene
Sentimientos para any los pensamientos de otros
personas. El vive cada dise de para el y
el Rhau que el quero a hacet a todas veces.
El vic para el momento y shene sentamientos
para Dios. Este es porque ti hace estas cosas a
otral personar porque el notrene relación con
bios y them confianta en bios.

AP® SPANISH LITERATURE 2007 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 3: Text Analysis

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

Overview

The text analysis has two possible variations: one involves an analysis of a critical commentary about one work from the required reading list; the other is the analysis of an excerpt from a work on the reading list with two separate questions to answer. This year's question was of the former type, and it was based on a passage taken from *Historia de la Literatura Española e Hispanoamericana* by Emiliano Díez-Echarri and José María Roca Franquesa. Students were asked to analyze how the ideas about the literary character of Don Juan expressed in the critical commentary were reflected in *El burlador de Sevilla y convidado de piedra* by the dramatist Tirso de Molina.

Sample: A Content Score: 8 Language Score: 4

Content: This well-developed and well-organized essay demonstrates competence and earned a score of 8. It successfully analyzes how the ideas in the quotation are reflected in *El burlador de Sevilla*. The student accurately focuses on two aspects of the quotation: how Don Juan suffers from "un 'exceso de confianza en Dios'" and from a belief that his youth allows him time and freedom to behave as he desires ("Él piensa que por ser joven él puede hacer lo que le de la gana porque la muerte todavía parece bien lejana en su juventud"). These central ideas are well substantiated with specific textual examples ("Por ejemplo, su sirviente le repite y le repite durante toda la novela que Dios lo juzgará y lo mandará al infierno"). Analysis outweighs plot summary to illustrate the main points, although the essay tends to ramble and rely too much on description at times. Had the ideas been more tightly focused and there were less description and plot summary, the essay would have earned a higher score.

Language: There is good language usage to support an on-task response to the question. There are errors in grammatical structures (mostly anglicisms such as "toma la libertar," "lo pone en su puesto," and missing personal "as") that do not detract from the overall readability of the essay. Vocabulary is varied and appropriate ("caracteriza," "dañino," "ni una gota de arrepentimiento") with a few made-up words ("juzgación"). Although there are some spelling errors ("marquez," missing accents), other conventions of the written language are generally correct.

Sample: B

Content Score: 6 Language Score: 5

Content: This essay suggests competence and earned a score of 6. It demonstrates an essential understanding of the question, the quotation, and El burlador de Sevilla. The essay is well organized and focuses on how Don Juan's personality relates to the quoted characteristics ("Don Juan es considerado como un hombre irrespetuoso y arrogante quien no cumple su promesa de matrimonio"; "[a Tisbea] el tal Don Juan cínicamente se [sic] le robó sus dos yeguas"). In addition, the essay directly addresses Don Juan's statement, "'Tan largo me lo fiáis,'" as well as the central issue of repentance. It refers to specific textual examples. However, the predominance of plot summary and description over analysis weakens the central points. Moreover, some erroneous statements intrude (for example, the confusion over the identity of the "'convidado de Piedra'") and force the reader to make inferences. If the essay had included more analysis, been more focused, and not relied so much on plot summary, it would have earned a higher score.

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Question 3: Text Analysis (continued)

Language: This essay illustrates very good command of language usage in support of an on-task response. Although there are some errors in grammatical structures ("a sido descripto"; missing personal "as"), they are random and infrequent. Vocabulary is varied and accurate ("artimañas," "irrespetuoso," "descarado"). While there are some spelling errors ("fechorias," "facilmente"), the essay demonstrates control of the conventions of the written language.

Sample: C

Content Score: 3 Language Score: 2

Content: This essay suggests lack of competence and earned a score of 3. The student appears not to have understood the question or the quotation. There is little evidence of familiarity with the text beyond the information given in the quotation and the title of the work ("Él jugar engaños en mujeres [sic]," "Él hace cosas malas y engaño [sic]," "no cree en Dios y que es su problema"). Most of the statements are based on paraphrasing the quotation and contain little specific information. There are repetitious and irrelevant comments. A more accurate response that revealed better understanding of the question and more familiarity with El burlador de Sevilla would have earned a higher score.

Language: This essay demonstrates a weak command of the language in support of an on-task response to the question. There are serious grammatical errors that force a sympathetic reader to supply inferences ("Él jugar engaños en mujeres y hace la mujer lo amo"; "él hace que él quiero a hacer a todas veces"), but the essay is comprehensible. Vocabulary is very limited and repetitious, and spelling errors are pervasive.