



AP[®] Summer Institute
Exam Materials
2013 AP English Language
and Composition

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2013 AP[®] ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

Question 3

(Suggested time—40 minutes. This question counts for one-third of the total essay section score.)

For centuries, prominent thinkers have pondered the relationship between ownership and the development of self (identity), ultimately asking the question, “What does it mean to own something?”

Plato argues that owning objects is detrimental to a person’s character. Aristotle claims that ownership of tangible goods helps to develop moral character. Twentieth-century philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre proposes that ownership extends beyond objects to include intangible things as well. In Sartre’s view, becoming proficient in some skill and knowing something thoroughly means that we “own” it.

Think about the differing views of ownership. Then write an essay in which you explain your position on the relationship between ownership and sense of self. Use appropriate evidence from your reading, experience, or observations to support your argument.

STOP

END OF EXAM



2013 AP[®] Reading Training Material Cover Sheet Scoring Guidelines

AP Subject: English Language and Composition Exam Form Code: 4JBP
Question #: 3 Version: 1.0

Form Type (Check One)

Confidential Undisclosed Exams	Disclosed Exams
<input type="checkbox"/> Forms E and I: International Main <input type="checkbox"/> Form G: Future Form <input type="checkbox"/> Forms A, C, and K: US Alternate <input type="checkbox"/> Forms J: International Alternate <input type="checkbox"/> Forms D, L, and Z: Exception	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forms O: US Main Operational Exams
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AP[®] ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION

2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3

General Directions: This scoring guide will be useful for most of the essays you read. If it seems inappropriate for a specific paper, ask your Table Leader for assistance. Always show your Table Leader books that seem to have no response or that contain responses that seem unrelated to the question. Do not assign a score of 0 or — without this consultation.

Your score should reflect your judgment of the paper's quality as a whole. Remember that students had only 40 minutes to read and write; the paper, therefore, is not a finished product and should not be judged by standards appropriate for an out-of-class assignment. Evaluate the paper as a draft, making certain to reward students for what they do well.

All essays, even those scored 8 or 9, may contain occasional lapses in analysis, prose style, or mechanics. Such features should enter into your holistic evaluation of a paper's overall quality. In no case should you score a paper with many distracting errors in grammar and mechanics higher than a 2.

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 their development, or particularly impressive in their control of language.

8 Effective

Essays earning a score of 8 **effectively** develop a position on the relationship between ownership and sense of self. The evidence and explanations used are appropriate and convincing, and the argument is especially coherent and well developed. 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 a 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 relationship between ownership and sense of self. The evidence and explanations used are appropriate and sufficient, and the argument is coherent and adequately developed. The writing 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 relationship between ownership and sense of self. The evidence or explanations used may be uneven, inconsistent, or limited. The writing may contain lapses in diction or syntax, but it usually conveys the writer's ideas.

4 Inadequate

Essays earning a score of 4 **inadequately** develop a position on the relationship between ownership and sense of self. The evidence or explanations used may be inappropriate, insufficient, or unconvincing. The argument may have lapses in coherence or be inadequately developed. The prose generally conveys the writer'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 relationship between ownership and sense of self. 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 relationship between ownership and sense of self. These essays may misunderstand the prompt, or substitute a simpler task by responding to the prompt tangentially with unrelated, inaccurate, or inappropriate explanation. The prose often demonstrates consistent weaknesses in writing, such as grammatical problems, a lack of development or organization, or a lack of coherence and control.

1 Essays earning a score of 1 meet the criteria for the score of 2 but are undeveloped, especially simplistic in their explanation and argument, weak in their control of language, or especially lacking in coherence.

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.



2013 AP[®] Reading Training Material Cover Sheet Sample Student Responses

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3 RR,

That there are distinct ways to express possession and ownership in basically all languages shows the universality and deep-rooted significance of this topic. Prominent philosophers have discussed it for centuries. Some claim that it builds moral character, while others deny its detrimental effects. Both views can technically be correct, but the important matter is not whether ~~ownership~~ ownership serves good or evil purposes. Instead, the complex and intriguing aspect of ownership ~~is~~ is that it builds both an individual sense of self and a group identity, or sense of belonging.

Take, for example, ancient cultures and the rights of citizens to vote and participate in the government. In Greece, as in many other cultures, only males with sufficient property could vote and decide the course of the civilization. Men with more property held higher statuses, while men without property at all were most often slaves or free-men that weren't citizens. The ownership of property thus contributed to an individual's identity because it ~~was~~ labeled him as either a citizen or a non-citizen. Having more property also added to a man's sense of self-importance. Ownership also added to a group identity, because there was a natural, common affinity between those who were citizens. The rule between having property and voting makes sense in a psychological way, because people without land had no stake in the future of the civilization. In essence, they



3 RR₂

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had nothing to lose, therefore their votes could not be trusted to benefit the civilization in general. In the example of ancient cultures therefore, ~~owning~~ owning property led to the development of both an individual and a group identity.

In today's world, a similar concept still applies. The American Dream that is so idealized and coveted is an excellent ^{example} of how ownership contributes to both types of identities. In its most basic form, the American Dream is an idea that working hard will allow one to succeed in life, even if one starts out on the lowest rung of the social ladder. For many immigrants, the tangible sign of success is the ownership of a house in America. Accomplishing this adds to one's sense of self worth and also cements the idea the one has integrated into society and has become a true American. In addition to that though, ~~having~~ owning a house establishes ~~one~~ someone firmly as a part of a community. There are shared responsibilities both as a community member and as a nation-member, and people who attain ownership of a house in America often no longer feel the isolation and detachment that other ~~are~~ displaced, non-house-owning immigrants feel. The simple act of owning a house ~~can~~ thus has enormous power — it both strengthens an individual and group identity in



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3 RR₃

one fell swoop.

As is evidenced through historical and modern day examples, both an individual and a group identity can be strengthened through ownership. It is certainly somewhat strange that having possession of something can create such a profound psychological impact, but on the other hand maybe it's not so bizarre: humans come into the world with very little to call their own.

As one grows and develops, connections are made to augment oneself through attachments to other things. If nothing else, at least our languages must show this, with all of its intricacies involving the subtle and complex ~~notion~~ notion of ownership.

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Question 3 BBB,

in American society, the classic "American Dream" is characterized through home ownership. People memorialize the day they purchased their first car or invested their own money into the stock exchange for the first time. All of these monumental events stem from a uniform theme of ownership. The notion of purchasing items to gain, either social class or material objects, is a highly controversial and debated topic. This determination to unearth a relationship between ownership and sense of self has plagued philosophers for centuries. Ownership marks certain goals in human society, but can also lead to an individual's downfall.

Every seven-year-old has walked to the local toy store, pockets brimming with jangling coins from their weekly allowance, and has spent hours choosing the perfect object to commemorate their hard work through. That glistening new doll or lightning fast car is the child's way of rewarding themselves for mopping the floor or taking out the trash. As Aristotle claimed "ownership of tangible goods helps to develop moral character." The child has learned the valuable lesson of



Question 3 BBB₂

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

working hard, then rewarding yourself. In this way, ownership teaches self respect and self sufficiency. If one can afford to own key objects such as homes and cars, they can rely on only themselves to survive.

Ownership also teaches perseverance, it assists humans in setting goals and striving for said goals. Personally, upon turning seventeen, I was determined to purchase my own car. For two years leading up to my birthday, I worked hard to regulate the money I earned, placing huge sums into the bank. This goal came into fruition when I finally could afford a car. It is not the shiniest, fastest, or most opulent ^{vehicle} ~~car~~ available, but owning my own ^{car} ~~vehicle~~ made me proud. It was a goal to strive for, a constant desire propelling me forward.

Ownership can allow humans to manage themselves and can instill pride and self accomplishment.

Bearing in mind the positive attributes connected to ownership and its impact on self, ~~the~~ negative characteristics also follow ~~the~~ ownership. Gluttony and materialism are never far behind the notion of ownership. In today's society, materialism is a large



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QUESTION 3 BBB₃

problem. Constantly, wealthy politicians, sports players, and celebrities are broadcasted spending money, owning multiple homes, and hundreds of cars. These same notable individuals are later ~~also~~ shown declaring bankruptcy and turning over property to collection agencies. While ownership can help set goals and act as a reward for determined work, ownership can also bring out negative traits. Plato felt that "owning objects is detrimental to a person's character" and much validity exists in that statement. Addiction and obsession can arise when people begin to enjoy "owning" too much. One can become consumed with materialism and ruin the hard work it took to raise funds. Society's desire to "own" can also pressure people into spending money they do not possess, ruining the positive sense of self ownership can convey.

Ownership in relation to sense of self has both positive and negative correlations. The desire to own something is often a way goals are set, and eventually reached. In this way, ownership serves as a positive reminder. Sadly, the desire to "own" can often overtake people, causing materialism and obsession to surface. In



Question 3 BBB₄

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moderation, ownership is beneficial. When ownership becomes the primary, or only, driving force in someone's life, they have lost the positive sense of self ownership and deliver.

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For centuries, philosophers across the world have acknowledged the relationship between ownership and identity. As a general rule, humans feel more confident about themselves if they can produce material evidence to prove their worth. Even non-material items such as knowledge have been shown to positively affect a person's sense of self. Through careful examination of the play King Lear by William Shakespeare and the novel The Handmaid's Tale by Margaret Atwood, one realizes that ownership can have a major effect on an individual's sense of identity.

In Shakespeare's masterful tragedy King Lear, the title character begins the play as a wealthy king of a European nation. He seems to have it all: money, land, and a loving family. As a result, Lear develops a feeling of pride and self-worth that shows in his arrogance early in the play. However, as the Acts pass, circumstances begin to change. First, Lear loses his daughters. Although none of them ~~physically~~ physically disappear, all three are pushed out of Lear's life. Goneril and Regan trick their father, betraying him and running off with their husbands, and Cordelia is ostracized by Lear himself. After these events, the reader can spot a clear change in the king. He is no longer confident in his actions, and he becomes extremely paranoid. ~~Unfortunately~~ Unfortunately, the situation only becomes worse for Lear, who then loses his kingdom and his wealth at the hands of his two malevolent daughters. Following these events, Lear goes insane. He runs off into the woods in the midst of violent storms, randomly takes off his clothes, and has conversations with himself. At this point, all of Lear's identity has vanished in response to the disappearance of all that he owned. Shakespeare's King Lear is an alarming example of the negative effect that loss of ownership can



X₂ 3

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have on an individual's sense of self-worth.

Along with ancient examples, many modern works of literature also portray this same correlation between ownership and identity. In Margaret Atwood's dystopian novel *The Handmaid's Tale*, Offred struggles through life as a concubine for a wealthy man in the country. ~~She is~~ Forced to participate in the monthly "Ceremony," Offred has lost all sense of personal identity. Her emotions are nowhere to be found, and she travels through life as a robot, without hope and without feelings. Interestingly, Offred's lack of identity is also reflected externally, as all Handmaids are required to dress in the same fashion and wear a white helmet to cover their faces at all times. Once again, Offred's loss of self-worth can be traced back to a loss of ownership earlier in her life. Years before the events of the novel, Offred and her husband tried to sneak out of the country to protect the future of their young child. However, shortly before making it to Canada, the family is captured and torn apart. Offred becomes a Handmaid, and she never sees her husband or daughter again. In one single instant, Offred has her two most important possessions ripped right out of her hands. As a result, she falls into a state of deep depression, and her personal identity fades into dust.

By examining these two literary works, one can clearly view the strong correlation between ownership and identity in human life. In both pieces, the main character loses his or her sense of self-worth as a direct result of the loss of property, whether it be physical or mental. Without the feeling of ownership, these characters feel worthless, and they allow their lives to deteriorate. It is a human instinct to want to own property; when ~~the~~



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3 X3

this instinct is not fulfilled, then the person no longer feels worthy of ~~the~~ his or her own identity.

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Question 3 L

People are defined by what they have, and though it may be materialistic, ownership directly relates to ones sense of self.

Ownership is important to identity because it evokes pride. For example, the United States of America is a country created on ownership. It may not be listed as a founding principle in the Constitution, but had early Americans not desired ownership, the US would still be a British satellite. The colonists wanted to own the land and the country so that it could be theirs, and they could take pride in it. They didn't want to be a part of something thousands of miles away, but instead to own their own government and country. That ownership gave them an identity that they were proud of and content with.

Sense of self relies on ownership because it is evidence of something that only one individual can have.

I know this to be true because of the way I value my car. Sure, it was great to drive around in my dad's old truck, but owning my own car beats that any day. I'm proud of my ownership because it makes me feel special - I'm the only one who has rights to my car. There's something about being the single person who has something that gives people self worth. That feeling of ultimate importance is why ownership and sense of self are so strongly connected.

Whether it be a nation of people fighting for land



L2 3

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to call their own or a sixteen-year-old boy
buying his first car, ownership and sense of self go
hand in hand.

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Question 3

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Ownership is ~~the~~ the idea that one claims something as ones' own. The act of calling something "mine" or writing one's name on an object ~~defines~~ shows ownership. Yet everything we "own", down to our ~~lif~~ very lives can be taken away from us. ~~In the sense,~~ we do not actually own anything, since it can ~~not~~ all be taken. Plato believed that owning objects is detrimental to a person's character and I ^{defend} _a ~~qualify~~ that argument. ~~to a certain extent.~~

In a court of law one can sue another for the violated rights of something they "own". Society makes owning things entirely easy by trademarks, labels, and even going as ~~far~~ far as writing "owned by" on objects. In a society where people obsess of what ~~and~~ and how much they own how can people truly enjoy life? How can people truly feel love, be individuals, and find happiness when they are so stuck on owning earthly ~~value~~ values? In that sense Plato is correct. Ownership prohibits the soul from truly being happy and blinds people from being individuals.

In today's society what and how much



of it you own defines one's social status. Some people view others as cool for owning every pair of Jordans that have ever existed. Others label them as materialistic and blinded by the need to "fit in". Somebody so dazed by being popular never gets the chance to truly identify his or her self within his or her self.

Ownership ~~too~~ does not necessarily have to be over physical objects. Things like our names, our lives, and ideas are all things that people claim to own. Though names are repeated incessantly, ideas are "stolen" all the time, and lives are taken everyday. Going back to the colonial era, countries were ~~deem~~ deemed great or not on how large their land was, and how many other places did they ~~own~~ "own".

The definition of ownership seems to vary from person to person. Jean-Paul Sartre thought the definition of ownership as "becoming proficient in some skill and knowing something thoroughly". My definition ~~contrast~~ contrasts that. I believe ownership is when one claims or deems anything as belonging to oneself. In my utopia, there would exist a world where ~~we~~ we "owned" nothing and self identity would be strived for. Plato



Question 3

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www₃

is completely correct in that ownership is detrimental to the character because it prohibits ~~it~~ self-act self-act realization, distracts from the wonders of life, and causes unnecessary battles.

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3

B₁

Although ~~these~~ opinions vary ~~as~~ as to what exactly owning something means, I agree with Jean-Paul Sartre that "ownership extends beyond objects to include intangible things as well!"

I play soccer and have played for many years. I am on the varsity team at my school and I believe that I own soccer because I am skilled at it. Anyone being able to succeed in a sport or talent has the right to say ~~they~~^{he} owns it because ~~they~~^{he} ~~has~~^s spent time and effort to perfect it. Playing an instrument is also something to own because ~~it~~ being well-rounded in such an area is difficult to do.

Learning a different language and becoming proficient in it is also owning it. Only a small section of the world can call itself bilingual or trilingual, so having the ability to own it is a great sense of self. This is not a tangible item, but is something to carry with you your whole life.

Becoming a teacher is perhaps the best example of knowing something



3 B₂

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thoroughly and owning it. To be so educated on a subject that you can teach it is an amazing feat that is well-deserving of owning it. To teach is to have a great ~~feeling~~ sense of self that cannot ever be removed, ~~added~~ and although intangible, is ~~an~~ an achievement deserving jealousy.

I agree with Jean-Paul Sartre in his assertion that becoming proficient in something that can be intangible is also a form of owning something. One does not have to physically have something to own the right to call it his own. ~~is~~ I see from personal experience and observation that to own something can either be physically or mentally and still be as powerful and effective.

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Question 3

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P₁

I would have to agree with Plato "owning objects detrimental to a person's character" and Aristotle's claim that "goods help develop moral character". Owning something defines who you are ~~and what~~ by owning something you wonder why you have that object and what you achieved to be able to call it yours. This could've caused a lot of hard work and motivations to yourself to own something. It reminds you of who you are, as an individual. My parents own their own business, they first started by getting the job as an employer ~~there~~ ~~there~~ because of the love effort and hard work and challenging themselves they slowly moved up the chart and decided to give ~~themselves~~ ~~an~~ an even bigger challenge "owning it" by saying it's theirs they can ~~feel~~ feel good about themselves to know what they had to go through to get here. ~~They do~~ ~~such~~ as Aristotle says "goods help develop character. By having nothing to call yours what do you have to say you did something in life? what do you have to say this is who you are?"



P2

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Question 3 P2

Owning something gives you a reason to live
~~fore for. Having to exist~~ Everyone has character
there for everyone has something they own.
They own their own thoughts, beliefs and choices
which develops their character as a person.
~~lead~~ All those who are honored with
Statues and day of the month such as
Christopher Columbus all ~~had~~ had their
own state of mind to believe in something
now they own a spot ~~in the world~~
~~in~~ In the world today that none will ever
forget. so ~~I~~ I can ~~clearly~~ clearly clarify that
owning something develops character and
~~to~~ defines who you are as a person.

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Page 1 of 2

Question 3 **GG**

How do we know if something truly belongs to us?

What does it mean to own something? Does it have to be an object or can it be intangible?

Twentieth century philosopher Jean-Paul

~~Sartre~~ Sartre proposes that ownership extends

beyond ~~obj~~ objects to include intangible things

as well. There are many things that are ours but

we ~~cannot~~ ^{cannot} touch; ^{or see} like our conscience and there

are many things that we can physically touch

or see that belong to us. ^{whether} ^{intangible} whatever characteristics

or physical features ~~we have~~ they're ours.

When two people fall in love they may say

things such as "You have my love" or "I have

love for you". You cannot actually hand over

your love to them but you know they have it and

they "own your heart". This expresses how you

will never give the love you give them to anyone

else, it belongs to them. However, if you ~~guys~~

have separate bank accounts it is clear that

~~that~~ that you own the money in your account

and the money in their ~~an~~ account belongs to

them.

A person does not physically have to have something

to own it but there can be ~~things~~ ~~that~~

intangible things that a person can



Question 3 GGz

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OWN. It is just about the way the person thinks. ~~It is not about the way it is~~ In order to own something tangible you have to work hard for it and earn it. If it was just simply handed over to you, you did not do anything to show that you fought for it and it is truly yours. There will be no story on how you became the owner.

Whether tangible or intangible if you work hard for it and believe it is there and use it for with your best ability then you are the owner. It belongs to you.

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Question #3 F

Ownership is when you own something that's really yours, and sense of self is thinking that you own it, even though you don't.

Plato argues about ownership, Aristotle claims that ownership of tangible goods help develop character, Jean-Paul Sartre proposes that ownership extends. I think that first you have to know how to ~~be~~ have sense of ~~self~~ self before you have ownership because you need to feel like you own that one thing before you really own it. So, they are two different things that describe to different manners, 2 different issues.

Sense of self and ownership describe owning things, before and after feeling that you own it. When you buy a tv or something new, you need to have a sense of self ~~that~~ before you buy it then you can buy it and have ~~the~~ ownership, that how you knew or thought about how it would feel or the sense of how it would feel to own that object.

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