Scoring Criteria			
O points For any of the following:	1 point Responds to the prompt with a thesis that presents a defensible interpretation		
<ul> <li>There is no defensible thesis.</li> <li>The intended thesis only restates the prompt.</li> <li>The intended thesis provides a summary of the issue with no apparent or coherent claim.</li> <li>There is a thesis, but it does not respond to the prompt.</li> </ul>	of the poem.		
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes			
<ul> <li>Responses that do not earn this point:</li> <li>Only restate the prompt.</li> <li>Make a generalized comment about the poem that doesn't respond to the prompt.</li> <li>Describe the poem or features of the poem rather than making a claim that requires a defense.</li> </ul>	Responses that earn this point:     Provide a defensible interpretation of the speaker's complex encounter with the saxophone player.		
Examples that do not earn this point:  Restate the prompt  • "The poet employs various literary techniques to convey the speaker's encounter with a saxophone player."  • "In the poem 'The Man with the Saxophone,' the speaker has a complex encounter with a man playing the saxophone on the street."	Provide a defensible interpretation  "Ai employs literary techniques like varying line lengths and specific diction to convey the speaker's encounter with the saxophone player as one of joyful union with a stranger."  "The poet's decision to set the speaker's encounter with the saxophonist on		
<ul> <li>Do not relate to the prompt</li> <li>"Early morning is a magical time when anything can happen."</li> <li>Describe the poem or features of the poem</li> <li>"Over the course of the poem, the speaker describes walking through the city until he finds the saxophonist. Then, instead of just listening to him play, the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>the empty streets of New York City at five in the morning lends a feeling of otherworldliness and magic to their connection."</li> <li>"In 'The Man with the Saxophone,' Ai presents a speaker who is on a quest, searching through the deserted streets of a city. When the speaker comes upon the saxophone player, we see him as the speaker sees him—as an almost supernatural being bringing music to the city."</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>speaker pulls out his own saxophone and plays with him."</li> <li>Additional Notes:</li> <li>The thesis may be more than one sentence, provided the sentences are in close proximity.</li> <li>The thesis may be anywhere within the response.</li> <li>For a thesis to be defensible, the poem must include at least minimal evidence that could be used to support that thesis; however, the student need not cite that evidence to earn the thesis point.</li> <li>The thesis may establish a line of reasoning that structures the essay, but it needn't do so to earn the thesis point.</li> </ul>			
	O points For any of the following:  There is no defensible thesis.  The intended thesis only restates the prompt.  The intended thesis provides a summary of the issue with no apparent or coherent claim.  There is a thesis, but it does not respond to the prompt.  Decision Rules a  Responses that do not earn this point:  Only restate the prompt.  Make a generalized comment about the poem that doesn't respond to the prompt.  Describe the poem or features of the poem rather than making a claim that requires a defense.  Examples that do not earn this point: Restate the prompt  "The poet employs various literary techniques to convey the speaker's encounter with a saxophone player."  "In the poem 'The Man with the Saxophone,' the speaker has a complex encounter with a man playing the saxophone on the street."  Do not relate to the prompt  "Early morning is a magical time when anything can happen."  Describe the poem or features of the poem  "Over the course of the poem, the speaker describes walking through the city until he finds the saxophonist. Then, instead of just listening to him play, the speaker pulls out his own saxophone and plays with him."  Additional Notes:  The thesis may be more than one sentence, provided the sentences are in close.  The thesis may be anywhere within the response.  For a thesis to be defensible, the poem must include at least minimal evidence that evidence to earn the thesis point.		

Evidence AND Commentary	O points Simply restates thesis (if present), repeats provided information, or offers information irrelevant to the prompt.	1 point EVIDENCE: Provides evidence that is mostly general.  AND COMMENTARY:	2 points EVIDENCE: Provides some specific, relevant evidence.  AND	3 points EVIDENCE: Provides specific evidence to support all claims in a line of reasoning. AND	4 points EVIDENCE: Provides specific evidence to support all claims in a line of reasoning.
		Summarizes the evidence but does not explain how the evidence supports the student's argument.	COMMENTARY: Explains how some of the evidence relates to the student's argument, but no line of reasoning is established, or the line of reasoning is faulty.	COMMENTARY: Explains how some of the evidence supports a line of reasoning.  AND Explains how at least one literary element or technique in the poem contributes to its	AND  COMMENTARY: Consistently explains how the evidence supports a line of reasoning.  AND  Explains how multiple literary elements or techniques in the poem contribute to its meaning.
	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes  In the poem contribute to its meaning meaning.				
<ul> <li>earn 0 points:</li> <li>Are incoherent or do not address the prompt.</li> <li>May be just opinion with no textual references or references that are irrelevant.</li> <li>1 point:</li> <li>Tend to focus summary or do su</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Tend to focus on summary or description of a poem rather than specific details or techniques.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Typical responses that earn</li> <li>2 points:</li> <li>Consist of a mix of specific evidence and broad generalities.</li> <li>May contain some simplistic, inaccurate, or repetitive explanations that don't strengthen the argument.</li> <li>May make one point well but either do not make multiple supporting claims or do not adequately support more than one claim.</li> <li>Do not explain the connections or progression between the student's claims, so a line of reasoning is not clearly established.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Typical responses that earn 3 points:         <ul> <li>Uniformly offer evidence to support claims.</li> <li>Focus on the importance of specific words and details from the poem to build an interpretation.</li> <li>Organize an argument as a line of reasoning composed of multiple supporting claims.</li> <li>Commentary may fail to integrate some evidence or fail to support a key claim.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Typical responses that earn 4 points:  Uniformly offer evidence to support claims.  Focus on the importance of specific words and details from the poem to build an interpretation.  Organize and support an argument as a line of reasoning composed of multiple supporting claims, each with adequate evidence that is clearly explained.  Explain how the writer's use of multiple literary techniques contributes to the student's interpretation of the poem.	

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria			
Row C	0 points	1 point		
Sophistication (0-1 points)	Does not meet the criteria for one point.	Demonstrates sophistication of thought and/or develops a complex literary argument.		
	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes			
	<ul> <li>Responses that do not earn this point:</li> <li>Attempt to contextualize their interpretation, but such attempts consist predominantly of sweeping generalizations ("Human experiences always include" OR "In a world where" OR "Since the beginning of time").</li> <li>Only hint at or suggest other possible interpretations ("While another reader may see" OR "Though the poem could be said to").</li> <li>Make a single statement about how an interpretation of the poem comments on something thematic without consistently maintaining that thematic interpretation.</li> <li>Oversimplify complexities in the poem.</li> <li>Use complicated or complex sentences or language that is ineffective because it does not enhance the student's argument.</li> </ul>	Responses that earn this point may demonstrate a sophistication of thought or develop a complex literary argument by doing any of the following:  1. Identifying and exploring complexities or tensions within the poem.  2. Illuminating the student's interpretation by situating it within a broader context.  3. Accounting for alternative interpretations of the poem.  4. Employing a style that is consistently vivid and persuasive.		
	<ul> <li>Additional Notes:</li> <li>This point should be awarded only if the sophistication of thought or complex understanding is part of the student's argument, not merely a phrase or reference.</li> </ul>			

Important: Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

Question 1 Question 2 Question 3

Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

The strong of the second in the presence of others, particularly in unexpected places, as evidenced by Ai's "The Man with the Saxophone." Through the use of colloquial dietion, first person nerroution, and unid descriptions, excepted with the second and description to comfert and release that cames about as a result of the mem playing the sexophone. Illuminating the inherent need not only for appreciation of the little things, but of humans for one another, "The Man with the Saxophone demonstrates the affect of external areas on internal exects."

Inthany, the speaker's experience is characterized as 'empty' (a), indicative, as a descriptor of the side well, then the neuroter himself feels empty. The only thing netable about the surroundings for the speaker is the 'steam/pouring from the mountale covers' (3.4), which is the only thing exciting about the man's life, so much so that the inanimable steam 'seems adve' (5). The speaker 'ambles' from window to window, 'sometimes stopping to stare, sometimes not' (6), the diction here, as increatibly passive and basic as it may be, serves to runninete the reader further teams the mans after ambivelence with regard to his surroundings. Even the things that this men once considercely becautiful are now incredibly

Use a pen with black or dark blue ink only. Do NOT write your name. Do NOT write outside the box.

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mediocre to him as a result of his appearent disentrest in largely everything, as evidenced by the observation that , last weeks show is brittle now.? and unrecognizate as the Satt, white hair! that bearded the face of the city " (7,8,9).

The city, here, inversely the description seems to be facting into a block underwhelming state, just as the mean 15- demonstrating a mirroring sort of effect. While the mean continues to walk clear the strat, he refer that his I mind [is] empty (12), however, when he notes that this is a fecul tong revered by the Buddhists (13), he does not seem impressed with howself, as he is unly pressed with the landscape.

The mem 1s feelings immediately shift upon sught at the senoptione player from bleak medicarity to freedom and jayfulness. The diction used to toring overal the invital appearance of the senoptione player is invitionly somewheat toring, as the is-simply described as the man with the senoptione (28), nothing more, nothing 1883. However, the obtained description of the players fingeries glaves caked with grime and the layers of olethes evelded to his skirn! (\$39,31) are the first insternee in which the speakers perint of the does not appear afterly whitherested, disclounful, or repaired by the description he gives. As such,

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Question 1 Question 2 Question 3

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the man ste that with the samptime is the Prost mostance of something that has truly bucked the speakers heart. In the same accept that the menter-offact, conequial diction had served to display the men's distriterest for his general surroundings previously, the simple away of cleseribries the man with the sampphone, reuther from with the disquest at his appearance their I really would have been the realtron of the majority showed the genuine appreciention or the specieer's behalf. Furthermere, while the desorble term's description was cold and unfergiving, the presence of the suxopnene man was quite the opposite, as shown when ' he steps backwards / to let me know I'm uncome 134, 35). The compentive differences between the things that the narrouter notices as about both the town and the sanophene geager don't stop there, though. The silence of the streets were bruten, however he stevels in Schenec with the sampportone player for a few minutes, and feels that The strence is use complete 100) demonstrating the affects of a person on another, even in sitence - showcasing that it is not even inherently the actions of others man sparte One's joy, but router the merc presence.

The action of the mem Playing the saxophone, though, is certainly the icinc, on the speaker's formerly

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barren cake though. Working in temperat with the sevophene player demonstrating more their simply a passing moment, but a be much deeper bend, when the player puts the saw to mis lips' (39), the speaker sucks up the air from Chis I diaphragm (41) in targent with the Pleyer, Shewing the peuch of connection to make two strangers act as one. Then, after waiting for the notes to come (43), the speculier hears them played and 'for their one moment ... Ewas I the unencumbered bird of Chis] rmaginetics (46). The descriptive metaphonical wasge of the birel serves to show lobow constrained the man had been thering previously, and how in the moment of these notes, just as the notes democal through the arr, so so did not spirit, as a bird. once again deeply connecting him in that moment to the soxophone Player. The regumention of the mem's sew and spritt, evidenced by the I black Hower (S] 1 opening ... into the unforgruing new day (49-51) shows through deterned description of the peace the man has bound through the seuxoptione man's presence, as well as the release from his mundous existence that the music allowed him to Red Per that fleeting moment, displaying the pewer of people to change are concerner in an instead.

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0332528

# **Question 1 - Poetry Analysis**

Sample Identifier: A Score: 1-4-1

# A. Thesis (0-1 points): 1

- This well-written and persuasive essay insightfully analyzes how Ai conveys the complexity of the speaker's encounter with the saxophone player in New York City.
- The introductory paragraph establishes the importance of "Joy . . . found in the presence of others" and presents the defensible interpretation, "Illuminating the inherent need not only for appreciation of the little things, but of humans for one another, "The Man with the Saxophone' demonstrates the affect [sic] of external events on internal emotions." This thesis earns the point in Row A.

## B. Evidence and Commentary (0-4 points): 4

- The writer supports this complex argument through a careful and thoughtful examination of multiple literary techniques such as diction, detailed description, point of view, and metaphors found in the poem. For example, the essay closely examines the effect of the word "empty," characterizes the language of the beginning of the poem as "passive and basic," and goes on to argue that the language illustrates "the man's utter ambivelence [sic] with regard to his surroundings." The essay connects the speaker to the city through the observation that "the narrator himself feels empty." Later, the writer focuses on the metaphor describing the city snow as "unrecognizable as the soft, white hair / that bearded the face of the city." The commentary that follows, "The city, here, through the description seems to be fading into a bleak underwhelming state, just as the man is," continues the construction of the line of reasoning and further explores the complexity of the speaker's encounter with the saxophone player.
- In its examination of the saxophone player in the third paragraph, the essay notes the specific details that describe the musician and then connects the speaker's point of view to those details: "the first instance in which the speakers [sic] point of view does not appear utterly uninterested, disdainful, or repelled by the description he gives." In that same paragraph, the essay connects the "silence of the streets" to the "silence with the saxophone player," as he and the narrator stand apart, again building the line of reasoning. In the fourth paragraph, another claim of the essay focuses on the metaphor of the bird, and the writer notes the transformation in the speaker's feeling of being "constrained" to having "danced through the air."
- The essay clearly and powerfully explains how these literary devices and techniques contribute
  to the meaning of the poem. Each point relates back to the focus on the "power of people and
  things to change one another in an instant." The line of reasoning is composed of three
  supporting claims, each with effective evidence.

#### C. Sophistication (0-1 points): 1

 This essay earns the sophistication point in Row C through its identification and exploration of the complexities in the poem and by employing a consistently vivid and persuasive style throughout the response. A sentence such as "The descriptive metaphorical image of the bird serves to show how constrained the man had been feeling previously, and how in the moment of these notes, just as the notes danced through the air, so did his spirit, as a bird, once again deeply connecting him in that moment to the saxophone player" is just one example of the sophistication in style as well as a complex interpretation of the passage.

Sample Identifier: B

Score: 1-4-0

### A. Thesis (0-1 points): 1

- This well-organized essay examines how Ai's use of literary techniques conveys the complexity of the speaker's brief encounter with the saxophone player.
- This thesis earns the point in Row A through the presentation of its defensible interpretation in its opening sentence: "A single, seemingly meaningless interaction can completely alter one's mode [sic] and cause a shift in their perspective, just as the man's encounter with the man with the saxophone did for him."

### B. Evidence and Commentary (0-4 points): 4

- The evidence offered in the response focuses largely on the imagery, tone, and diction of the poem. The essay examines the significance of the portrayal of the "sidewalks empty" and "steam pouring from manhole covers," and the tone shift that occurs once the speaker encounters the man with the saxophone, noting "contrasting phrases such as 'silence so complete' and 'heartland of pure noise.'"
- The essay offers perceptive commentary that connects the evidence to the essay's line of reasoning. In paragraph 2, the writer argues that the poet's descriptions of the steam and sidewalks "show that the speaker is not acting with intention, and that he has no ambition." In the same paragraph, the writer relates this lack of ambition to the line in the poem that suggests the speaker "had it all and lost it." This uniform consideration of the evidence and clear focus on the details from the poem construct the line of reasoning and support the interpretation.
- The line of reasoning examines the speaker's shift in feelings of "saddness [sic] and dreariness" as a "pessimist" to a tone that is conveyed through "beautiful, welcoming, and transending [sic] imagery and descriptions." The claims presented in paragraphs 2 and 3 are supported with evidence and commentary that clearly explain the complexity of the speaker's encounter with the man with the saxophone.

#### C. Sophistication (0-1 points): 0

While the essay attempts to situate its interpretation within a broader context in the final
paragraph of the essay, it does so largely by offering sweeping generalizations: "The feeling
described in the first half of the poem is a universal human experience." Therefore, the essay
does not earn the sophistication point in Row C.