

AP[®] ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION
2006 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 2

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

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

- 9 Essays earning a score of 9 meet the criteria for 8 essays and, in addition, are especially full or apt in their analysis or demonstrate particularly impressive control of language.

8 Effective

Essays earning a score of 8 respond to the prompt **effectively**. They effectively analyze the rhetorical strategies The Inquisitor uses to argue his case against Joan. These essays may refer to the passage explicitly or implicitly. The prose demonstrates an ability to control a wide range of the elements of effective writing but is not necessarily flawless.

- 7 Essays earning a score of 7 fit the description of 6 essays but provide a more complete analysis or demonstrate a more mature prose style.

6 Adequate

Essays earning a score of 6 respond to the prompt **adequately**. They adequately analyze the rhetorical strategies The Inquisitor uses to argue his case against Joan. These essays may refer to the passage explicitly or implicitly. The writing may contain lapses in diction or syntax, but generally the prose is clear.

- 5 Essays earning a score of 5 analyze the rhetorical strategies The Inquisitor uses to argue his case against Joan but do so unevenly, inconsistently, or insufficiently. The writing may contain lapses in diction or syntax, but it usually conveys the student's ideas.

4 Inadequate

Essays earning a score of 4 respond to the prompt **inadequately**. They may offer little discussion of the rhetorical strategies The Inquisitor uses to argue his case against Joan, misrepresent those strategies, or analyze them incorrectly. The prose generally conveys the student's ideas but may suggest immature control of writing.

- 3 Essays earning a score of 3 meet the criteria for a score of 4 but are less perceptive about the rhetorical strategies The Inquisitor uses to argue his case against Joan and/or less consistent in controlling the elements of writing.

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Question 2 (continued)

2 Little Success

Essays earning a score of 2 demonstrate **little success** in analyzing the rhetorical strategies The Inquisitor uses to argue his case against Joan. These essays may misunderstand the prompt, offer vague generalizations, substitute simpler tasks such as summarizing the passage, or simply list rhetorical strategies. The prose often demonstrates consistent weaknesses in writing.

- 1** Essays earning a score of 1 meet the criteria for a score of 2 but are undeveloped, especially simplistic in their analysis, or weak in their control of language.
- 0** Indicates an on-topic response that receives no credit, such as one that merely repeats the prompt.
- Indicates a blank response or one that is completely off topic.

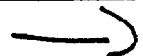
Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

Question 2

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In George Bernard Shaw's play, "Saint Joan" his character 'The Inquisitor' unleashes a powerful speech, aiming to persuade the church court to condemn Joan of Arc for Heresy. In his plea, the Inquisitor argues his case using the rhetorical strategies of ~~logos~~ Ethos, Pathos, and Logos, ~~as well~~ all while appealing to his audience through such literary terminology as circular reasoning, deductive logic, and paradox.

The Inquisitor begins his speech in a grave tone, using the rhetorical appeal Ethos to validate his position. He commits himself to sounding believable. In line 2 he starts his claim by stating, "If you had seen what I have seen of Heresy - you would not think it a light thing..." Already he seems to be experienced in dealing with Heresy. He continues in an explanation of what he has witnessed. "I have seen this again and again. Mark what I say!" In gaining a reputable position on the subject of Heresy, he begins to persuade his audience as a believable source would. In lines 17-21, The Inquisitor uses circular reasoning and deductive logic to come to the



conclusion that "Heresy ends in such a monstrous horror of wickedness..." In line 17, The Inquisitor begins his ^{deductive} logic by comparing Joan of Arc to "The man who throws off his fur gown & dresses like John the Baptist." ^{According to} ~~Through~~ ^{his} reasoning, Joan of Arc's followers do not clothe themselves, leading to divorce, polygamy, and eventually incest. These ideas are abhorred among high ~~priests~~ ^{priests} + members of the Church court, ^{which in turn} ~~even~~ more persuading ~~the~~ the jury to convict Joan of Arc of Heresy.

The Inquisitor also uses pathos, the rhetorical appeal to emotion. He understands that the jury is against all things evil, which is exactly what he portrays Joan of Arc as. He explains in line 31 that if Heresy be allowed to corrupt the church, "the most tender-hearted among you... would clamour against the mercy of the Church."

He scares his audience into thinking that they will not be able to judge between a pious girl and devilish convict. In line 50 he warns, "this ^{girl} is not one of those ^{whose} hard features are the sign of hard hearts, and whose brazen looks + lewd ~~deceit~~ demeanor condemn them before



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

Question 2

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they are accused..." He even uses a paradox to describe Joan of Arc as a contradictory character in lines 58 ^{saying,} "you will see a diabolical pride and a natural humility seated side by side in the self-same soul." ~~not only~~ ^{though} she may ~~also~~ ^{seem} humble and sweet, an underlying evil consumes her.

lastly, The Inquisitor focuses on persuading his audience through logos. This rhetorical appeal to logic simplifies the decision for the Jury. He validates the authority of his word through supporting detail, claiming, "The records of the Holy Inquisition are full of histories we dare not give to the ~~new~~ world..." (lines 12-14). He proves that he isn't the only one to condemn heresy. He states, "the Holy office... knows that they [diabolical madnesses] begin always by vain ignorant persons... against the church" (line 33). By implying to the fact that other church council members would condemn Joan of Arc, the Inquisitor knows that his audience will feel more comfortable accusing her as well.

He ends his speech saying, "nothing is



Q 2

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

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so cruel as the toleration of heresy" (line 67)
to impact his audience one last time.
Throughout his speech, ethos, pathos + logos
helped him to persuade his listeners ~~to~~ toward
his position. The inquisitor effectively argued
his case using these rhetorical appeals,
as well as other forms of literary terms.

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~~Write your response to the question in the box provided.~~
In the Inquisitor's Speech to the church court, from George Bernard Shaw's play "Saint Joan," the character of the inquisitor utilizes the rhetorical devices of allusion, hyperbole, and repetition to ~~argue~~ both argue his case and influence the minds of ~~the court~~ those who will decide Joan's fate.

~~12/2011~~
Understanding the employment of allusion in the speech, is a key aspect when analyzing one of the many rhetorical strategies^{used}. First, considering that the charges against Joan are that of a heretic, references to the Bible by the inquisitor ~~the~~ cause the "holy court" to experience a moral reflection. "You are all, I hope merciful men: how else could you have devoted your lives to the service of our gentle Savior?" ~~the~~ ~~manipulative~~
~~quote~~ In the previous quote, the speaker takes on a tone of ~~exaggeration~~ a sycophant in order to instill how important the court members are, how "merciful." Also, the quote contains an allusion to the Bible, to God, evoking the feeling ~~in~~ the audience of the momentous importance, not only of the court members' occupations, but of the decision which they



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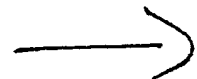
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will soon be forced to make ~~it~~ concerning a "gentle and pious girl." The use of allusions is vital to understanding the devices which the speaker used because whenever the mere mention of the Bible, or biblical tale, is employed the audience immediately experiences a moral revelation of doing the right thing.

By using ~~a huge~~ many hyperboles in his speech, the ~~the~~ speaker is able to conjure a dramatic effect, ~~and~~ instilling both shock and awe among his audience. ~~When describing Joan's followers~~ When the speaker makes the assertion that people, such as Joan, have only "bands of wild women and men who refuse to wear any clothes," ^{as followers, he creates a hyperbole.} ~~this statement~~ Here, the speaker made a bold statement stereotyping all alleged "heretics" as cultists ~~with~~ with a following of only irrational and insane peoples. ~~When~~ This is confirmed when the speaker continues his hyperbole by stating that, "they begin with polygamy and end by incest." This quote is a perfect example of the ~~an~~ unproportional 'evidence' which the speaker presents to the court.

~~The~~ the rhetorical device of repetition



was a key element which facilitated the accentuation. ~~and emphasis~~ of both the ~~the~~ inquisitor's allusions and use of hyperboles in his speech. Such that, in the final sentence of the passage, the speaker utilizes both repetition ("If you hate cruelty") and allusion ("soul's salvation") to argue his case. By ~~repeating~~ repeating the words, "If you hate cruelty," he is able to cause the court members to conduct a self-analysis and ~~personally~~ ^{silently} answer the question, ~~from them~~ and if the answer be 'yes,' "quit this holy court." This instills fear ~~to~~ in the court's members; especially when he says, "I command him on his soul's salvation," ~~and~~ thereby implying if he does not quit ~~the~~ ~~very~~ he is subjecting himself to the very wrath of God.

The rhetorical strategies of allusion, hyperbole, and repetition used by the inquisitor in the play "Saint Jean," greatly aid the reader in analyzing the effectiveness which he argued - and convinced - the court of his case.

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In this passage written by George Bernard Shaw, he talks about how a French woman led troops against the English. Therefore she was captured and put trial, by French men and women who took the side of the English. In this passage "The Inquisitor," uses strong diction, repetition and rhetorical question to argue his case against Joan.

His use of diction, was powerful and profound, to make clear of his point. He explains how heresy first starts, and how it develops from there to become a crime of cruelty. The Inquisitor uses words like poverty, austerity, humility and charity, to emphasize the point that he is trying to make, which was; that such a person who was exposed to this type of situation and followed God would had never commit such a crime, therefore, it should not be tolerated. And she should be

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convicted by the crime she committed ~~also~~ claiming to receive direct inspiration from the almighty above.

"Heresy begins with people who are to all appearance better than their neighbors" and "Heresy at first seems innocent and even laudable ... would clamor against the mercy of the Church in dealing with it." By saying this over and over again, the Inquisitor is making sure to reinforce his point and to give it credibility, as for why Joan should be convicted of the crime she had ~~com~~ committed. Also by ~~repe~~ repeating this it forces the judge to act on it, and convince them of ~~that~~ doing such thing is right.

He also uses rhetorical questions to support with ~~rather~~ evidence his case. "how else could you have devoted your ~~life~~ lives to the service of our gentle savior?"

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He manipulates such strategies to make his argument, so much credible than what really is. Doing so he presents a strong and well supported argument, which evidence gives its credibility.

The Inquisitor use of ~~of~~ rhetorical strategies, was well presented. Because of the manipulation of the diction, repetition and rhetorical question, which made his argument powerful and believable.

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2006 SCORING COMMENTARY (Form B)

Question 2

Sample: 2A

Score: 7

This essay demonstrates a confident student who incorporates textual evidence from George Bernard Shaw's *Saint Joan* reasonably well and analyzes that evidence more competently than do writers of most 6 essays. The student focuses on the Inquisitor's use of ethos, pathos, and logos to argue his case against Joan of Arc. The slight "literary terminology" missteps in the introductory and closing paragraphs detract somewhat from the effectiveness of the student's argument, and the language is undistinguished, but the student has a clear and effective organizational plan.

Sample: 2B

Score: 5

This unevenly developed essay gets off to a good start but does not maintain this level of performance. The student chooses to analyze the Inquisitor's use of "allusion, hyperbole, and repetition to both argue his case and influence the minds of those who will decide Joan's fate." The essay is characterized by inconsistent use of evidence, occasional lapses in diction, and awkward incorporation of textual evidence. However, the student does demonstrate a good sense of organization and understanding of the need for analysis.

Sample: 2C

Score: 3

This is an inadequate response to the prompt. The student has a sense of the need for organization but is unable to marshal resources to develop a controlled essay. The "diction" paragraph (paragraph two) identifies words in the text that are important to understanding the Inquisitor's stance, but there is no clear linkage drawn between his words and his stance. The "heresy" paragraph (paragraph three) awkwardly quotes from the Inquisitor's speech and tries—with limited success—to demonstrate how the repetition of "heresy" works to convince the court. The penultimate paragraph attempts to show how rhetorical questioning strengthens the Inquisitor's case but does not provide a credible analysis of the limited evidence presented. The concluding paragraph is an immature rehashing of the thesis. Numerous infelicities in the language and syntax also hold this essay in the 3 range.