

2018

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AP Spanish Literature and Culture

Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

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Question 3

Essay: Analysis of Single Text

Text, Subgenre, and Cultural Context

Text: Excerpt from “Los presagios, según los informantes de Sahagún,”
Visión de los vencidos: relaciones indígenas de la conquista, Miguel León-Portilla

Subgenre: *La tradición oral*

Cultural Context: *La América precolonial*

5 The essay clearly analyzes how the text represents both the specified subgenre and the given cultural context.

- Analyzes how characteristics of the text represent the specified subgenre.
- Analyzes how cultural products, practices, or perspectives found in the text relate to the given cultural context.
- Effectively discusses a variety of rhetorical, stylistic, or structural features in the text.
- Includes an explicit statement of purpose (thesis), a coherent structure, and a cohesive and logical progression of ideas in a well-developed essay.
- Supports analysis by integrating specific, well-chosen textual examples throughout the essay.

4 The essay analyzes how the text represents both the specified subgenre and the given cultural context; description and narration are present but do not outweigh analysis.

- Explains how characteristics of the text represent the specified subgenre.
- Explains how cultural products, practices, or perspectives found in the text relate to the given cultural context.
- Discusses rhetorical, stylistic, or structural features in the text.
- Includes an explicit statement of purpose (thesis), a coherent structure, and a logical progression of ideas.
- Supports analysis with appropriate textual examples.

3 The essay attempts to analyze how the text represents the specified subgenre and the given cultural context; however, description and narration outweigh analysis.

- Describes characteristics of the text that represent the specified subgenre.
- Describes cultural products, practices, or perspectives of the given cultural context found in the text.
- Describes some rhetorical, stylistic, or structural features in the text.
- Includes a statement of purpose, evidence of organization (a stated topic, an introduction, a conclusion), and a logical progression of ideas.
- Elaborates on main points and supports observations with examples; however, the examples may not always be clear and relevant.
- Contains some errors of interpretation, but errors do not detract from the overall quality of the essay.

Note:

A. If the essay has a significantly unbalanced focus on either the specified subgenre or the given cultural context and discusses rhetorical, stylistic, or structural features, the analysis must be good to earn a score of 3.

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Question 3 (continued)

B. If the essay has a balanced focus on both the specified subgenre and the cultural context but does not discuss rhetorical, stylistic, or structural features, the analysis must be good to earn a score of 3.

C. If the essay focuses only on either the specified subgenre or the given cultural context and discusses rhetorical, stylistic, or structural features, the analysis of either the specified subgenre or the given cultural context and the discussion of the rhetorical, stylistic, or structural features must be good to earn a score of 3.

2 The essay shows little ability to analyze how the text represents the specified subgenre and the given cultural context; summary and paraphrasing predominate.

- Identifies characteristics of the text that represent the specified subgenre, but they may not be clear or relevant.
- Identifies cultural products, practices, or perspectives of the given cultural context found in the text, but they may not be clear or relevant.
- Identifies rhetorical, stylistic, or structural features in the text, but they may not be relevant.
- May not clearly state a purpose or be organized around a central idea or argument; progression of ideas may not be logical.
- Presents main points and some details; describes basic elements of the text but may do so without examples or supporting an argument.
- Contains some errors of interpretation that occasionally detract from the overall quality of the essay.

Note: An essay that treats only the specified subgenre or the given cultural context without mentioning the rhetorical, stylistic, or structural features cannot receive a score higher than 2.

1 The essay is inaccurate and insufficient; there is no attempt to analyze how the text represents the specified subgenre and the given cultural context; irrelevant comments predominate.

- Demonstrates lack of understanding of characteristics of the text that represent the specified subgenre.
- Demonstrates lack of understanding of the text, or cultural products, practices, or perspectives of the given cultural context found in the text.
- May not identify rhetorical, stylistic, or structural features in the text.
- Does not state a purpose, show evidence of organization, or offer a progression of ideas.
- May consist entirely of summary or paraphrasing of the text without examples relevant to the subgenre or the given cultural context.
- Contains frequent errors of interpretation that significantly detract from the overall quality of the essay.

0 The response is so brief or so poorly written as to be meaningless, is not in Spanish, or is otherwise off-task.

Note: An essay that merely restates part or all of the prompt or stimulus receives a score of 0. An essay that receives a 0 in content must also receive a 0 in language.

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Note: An essay that receives a (—) in content must also receive a (—) in language.

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Question 3 (continued)

Language Usage

- 5 Language usage is appropriate to the task, generally accurate, and varied; the reader's understanding of the response is clear and supported by the student's use of language.**
- Vocabulary is varied and appropriate to the text(s) being discussed, presents main ideas and supporting details, and communicates some nuances of meaning.
 - Control of grammatical and syntactic structures is very good; use of verb tenses and moods is generally accurate; word order and formation are accurate; use of cohesive devices and transitional elements or both is appropriate to guide understanding.
 - Writing conventions (e.g., spelling, accent marks, punctuation, paragraphing) are generally accurate; paragraphing shows grouping and progression of ideas.
- 4 Language usage is appropriate to the task and generally accurate; the reader's understanding of the response is clear and not affected by errors in the student's use of language.**
- Vocabulary is appropriate to the text(s) being discussed and presents main ideas and some supporting details.
 - Control of grammatical and syntactic structures is good; occasional errors in the use of verb tenses and moods do not detract from understanding; word order and formation are mostly accurate.
 - Writing conventions (e.g., spelling, accent marks, punctuation, paragraphing) are generally accurate; occasional errors do not detract from understanding; paragraphing shows grouping and progression of ideas.
- 3 Language usage is appropriate to the task and sometimes accurate; the reader understands the response though the student's use of language is somewhat limited.**
- Vocabulary is appropriate to the text(s) being discussed but may limit the student's ability to present some relevant ideas.
 - Control of grammatical and syntactic structures is adequate; errors in the use of verb tenses and moods may be frequent but do not detract from overall understanding; word order and formation are generally accurate.
 - Writing conventions (e.g., spelling, accent marks, punctuation, paragraphing) are sometimes accurate; numerous errors do not detract from overall understanding; paragraphing shows grouping of ideas.
- 2 Language usage is sometimes inappropriate to the task and generally inaccurate; the reader must supply inferences to make the response understandable.**
- Vocabulary may be inappropriate to the text(s) being discussed and forces the reader to supply inferences.
 - Control of grammatical and syntactic structures is weak; errors in verb forms, word order, or word formation are numerous and serious enough to impede comprehension at times.

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Question 3 (continued)

Language Usage (continued)

- Writing conventions (e.g., spelling, accent marks, punctuation, paragraphing) are generally inaccurate; errors are numerous and serious enough to impede comprehension at times; paragraphing may not show grouping of ideas.
- 1 Language usage is inappropriate to the task, inaccurate, or insufficient; the reader struggles to create an understanding of the response.**
- Vocabulary is insufficient or inappropriate to the text(s) being discussed; errors render comprehension difficult.
 - Control of grammatical and syntactic structures is inadequate; errors in verb forms, word order, or word formation are nearly constant and impede comprehension frequently.
 - Writing conventions (e.g., spelling, accent marks, punctuation, paragraphing) are inaccurate; errors are nearly constant and impede comprehension frequently; there may be little or no evidence of paragraphing.
- 0 The response is so brief or so poorly written as to be meaningless, is not in Spanish, or is otherwise off-task.**

Note: An essay that merely restates part or all of the prompt or stimulus receives a score of 0. An essay that receives a 0 in content must also receive a 0 in language.

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Note: An essay that receives a (—) in content must also receive a (—) in language.

El fragmento de "Los presagios, según los informantes de Sahagún" sirve como representante de la características de la tradición oral y el contexto histórico de América precolonial. Antes de la llegada de los Españoles, los indígenas no tenían forma de escribir, o sea que todas las historias que se pasaban generación por generación eran ^{Adicionalmente,} transmitidas oralmente. Los indígenas le prestaban mucha atención a las fuerzas de la naturaleza, buscando mensajes escondidos dentro ^{de los} eventos naturales que ocurrían en los pueblos. Ellos eran muy ~~sobre~~ ^{ansiosos} ansiosos por la violencia de la naturaleza, entonces los presagios, según los informantes de Sahagún reflejan esas emociones de los indígenas Nahua. El primer presagio se vio "diez años antes de venir los ~~Al~~ españoles" con imagen que apareció en el cielo. En la ^{Segunda linea} se emplea la anáfora cuando se explica que el ~~presagio~~ era "una como espiga de fuego, una como llama de fuego, una como aurora". ~~Este~~ Este uso de anáfora se repite en la línea número cuatro, diciendo que asciendió "bien al medio del cielo, bien al centro del cielo llegaba, bien al cielo estaba alcanzado". El uso de anáfora es fundamental para la tradición oral porque la repetición de ~~palabra~~ palabras al principio de las frases ayuda al narrador que tiene que recitar la historia. La repetición ~~de~~ deja que el narrador pueda memorizar lo que tiene que decir para pasar la tradición oral a la próxima generación de indígenas. Adicionalmente, se emplea una metáfora

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en la linea numero trece, donde se describe el horror del ensendio de un temporal indigeno. Allí se describe el evento con "lenguas de fuego" que expresan la violencia de la naturaleza que sirve como un omen para los indigenos. Se refleja la América pre-colonial en el sentido de que los indigenos creen que algo sobrenatural esta pasando y lo toman como un presagio que algo malo viene en camino. El recuento oral sigue, explicando que al tratar de apagar el fuego, "cuando le echaban agua, cuando intentaban apagarla, sólo se encendería flameando más." Aquí es claro que los indigenas perciben los eventos naturales como sobrenatural. Parte de la tradición oral es la exageración, y "Los presagios, según los informantes de Sahugún" resaltan eso. Mas allá, la tradición oral es notada por el hecho que a veces se altera la realidad, entonces los indigenas que contaron las historias probablemente cambiaron la realidad para que la experiencia de los espectadores sería más intensa. Cuando los otros pueblos escucharon de un fuego que no se apagaba con agua, probablemente lo ~~tom~~ interpretaron como una señal que venía algo muy malo en el futuro. Por eso, cuando si llegaron los españoles que luego facilitaron la destrucción de la cultura de ~~A~~ la América pre-colonial los indigenas nombraron estas historias orales como presagios de la llegada de los españoles.

"El templo mayor fue el de los mexicas
fuera una sociedad muy grande
antes de la conquista. Pequeños
Mestizos la sociedad fue muy
relajado, cuando templos y pirámides
para practicar su religión. Antes de
la conquista, que los aztecas
predichaban que la conquista
ocurriría porque ave ~~muchos~~ ^{muy} de
mal agüeros. En "Los presagios, según los
informantes de Sahagún," compilado
por Miguel León-Portilla, las características
de la tradición oral son representadas
por la estructura del cuento, y la
discusión de los dioses del mexica
ilustra el contexto histórico religioso
del cuento.

Un elemento de la tradición oral es más
organización que un legenda escrito,
porque es más difícil para distinguir
elementos confusos en una obra oral.
Este organización es muy claro con

La Separación del obra en secciones.
León-Portilla ~~no~~ usa el tránsito
de "Primeras presagio finesto" y "segundo
presagio finesto" para delinear los
partes del obra más claramente. En
una obra escrita, no es necesario porque
puedes empezar con una página
nueva o con un ~~página~~ nuevo
parrafo, pero "primera" y "segunda"
son necesarios para ordenar la
obra por un audiencia ~~que~~ escuchando.
Por eso, la estructura refleja la
tradición oral de la América
pre-colonial.

Los mexica fueron muy religiosos. ~~los~~
~~que~~ crearon templos grandes como
el templo mayor en Tenochtitlan
para sacrificar corazones y sangre
a los dioses. Por eso, la importancia
de "la casa de Huitzilopochtli" es
más grande - los dioses fueron el
centro del vida por los aztecas.

Tambien, los Aztecos pensaban con ideas historiales. En el templo Mayor, un ~~chifla~~ ^{"más de 100 años antes de venir los españoles."} ~~azteca~~ ^{este monarca de su parte en su propia historia es un ejemplo} disfraz olmeca fue encontrado, ^{en una manera histórica,} indicando que los aztecas podian pensar sobre la historia y las culturas ~~antes~~ ^{muy} anteriores — esto es muy claro en una obra sobre la historia del America precolonial. ^{que los aztecas pensaban} Porque los aztecas pensaban sobre historia en una forma basicamente compleja, para crear una legenda de los "presagios" es mucho mas logica, y un parte de la cultura historica de los mexica.

El organizacion de la obra refleja la tradicion oral de los mexica; y la centralidad de los dioses ~~en su~~ de pensamientos historicos refleja el contexto importante de la importancia de religion a los aztecos y la uso de ~~mitologias~~ ^{mitologías} ~~historicos~~ para recordar su pasado en la America precolonial.

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frases indican el pasado y la
presencia de un ~~de~~ carácter histórica.
Es ~~el~~ ~~el~~ un ejemplo del contexto
de la narrativa histórica y los
pensamientos sobre la historia que
los aztecas tiene.

La tradiciones oral, son las casa de
mundo, El contexto histórico de América.
Pre colonial es cuando los Aztecas
podían tener un imperio en México.
Los recursos literarios de la tradición
oral el tiempo y el espacio,
la culturas en contacto y el tiempo y
la estética.
El sitio documentado "Tlacateccan" ("Casa de mundo")
y la casa de Huiztziopochtli.

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Question 3

Overview

This question requires students to read a fragment of a text on the required reading list and to write an essay analyzing how the text represents the characteristics of a particular subgenre, period, movement, or technique, and its historical context. The text for this year’s exam was a selection from “*Los presagios, según los informantes de Sahagún*,” a text written in Spanish but based on oral testimony given in Nahuatl. Students were required to comment on both the historical context (*la América precolonial*) and the literary devices relevant to the subgenre (*la tradición oral*), while citing examples from the text that supported their analyses. The students were asked to write their essays in Spanish to demonstrate their proficiency in Presentational Writing skills in the target language in support of literary analysis.

Sample: 3A

Content Score: 5

The essay clearly analyzes how the text represents both the specified subgenre of *la tradición oral* and the given historical context of *la América precolonial*. The essay analyzes how the fragment of “*Los presagios, según los informantes de Sahagún*” represents both the characteristics of *la tradición oral* and *la América precolonial* by interweaving the analysis of orality and the oral transmission of stories with the Nahua perception of and reverence for powerful forces of nature (“*los indigenos no tenían forma de escribir, osea que todas las historias que se pasaban generacion por generacion eran transmitidas oralmente*”; “*los indigenos le prestaban mucha atencion a las fuerzas de la naturaleza*”; “*eran muy ansiosos por la violencia de la naturaleza*”). The essay also analyzes how characteristics of the text represent the specified subgenre of *la tradición oral* by focusing on the use of exaggeration and modification as rhetorical devices used to connect the storyteller to the audience for dramatic effect (“*Parte de la tradicion oral es la exageracion*”; “*aveces se altera la realidad, entonces los indigenas que contaron las historias probablemente cambiaron la realidad para que la experencia de los espectadores seria mas intensa*”). The essay further analyzes how cultural products, practices, and perspectives found in the text relate to the given cultural context, examining how the indigenous population looked for and interpreted hidden messages in natural phenomena. The essay examines the supernatural aspects noted in the text that serve as warning signs or premonitions of impending evil (“*buscando mensajes escondidos dentro de los eventos naturales*”; “*algo sobrenatural esta pasando y lo toman como un presagio que algo malo viene en camino*”). The essay highlights the importance of fire within the text and how the Mexica view it as a terrifying, destructive force that consumes a temple and serves as an omen, foreshadowing the destruction enacted by the Spaniards (“*se describe el horror del ensendio de un templo ... se describe el evento con ‘lenguas de fuego’ que expresan la violencia de la naturaleza que sirve como un omen*”).

In addition to the aforementioned symbolic use of fire, the essay effectively discusses a variety of rhetorical, stylistic, and structural features in the text, most notably the use of anaphora, in relationship to the subgenre of *la tradición oral*. Analyzing how anaphora assists in connecting the storyteller to the audience through powerful, vivid imagery, and repetition (“*el imagen era ‘una como espiga de fuego, una como llama de fuego, una como aurora’*”; “*El uso de anafora es fundamental para la tradicion oral porque ... ayuda al narrador que tiene que recitar la historia.*”), the essay also considers how anaphora facilitates and guides the storyteller in the recounting of past events and ensures the retelling and survival of stories in subsequent generations (“*La repeticion deja que el narrador pueda memorizer ... para pasar la tradicion oral a la proxima generacion de indigenos.*”). The essay also examines the use of metaphor within *la tradición oral* to capture the power of nature and its ability to speak to the Mexica through ominous signs of nature (“*se emplea una metafora ... con ‘lenguas de fuego’ que expresan la violencia de la naturaleza que sirve como un omen para los indigenos*”).

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Question 3 (continued)

The essay includes an explicit statement of purpose that serves to organize the essay (“*El fragmento ... sirve como representante de la características de la tradición oral y el contexto histórico de América precolombina*”) and a coherent structure by integrating the transmission of stories from generation to generation and their emotional impact on listeners, given the importance accorded to nature in Nahua culture (“*las historias que se pasaban generación por generación*”; “*Ellos eran muy ansiosos por la violencia de la naturaleza, entonces ‘Los Presagios ... reflejan esas emociones de los indígenas Nahua.*”). The essay provides a cohesive and logical progression of ideas in a well-developed essay that provides historical context for *la América precolombina*, accentuating how the Nahua could later relate the natural signs as forewarnings of the arrival of the Spaniards to their lands and subsequent demise of their civilization (“*El primer presagio se vio ‘diez años antes de venir los españoles’ con un imagen que apareció en el cielo*”; “*El recuento oral sigue*”; “*Por eso, cuando si llegaron los Españoles que luego facilitaron la destrucción de la cultura de la América precolombina, los indígenas nombraron esta historias orales como presagios de la llegada de los Españoles.*”). The essay further supports analysis by integrating specific, well-chosen textual examples throughout the essay that situate the fragment within the cultural context and perspective of the Nahua civilization (“*El primer presagio se vio ‘diez años antes de venir los españoles’ con un imagen que apareció en el cielo*”; “*el imagen era ‘una como espiga de fuego, una como llama de fuego, una como aurora’*”; “*ascendió ‘bien al medio del cielo, bien al centro del cielo llegaba, bien al cielo estaba alcanzado’*”; “*se describe el evento con ‘lenguas de fuego’ que expresan la violencia de la naturaleza*”, “*cuando le echaban agua, cuando intentaban apagarla, sólo se enardecía flameando más*”). The treatment of the literary devices and the textual examples cited in the essay shed light on the juxtaposition of fire and water present in the text, in addition to hinting at the ardor of the storyteller–audience relationship (“*la anáfora ... era ‘una como espiga de fuego, una como llama de fuego, una como aurora’*”; “*bien al medio del cielo, bien al centro del cielo llegaba, bien al cielo estaba alcanzando*”; “*El uso de anáfora es fundamental ... porque ... ayuda al narrador*”; “*se describe el evento con ‘lenguas de fuego’*”; “*cuando le echaban agua, cuando intentaban apagarla, sólo se enardecía flameando más*”; “*Cuando los otros pueblos escucharon de un fuego que no se apagaba con agua, probablemente lo interpretaron como una señal que venía algo muy malo en el futuro.*”).

Language Score: 4

Language usage is appropriate to the task and generally accurate; the reader’s understanding of the response is clear and not affected by the student’s use of language. The essay contains vocabulary appropriate to the text, in relation to the subgenre of *la tradición oral* and the historical context of *la América precolombina* (“*sirve como representante de*”; “*todas las historias ... eran transmitidas*”; “*fuerzas de la naturaleza*”; “*mensajes escondidos*”; “*recitar la historia*”; “*El uso de anáfora es fundamental*”; “*se altera la realidad*”). In spite of an error in word formation (“*aveces*”) and the use of an English word (“*omen*”), the essay presents main ideas and supporting details in an organized manner (“*El fragmento ... sirve como*”; “*entonces ‘Los Presagios ... reflejan esas emociones de los ... Nahua’*”) and conveys cultural perspectives of storytellers and their intended audience (“*perciben los eventos ... como sobrenatural*”; “*para que la experiencia de los espectadores sería más intensa*”). The control of grammatical and syntactic structures is good throughout the essay, in spite of an occasional error in verb formation and mood (“*osea*”; “*para que la experiencia ... sería más intensa*”), the incorrect use of a pronoun (“*le prestaban mucha atención a las fuerzas*”) and errors in agreement (“*la características*”; “*un imagen*”; “*eventos ... sobrenatural*”; “*esta historias*”). Through the use of the passive voice, especially the passive *se*, the essay integrates the discussion of literary devices and orality with analysis of the historical context (“*se emplea una metáfora*”; “*se describe el horror del ensendio*”; “*Allí se describe el evento*”; “*se refleja la América precolombina*”; “*la tradición oral es notada por el hecho que a veces se altera la realidad*”). The essay contains cohesive devices and transitional elements appropriate to guide understanding of both the essay and the focus on linking the subgenre of *la tradición oral* and the historical context of *la América precolombina* with

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Question 3 (continued)

appropriately chosen examples (“Antes de la llegada”; “entonces, ‘Los Presagios … reflejan esas emociones’”; “Este uso … se repite”; “Allí se describe el evento”; “El recuento oral sigue”; “Aqui es claro que”; “Cuando los otros pueblos escucharon de un fuego que no se apagaba con agua, probablemente lo interpretaron como una señal que venia algo muy malo en el futuro.”). Writing conventions are generally accurate, in spite of spelling errors (“los indigenos”; “ocurían”; “ensendio”; “indigeno”), missing accent marks (“historico”; “tradicion”; “America”; “indigenos”; “generacion”; “atencion”; “linea”; “anafora”; “numero”; “ascendio”; “repeticion”; “proxima”; “indigeno”; “Alli”; “esta pasando”; “Aqui”; “exageracion”; “Mas alla”; “indigenas”; “seria mas”; “destrucion”), misplaced accent marks (“caracteristicas”; “Adicionalmente”; “ansiosos”), and the incorrect use of capitalization (“Nahua”; “Espanoles”), but these do not detract from understanding. Although there exists grouping and progression of ideas, the essay is written without conventions of paragraphing. If the essay had included clearer organization in paragraphing, in addition to greater attention to written conventions of the language, it would have merited a higher language score.

Sample: 3B

Content Score: 3

The essay attempts to analyze how the text represents the specified subgenre of *la tradición oral* and the historical context of *la América precolonial*; however, description and narration outweigh analysis. The essay describes characteristics of the text that represent *la tradición oral* by attempting to attribute structure and organization to an oral text, as opposed to a written one (“*las características de la traccion oral son representado por la estructura del cuento*”; “*Un elemento de la tradición oral es más organización que un leyenda escrito*”). The essay further attempts to relate the subgenre to its structure by citing the text’s internal organization in an attempt to describe *la tradición oral* (“‘primera’ y ‘segundo’ son necessarios para ordenar la obra por un audencia escuchando”) and the relationship of the subgenre of *la tradición oral* with its historical context (“*El organización de la obra refleja la tradicion oral de los Mexica*”). The essay further describes the cultural products, practices, and perspectives of the given cultural context found in the text by characterizing the Mexica as religious (“*la discusion de los dioses del mexica illustra el contexto historico religioso del cuento*”; “*Los Mexica fueran muy religiosos*”) and describing their religious centers, views, and activities (“*Crearon templos grandes como el templo mayor en Tenotchitlan para sacrificar corazones y sangre a los dioses. Por eso, la importancia de ‘la casa de Huitzilopochtli’ es más grande — los dioses fueran el centro del vida por los aztecas.*”). The essay also describes some rhetorical, stylistic, or structural features in the text (“*Un elemento de la tradición oral es más organización que un leyenda escrito*”; “*usa el transición de ‘Primer presagio funesto’ y ‘segundo presagio funesto’ para delinear los partes del obra más claramente.*”; “*‘primera’ y ‘segundo’ son necessarios para ordenar la obra*”). The essay includes a statement of purpose, evidence of organization (a stated topic, an introduction, a conclusion), and a logical progression of ideas, in the attempt to discuss *la tradición oral* in the historical and religious context of *la América precolonial* (“*Antes de la conquista, los aztecos predictieran que la conquista occuriría porque fue muchos mal agüeros. En ‘Los presagios, segun los informantes de Sahagún … las características de la tradicion oral son representado por la estructura del cuento, y la discusion de los dioses del mexica illustra el contexto historico religioso del cuento.*”).

The essay elaborates on main points and supports observations with examples; however, the examples are not always clear and relevant (“*Un elemento de la tradición oral es más organización que un leyenda escrito, porque es más difícil para distinguir elementos confusos en una obra oral. Este organización es muy claro con la separacion del obra en secciones. León-Portilla usa el transición de ‘Primer presagio funesto’ y ‘segundo presagio funesto’ para delinear los partes del obra más claramente. En una obra escrita, no es necesario porque puede empezar con una pagina nueva o con un nuevo paraffo, pero ‘primera’ y ‘segundo’ son necessarios para ordenar la obra por un audencia escuchando.*”; “*En el templo Mayor, un disfraz olmenc fue encontrado, indicando que los aztecas pueden pensar sobre la historia y las culturas ancestrales*”; “*Porque los aztecas pensaban sobre historia en una moda*”).

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Question 3 (continued)

basicamente compleja, para crear una leyenda de los ‘presagios’ es mucho más logica’). If the essay had made more explicit the connection between the text and the subgenre of *la tradición oral*, beyond a discussion of its structure, and related the subgenre to a more clearly defined historical context, in addition to adding more well-chosen textual examples, it would have earned a higher score.

Language Score: 3

Language usage is appropriate to the task and generally accurate; the reader understands the response although the student’s use of language is somewhat limited. The essay contains vocabulary appropriate to the text in relation to the subgenre of *la tradición oral* and the historical context of *la América precolonial* and conveys relevant points (“*agüeros*”; “*compilado por*”; “*illustra el contexto historico religioso*”; “*elementos confusos*”; “*transición*”; “*para delinear*”; “*culturas ancestrales*”; “*basicamente compleja*”; “*centralidad de los dioses*”; “*cronica historica*”), in spite of occasional errors in word formation and choice (“*historicales*”; “*olmenc*”; “*pensaban ... en una moda*”), the use of an invented verb (“*predictieran*”), the incorrect use of the verb *ser* (“*porque fue muchos mal agüeros*”), and the incorrect use of the word *cuento* (“*la estructura del cuento*”; “*el contexto historico religioso del cuento*”). Control of grammatical and syntactic structures is adequate (“*que la conquista ocurriría*”). Errors in verb agreement, tenses, and moods (“*Las Mexica fueran*”; “*los dioses fueran*”; “*la uso de frases ... y la presencia de un cronica ... es*”; “*los aztecas tiene*”), gender and number agreement (“*mal agüeros*”; “*las características ... son representado*”; “*del mexica*”; “*un leyenda escrito*”; “*Este organización ... claro*”; “*del obra*”; “*el transición*”; “*los partes*”; “*Las Mexica ... religiosos*”; “*del vida*”; “*Este mención*”; “*la uso*”; “*un cronica*”), occasional incorrect use of the gerund (“*para ordenar la obra por un audencia escuchando*”; “*es un ejemplo de pensando en una manera*”; “*la uso de frases indicando el pasado*”), and missing definite articles (“*pensaban sobre historia*”; “*la importancia de religion*”) do not detract from the overall comprehension of the essay. Writing conventions are also adequate, in spite of numerous errors, including spelling (“*aztecos*”; “*occuriría*”; “*illustra*”; “*necessario*”; “*paraffo*”; “*necessarios*”; “*audencia*”), missing accent marks (“*segun*”; “*tradicion*”; “*discusion*”; “*historico*”; “*historica*”; “*pagina*”; “*basicamente*”; “*logica*”; “*religion*”; “*cronica*”), misplaced accent marks (“*Antés*”; “*tradición*”; “*organización*”; “*mención*”), and incorrect use of capitalization (“*Mexica*”), which do not detract from overall understanding. The essay is organized in five paragraphs.

Sample: 3C

Content Score: 1

The essay is inaccurate and insufficient; there is no attempt to analyze how the text represents the specified subgenre and the given cultural context; irrelevant comments predominate.

The essay demonstrates a lack of understanding of characteristics of the text that represent the oral tradition, although it does mention some vocabulary associated with it (“*Lo recursos literarios de la tradición oral el tiempo y el espacio, la culturas en contacto, y el tiempo y la estetica.*”). The essay suggests an understanding of the historical context of *la América precolonial* (“*El contexto historico de America Pre conial es cuando los Aztecas todavia tenian un imperio en Mexico.*”) and mentions two important places associated with Aztec state power and religion (“*El sitio denomiando ‘Tlacateccan’ (‘casa de mando’) y la casa de Huitzilopochtli.*”) but does not elaborate on their significance within or relationship to the text. The essay consists of a paragraph followed by a single sentence. The essay does not state a purpose, show evidence of organization, or offer a progression of ideas. Had the essay shown evidence of an analysis of *la tradición oral* in relation to the historical context of *la América precolonial*, cited relevant evidence from the fragment, discussed literary devices, elaborated on examples, or shown evidence of a progression of ideas, it would have earned a higher score.

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Question 3 (continued)

Language Score: 1

The essay contains insufficient vocabulary relevant to the response not taken from the prompt or the stimulus (“*el tiempo y el espacio, la culturas en contacto, y el tiempo y la estetica*”) and is largely insufficient to the task, with the exception of one word that addresses the historical context of *la América precolonial* (“*inperio*”); the reader struggles to create an understanding of the response. Although verb forms are sometimes correct (“*son*”; “*los Aztecas ... tenían*”), two of the four sentences in the essay are incomplete, with no verb (“*Lo recursos literarios de la tradición oral el tiempo y el espacio, la culturas en contacto, y el tiempo y la estetica. El sitio denomiando Tlacateccan*” (‘casa de mando’) y la casa de Huitzilopochtli.”), and impede comprehension. Errors in grammar and writing conventions are frequent, in such a brief response, including incorrect definite article–noun agreement (“*La tradiciones*”; “*Lo recursos literarios*”; “*la culturas*”), missing accent marks (“*historico*”; “*America*”; “*Mexico*”; “*estetica*”), incorrect word formation (“*Pre conial*”), and incorrect capitalization (“*Aztecas*”). There is little evidence of paragraphing, with a single paragraph followed by a single, incomplete sentence.