

Absalom, Absalom!, 1976, 2000, 2007, 2010 (B), 2012
 Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, 1980, 1982, 1985,
 1991, 1992, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1999, 2005,
 2005 (B), 2006, 2006 (B), 2007 (B), 2008,
 2008 (B), 2011 (B)
 Adam Bede, 2006
 Aeneid, 2006 (B)
 Age of Innocence, 1997, 2002, 2003 (B), 2005, 2008,
 2012
 Agnes of God, 2000
 Alias Grace, 2000, 2004, 2008
 All the King's Men, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2004 (B), 2007,
 2008, 2009 (B), 2011
 All My Sons, 1985, 1990
 All the Pretty Horses 1996, 2006, 2006 (B), 2007 (B),
 2008, 2010 (B), 2011
 America is in the Heart 1995
 American, The 2005, 2007, 2010
 American Pastoral, 2009 (B)
 American Tragedy, 1982, 1995, 2003
 Angels in America, 2009 (B)
 Angle of Repose, 2010
 Anna Karenina, 1980, 1991, 1999, 2002, 2003, 2004 (B),
 2008, 2009 (B)
 Another Country 1995, 2010, 2012
 Antigone, 1979, 1980, 1990, 1994, 1999, 2003, 2005 (B) ,
 2009 (B), 2011
 Atonement, 2007, 2011
 Antony and Cleopatra, 1980, 1991
 The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz, 1994
 As I Lay Dying, 1978, 1989, 1990, 1994, 2001, 2004 (B),
 2006, 2006 (B), 2007 (B), 2009, 2011 (B)
 As You Like It, 1992, 2005, 2010
 The Autobiography an Ex-Colored Man, 2002, 2005
 Awakening, 1987, 1988, 1991, 1992, 1995, 1997, 1999,
 2002, 2004 (B), 2007, 2007 (B), 2009, 2009 (B) ,
 2011 (B)
 Bear, The, 1994, 2006
 Beloved, 1990, 1999, 2001, 2002 (B), 2003, 2005 (B),
 2007, 2009, 2010 (B), 2011, 2011 (B)
 Bend in the River, 2003 (B)
 Benito Cereno, 1989
 Billy Budd, 1979, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1985, 1999, 2002,
 2004 (B), 2005, 2007 (B), 2008
 Birthday Party, 1989, 1997
 Black Boy, 2006, 2008 (B)
 Bleak House, 1994, 2000, 2004 (B), 2005, 2009, 2010 (B)
 Bless Me, Ultima 1996, 1997, 2004 (B), 2006, 2008 (B)
 Blind Assassin, The 2007, 2011
 Bluest Eye, The 1995, 2008 (B), 2009 (B)
 Bone, 2003 (B)
 Bonesetter's Daughter, 2006, 2007, 2011
 Brave New World, 1989, 2005, 2009 (B) , 2010
 Brideshead Revisited, 2012
 Brighton Rock, 1979
 Broken for You, 2009 (B)
 Brothers Karamazov, 1990, 2008
 Candide, 1980, 1986, 1987, 1991, 1996, 2004, 2006 (B),
 2010 (B)
 Canterbury Tales, 2006 (B)
 Caretaker , 1985
 Catch-22, 1982, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1994, 2001, 2003 (B)
 2004 (B), 2005, 2007 (B), 2008, 2011 (B)
 Catcher in the Rye, 2001, 2008 (B), 2011 (B)
 Cat on a Hot Tin Roof, 2000, 2002 (B)
 Cat's Eye, 1994, 2008 (B), 2009
 Centaur, 1981
 Ceremony, 1994, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003 (B),
 2005 (B), 2006, 2007 (B), 2009 (B), 2012
 Cherry Orchard, 1971, 1977, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2010 (B)
 Chosen, 2008 (B)
 Civil Disobedience, 1976
 Cold Mountain, 2006 (B), 2008
 Color Purple, 1991, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1997, 2005, 2008,
 2009, 2012
 Coming Through Slaughter, 2001
 Copenhagen, 2009 (B)
 Country of the Pointed Firs, The, 2010 (B)
 Crime and Punishment, 1976, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1988,
 1996, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2002 (B), 2003,
 2004, 2004 (B) , 2005 (B), 2009, 2010, 2011
 Cross, The, 2009
 Crucible, 1971, 1983, 1987, 2004 (B), 2005, 2009, 2009 (B)
 Cry, the Beloved Country, 1985, 1987, 1991, 1995, 1996,
 2007, 2009 (B)
 Daisy Miller, 1997, 2003 (B), 2012
 Dancing at Lughnasa, 2001
 David Copperfield, 1978, 1983, 2006
 Dead, The, 1997
 Death of a Salesman, 1986, 1988, 1994, 2002 (B), 2003,
 2004, 2005, 2007, 2007 (B), 2012
 Death of Ivan Ilyich, 1986
 Delta Wedding, 1997
 Desire Under the Elms, 1981
 Dinner at the Homesick Restaurant
 Divine Comedy, 2006 (B)
 Diviners, The 1995
 Doctor Faustus, 1979, 1986, 1999, 2004, 2011 (B)
 Doctor Zhivago, 2010
 Doll's House, 1971, 1983, 1987, 1988, 1995, 2002 (B),
 2005, 2009, 2009 (B)
 Dollmaker, 1991
 Don Quixote, 1992, 2001, 2004, 2006, 2008
 Dreaming in Cuban, 2003 (B)
 Dutchman, 2003 (B) , 2006 (B)
 East of Eden, 2006
 Emma, 1996, 2008, 2011 (B)
 Enemy of the People, 1976, 1980, 1987, 1999, 2001, 2007
 Equus, 1992, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2008, 2009, 2009 (B)
 Ethan Frome, 1980, 1985, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007
 Eumenides, The 1996
 Fall, 1981
 Farewell To Arms, 1991, 1999, 2004 (B), 2009
 Father, The 2001
 Fathers and Sons, 1990
 Faust, 2002, 2003
 Federalist, 1996
 Fences, 2002, 2003, 2005 (B), 2009, 2010 (B)
 Fifth Business, 2000, 2007
 Fine Balance, 2003 (B)
 Fixer, The 2007
 For Whom the Bells Toll, 2003, 2006
 Frankenstein, 1989, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2008
 A Free Life: A Novel, 2010 (B)
 Gathering of Old Men, 2000, 2011
 A Gesture Life, 2004, 2005
 Germinal, 2009 (B)
 Ghosts, 2000, 2002 (B), 2004, 2004 (B)
 Glass Menagerie, 1971, 1990, 1994, 1997, 1999, 2002,
 2008, 2009, 2010 (B), 2012
 Go Tell it on the Mountain, 1988, 1990, 2005, 2009 (B)
 God of Small Things, The, 2010 (B), 2011

Going After Cacciato, 2001, 2006 (B) , 2010 (B)
 Golden Bowl, The, 2009
 Good Soldier, The, 2000, 2011 (B)
 Grapes of Wrath, 1981, 1985, 1987, 1995, 2003 (B), 2006, 2009, 2009 (B) , 2010 (B), 2011, 2012
 Great Expectations, 1979, 1980, 1988, 1989, 1992, 1995, 1996, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2002 (B), 2003 (B) , 2004, 2005 (B), 2007, 2007 (B), 2008 (B), 2010 (B), 2012
 Great Gatsby , 1982, 1983, 1988, 1991, 1997, 2000, 2002, 2002 (B), 2004, 2004 (B) , 2005 (B), 2007, 2007 (B) , 2010 (B)
 Gulliver's Travels, 1987, 1989, 2001, 2004, 2006 (B), 2009 (B)
 Hairy Ape, 1989, 2009
 Hamlet, 1988, 1994, 1997, 1999, 2000
 Handmaid's Tale, 2003 (B) , 2009 (B)
 Hard Times, 1987, 1990, 2009 (B)
 Heart of Darkness, 1971, 1976, 1991, 1994, 1996, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2002 (B), 2003 (B), 2004, 2004 (B) , 2006 (B), 2009, 2010, 2011 (B), 2012
 Hedda Gabler, 1979, 1992, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2005 (B)
 Henry IV, 1980, 1999, 2008
 Henry V, 2002
 High Wind in Jamaica, 2008 (B)
 Home to Harlem, 2010 (B)
 Homecoming, 1978, 1990
 House for Mr. Biswas, 2010 (B)
 House Made of Dawn 1995, 2006, 2009 (B)
 House of the Seven Gables, 1989
 House of Mirth, 2004 (B), 2007, 2010 (B)
 House on Mango Street, 2008 (B) , 2010 (B)
 Iliad, 1980
 Importance of Being Earnest, 2002 (B) , 2006 (B)
 Inheritance of Loss, 2010 (B)
 In the Lake of the Woods, 2000
 In the Time of the Butterflies, 2005 (B)
 Invisible Man, 1977, 1978, 1982, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1991, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 2001, 2003 (B), 2004, 2005, 2007 (B), 2008, 2009, 2009 (B) , 2010, 2010 (B), 2011, 2012
 J. B., 1981, 1994
 Jane Eyre, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1988, 1991, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000, 2002 (B) , 2005 (B) 2007, 2007 (B), 2008 (B) , 2010, 2010 (B)
 Jasmine, 1999, 2010
 Joe Turner's Come and Gone, 2000, 2004
 Joseph Andrews, 1991
 Joy Luck Club, 1997, 2003 (B)
 Jude the Obscure, 1971, 1976, 1980, 1985, 1987, 1991, 1995, 2004 (B), 2009, 2009 (B) , 2010
 Julius Caesar , 1982, 1997, 2005 (B), 2007 (B), 2009 (B)
 Jungle, 1987, 2009 (B)
 Kafka on the Shore, 2008 (B)
 King Lear, 1977, 1978, 1982, 1989, 1990, 1996, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2004 (B), 2005, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012
 Kite Runner, The 2007, 2008, 2009
 Lady Windermere's Fan, 2009
 A Lesson Before Dying, 1999, 2011
 Letters from an American Farmer, 1976
 Light in August, 1971, 1979, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1985, 1995, 1999, 2002 (B), 2003, 2006 (B), 2011
 Little Foxes, 1985, 1990, 2010, 2010 (B)
 Little Women, 2008 (B)
 Long Day's Journey into Night, 1990, 2003, 2007
 Look Homeward Angel, 2010 (B)
 Lord Jim, 1977, 1978, 1982, 1986, 2000, 2003, 2007
 Lord of the Flies, 1985, 1992, 2008 (B)
 Love Medicine 1995
 Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock, 1985
 Lysistrata, 1987
 Macbeth, 1983, 1999, 2002 (B), 2003, 2005 (B), 2009
 Madam Bovary, 1980, 1985, 1995, 2004 (B), 2005, 2006, 2009, 2010
 M. Butterfly, 2011 (B), 2012
 Maggie: A Girl of the Streets, 2012
 Main Street, 1987, 2009 (B)
 Major Barbara, 1979, 1996, 2004, 2007 (B), 2009 (B) , 2011 (B)
 Man and Superman, 1981
 Mansfield Park, 1991, 2003 (B), 2006
 Master Harold and the boys, 2003 (B), 2008 (B), 2009 (B)
 Mayor of Casterbridge, 1994, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2002 (B), 2007 (B) , 2010, 2011 (B)
 Medea, 1982, 1992, 1995, 2001, 2003, 2011
 Member of the Wedding, 1997, 2008 (B)
 Memory Keeper's Daughter, The, 2009
 Merchant of Venice, 1985, 1991, 1995, 2002 , 2003 (B) , 2011
 Metamorphosis, 1978, 1989
 Middlemarch 1995, 2004, 2005, 2007
 Middle Passage, 2006 (B)
 Midsummer's Night's Dream, 1991, 2006, 2012
 Mill on the Floss, 1990, 1992, 1995, 2004 (B)
 Misanthrope, 1992, 2008
 Miss Lonelyhearts, 1989
 Moby Dick, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1989, 1994, 1996, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2004 (B) , 2005 (B) , 2006 (B), 2007, 2009
 Moll Flanders, 1976, 1977, 1986, 1987, 2009 (B)
 Monkey Bridge, 2000, 2003 (B)
 Moor's Last Sigh, The 2007
 Mother Courage, 1985, 1987, 2006 (B)
 Mrs. Dalloway, 1994 , 1997, 2004 (B), 2005, 2007, 2011 (B)
 Mrs. Warren's Profession , 1987, 1990, 1995, 2002, 2009 (B)
 Much Ado About Nothing, 1997
 Murder in the Cathedral, 1976, 1980, 1985, 1995, 2007 (B), 2011
 My Antonia, 2003 (B), 2008 (B) , 2010, 2012
 My Last Duchess, 1985
 My Name is Asher Lev, 2003 (B)
 Namesake, The, 2009, 2010 (B)
 Native Son, 1979, 1982, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1995, 2001, 2004 (B), 2009 (B), 2011, 2011 (B) , 2012
 Native Speaker, 1999, 2003 (B) , 2005 (B), 2007, 2008 (B)
 Never Let Me Go, 2009 (B) , 2010 (B)
 Nineteen Eighty-Four, 1987, 1994, 2005, 2009, 2009 (B)
 No Country for Old Men, 2011
 No-No Boy 1995
 No Exit, 1986, 2012
 Notes from the Underground, 1989
 Obasan, 1994, 1995, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2006 (B), 2007, 2010
 Octopus, 2009 (B)
 Odyssey, 1986, 2006 (B) , 2010
 Oedipus Rex, 1977, 2000, 2003, 2004, 2011, 2011 (B)
 Of Mice and Men 2001
 Old School, 2008 (B)
 Oliver Twist, 2009 (B)

Orlando, 2004
 One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich, 2005, 2010
 One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest, 2001, 2012
 One Hundred Years of Solitude, 1989, 2004 (B) , 2012
 O Pioneers!, 2006
 Optimist's Daughter, 1994
 Oresteia, 1990
 Oryx and Crake, 2012
 Othello, 1979, 1985, 1988, 1992, 1995, 2003 (B) ,
 2004 (B), 2007 (B) , 2011 (B)
 Other, The, 2010
 Our Town, 1986, 1997, 2009
 Out of Africa, 2006
 Pale Fire, 2001
 Pamela , 1986
 Paradise Lost, 1985, 1986, 2010
 Passage to India, 1971, 1977, 1978, 1988, 1991, 1992,
 2007, 2009 (B), 2012
 Passing, 2011 (B)
 Peer Gynt, 2006 (B)
 Pere Goriot, 2002
 Persuasion, 1990, 2005, 2007
 Phedre, 1992, 2003
 Piano Lesson, The 1996, 1999, 2002 (B), 2007, 2008,
 2010 (B) , 2012
 The Picture of Dorian Gray, 2002
 The Plague, 2002, 2009, 2012
 Playboy of the Western World, 2002 (B)
 Pnin, 1997
 Poccho, 2002, 2008 (B)
 Poisonwood Bible, The, 2010, 2010 (B), 2011, 2012
 Portrait of a Lady, 1992, 1996, 2003 (B), 2005, 2007 (B),
 2011 (B)
 Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man, 1976, 1977, 1980,
 1981, 1986, 1988, 1996, 1999, 2004, 2005,
 2005 (B), 2008 (B), 2009, 2010, 2010 (B),
 2011 (B)
 Power and Glory, The, 1995
 Praisesong for the Widow, 1996
 Prayer for Owen Meany, 2009
 Pride and Prejudice, 1983, 1988, 1992, 1997, 2008,
 2011 (B) , 2012
 Pygmalion, 1992, 2003 (B) , 2005 (B), 2008
 Prime of Miss Jean Brodie, 1990, 2008 (B)
 Push, 2007 (B)
 Ragtime, 2003, 2007
 Raisin in the Sun, 1987, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1994, 1996
 1999, 2007 (B), 2009, 2009 (B) , 2012
 Rape of the Lock, 1981
 Red Badge of Courage, 2008 (B)
 Redburn, 1987
 Remains of the Day, The, 2000, 2003 (B), 2011 (B)
 Reservation Blues, 2008, 2009, 2009 (B)
 Return of the Native, The, 2007 (B)
 Rhinoceros, 2009 (B)
 Richard III, 1979
 River Runs Through It, 2008 (B)
 Road, The, 2010, 2010 (B)
 Robinson Crusoe, 2010
 Romeo and Juliet, 1990, 1992, 1997, 2002 (B), 2008 (B)
 Room of One's Own, 1976
 Room with a View, 2003 (B)

 Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead, 1981, 1994,
 2004, 2005, 2006 (B), 2010, 2011
 Saint Joan 1995

 Sandbox, 1971
 Sent for you Yesterday, 2003
 Scarlet Letter, 1971, 1977, 1978, 1983, 1988, 1991, 1999,
 2002, 2002 (B), 2004, 2004 (B), 2005, 2005 (B),
 2006, 2011 (B)
 Separate Peace, 1982, 2007
 Set This House on Fire, 2011
 Shipping News, 1997
 Silas Marner, 2002
 Sister Carrie, 1987, 2002, 2004, 2009 (B) , 2010
 Sister of My Heart, 2010
 Slaughterhouse Five, 1991, 2004 (B)
 Snow, 2009
 Snow Falling on Cedars, 2000, 2010, 2012
 Soldier's Play, 2011 (B)
 Song of Solomon, 1981, 1988, 1996, 2000, 2002 (B),
 2004 (B) , 2005 (B) , 2006 (B), 2007 (B) ,
 2010 (B)
 Sons and Lovers, 1977, 1990
 Sophie's Choice, 2009 (B)
 Sound and the Fury, 1986. 1997, 2001, 2004, 2007 (B),
 2008
 Stone Angel, The 1996, 2004 (B)
 Story of Edgar Sawtelle, 2011
 Stranger, 1979, 1982, 1986, 2004 (B), 2011
 Street, The, 2007 (B)
 Streetcar Named Desire, 1991, 1992, 2001, 2007, 2008,
 2009, 2010 (B), 2011 (B)
 Sula, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2004, 2007 (B), 2008, 2008 (B),
 ,2010 (B) , 2012
 Sun Also Rises, 1985, 1991, 1995, 2004, 2005, 2012
 Surfacing, 2005, 2011 (B)
 Tale of Two Cities, 1982, 1991, 2004 (B), 2008
 Tartuffe, 1987
 Tempest, 1971, 1978, 1996, 2003 (B) , 2005 (B),
 2007, 2010
 Tess of the D'Urbervilles, 1982, 1991, 2003, 2006,
 2007, 2012
 Their Eyes were Watching God, 1988, 1990, 1991, 1996,
 2004, 2004 (B), 2005, 2005 (B), 2006, 2007,
 2008, 2010 (B), 2011 (B)
 Things Fall Apart, 1991, 1997, 2003, 2003 (B) , 2004,
 2009, 2009 (B), 2010, 2010 (B), 2011
 Thousand Acres, 2006, 2011
 Thousand Splendid Suns, 2011
 To Kill a Mockingbird, 2008 (B), 2009 (B), 2011
 To the Lighthouse, 1977, 1986, 1988, 2008 (B)
 Tom Jones, 1990 , 2000, 2006, 2008, 2008 (B)
 Tracks, 2005 (B)
 Trial, 1989, 2000, 2011
 Trifles, 2000
 Tristram Shandy, 1986
 Turn of the Screw, 1992, 1994, 2000, 2002, 2004,
 2008 (B)
 Typical American, 2002, 2003 (B), 2005, 2005 (B)
 Twelfth Night, 1985, 1994, 1996, 2011 (B)
 Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1987, 2009 (B)
 USA, 2009 (B)
 Vicar of Wakefield, 2006
 Victory, 1983
 Volpone, 1983
 Waiting for Godot, 1977, 1985, 1986, 1989, 1994, 2001,
 2009, 2012
 Warden, The 1996
 Washington Square, 1990
 Waste Land , 1981

Watch on the Rhine, 1987
 Watch that ends the Night, 1992
 Way of the World, 1971
 Way We Live Now, 2006
 We Were the Mulvaney's, 2007 (B)
 When the Emperor was Divine, 2012
 Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf, 1988, 1994, 2000, 2004,
 2007, 2007 (B), 2011 (B)
 Who Has Seen the Wind, 2011 (B)
 Wide Sargasso Sea, 1989, 1992, 2005 (B), 2007 (B),
 2008 (B)
 Wild Duck, 1978
 Winter's Tale, 1986, 1989, 2006
 Winter in the Blood 1995
 Wise Blood, 1982, 1989, 1995, 2009, 2010 (B)
 Woman Warrior, 1991, 2008 (B)
 Women of Brewster Place, 2009, 2009 (B) , 2010,
 2010 (B) , 2012
 Wuthering Heights, 1971, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1982, 1983,
 1986, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2001,
 2006, 2007, 2007 (B), 2008, 2008 (B) , 2010, 2010 (B),
 2012
 Zoo Story, 1982, 2001
 Zoot Suit, 1995

In 1993, the test did not list specific works, but instead authors. Authors listed are below:

Aristophanes	Moliere
Margaret Atwood	Vladimir Nabokov
Jane Austen	Gloria Naylor
Samuel Beckett	Walker Percy
Lord Byron	Harold Pinter
Geoffrey Chaucer	Alexander Pope
Charles Dickens	Barbara Pym
T. S. Eliot	Mordecai Richler
William Faulkner	William Shakespeare
Henry Fielding	George Bernard Shaw
Zora Neale Hurston	Tom Stoppard
Aldous Huxley	Jonathan Swift
Henry James	Anthony Trollope
Ben Jonson	Mark Twain
Franz Kafka	Voltaire
Margaret Laurence	Evelyn Waugh
Bobbie Ann Mason	Oscar Wilde

No specific works nor authors were listed in 1998.

1. 1970 AP Question: Choose a character from a work of recognized literary merit and write an essay in which you (a) briefly describe the standards of the fictional society in which the character exists and (b) show how the character is affected by and responds to those standards. In your essay do not merely summarize the plot.
2. 1971 AP Question: The significance of a title such as *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is easy to discover. However, in other works (for example, *Measure for Measure*) the full significance of the title becomes apparent to the reader only gradually.

Choose *two* works and show how the significance of their respective titles is developed through the authors' use of devices such as contrast, repetition, allusion, and point of view.

3. 1972 AP Question: In retrospect, the reader often discovers that the first chapter of a novel or the opening scene of a drama introduces some of the major themes of the work. Write an essay about the opening scene of a drama or the first chapter of a novel in which you explain how it functions in this way.
4. 1973 AP Question: An effective literary work does not merely stop or cease; it concludes. In the view of some critics, a work that does not provide the pleasure of significant "closure" has terminated with an artistic fault. A satisfactory ending is not, however, always conclusive in every sense; significant closure may require the reader to abide with or adjust to ambiguity and uncertainty.

In an essay, discuss the ending of a novel or play of acknowledged literary merit. Explain precisely how and why the ending appropriately or inappropriately concludes the work. Do not merely summarize the plot.

5. 1974 AP Question: Choose a work of literature written before 1900. Write an essay in which you present arguments for and against the work's relevance for a person in 1974. Your own position should emerge in the course of your essay. You may refer to works of literature written after 1900 for the purpose of contrast or comparison.
6. 1975 AP Question: Although literary critics have tended to praise the unique in literary characterization, many authors have employed the stereotyped character successfully..

Select one work of acknowledged literary merit and, in a well-written essay, show how the conventional or stereotyped character or characters function to achieve the author's purpose.

7. 1976 AP Question: The conflict created when the will of an individual opposes the will of the majority is the recurring theme of many novels, plays, and essays.

Select the work of an essayist who is in opposition to his or her society; or from a work of recognized literary merit, select a fictional character who is in opposition to his or her society.

In a critical essay, analyze the conflict and discuss the moral and ethical implications for both the individual and the society. Do not summarize the plot or action of the work you choose.

8. 1977 AP Question: In some novels and plays certain parallel or recurring events prove to be significant. In an essay, describe the major similarities and differences in a sequence of parallel or recurring events in a novel or play and discuss the significance of such events. Do not merely summarize the plot.
9. 1978 AP Question: Choose an implausible or strikingly unrealistic incident or character in a work of fiction or drama of recognized literary merit. Write an essay that explains how the incident or character is related to the more realistic or plausible elements in the rest of the work. Avoid plot summary.
10. 1979 AP Question: Choose a complex and important character in a novel or a play of recognized literary merit who might--on the basis of the character's actions alone--be considered evil or immoral. In a well-organized essay, explain both how and why the full presentation of the character in the work makes us react more sympathetically than we otherwise might. Avoid plot summary.

11. 1980 AP Question: A recurring theme in literature is "the classic war between a passion and responsibility." For instance, a personal cause, a love, a desire for revenge, a determination to redress a wrong, or some other emotion or drive may conflict with moral duty.

Choose a literary work in which a character confronts the demands of a private passion that conflicts with his or her responsibilities. In a well-written essay show clearly the nature of the conflict, its effects upon the character, and its significance to the work.

12. 1981 AP Question: The meaning of some literary works is often enhanced by sustained allusions to myths, the Bible, or other works of literature. Select a literary work that makes use of such a sustained reference. Write a well organized essay in which you explain the allusion that predominates in the work and analyze how it enhances the work's meaning.

13. 1982 AP Question: In great literature, no scene of violence exists for its own sake.

Choose a work of literary merit that confronts the reader or audience with a scene or scenes of violence. In a well-organized essay, explain how the scene or scenes contribute to the meaning of the complete work. Avoid plot summary.

14. 1983 AP Question: From a novel or play of literary merit, select an important character who is a villain. Then, in a well-organized essay, analyze the nature of the character's villainy and show how it enhances meaning in the work. Do not merely summarize the plot.

15. 1984 AP Question: Select a line or so of poetry, or a moment or scene in a novel, epic poem, or play that you find especially memorable. Write an essay in which you identify the line or the passage, explain its relationship to the work in which it is found and analyze the reasons for its effectiveness.

Do not base your essay on a work that you know about only from having seen a television or movie production of it. Select a work of recognized literary merit.

16. 1985 AP Question: A critic has said that one important measure of a superior work of literature is its ability to produce in the reader a healthy confusion of pleasure and disquietude.

Select a literary work that produces this "healthy confusion." Write an essay in which you explain the sources of the "pleasure and disquietude" experienced by the readers of the work.

17. 1986 AP Question: Some works of literature use the element of time in a distinct way. The chronological sequence of events may be altered, or time may be suspended or accelerated.

Choose a novel, an epic, or a play of recognized literary merit and show how the author's manipulation of time contributes to the effectiveness of the work as a whole. Do not merely summarize the plot.

18. 1987 AP Question: Some novels and plays seem to advocate changes in social and political attitudes or in traditions. Choose such a novel or play and note briefly the particular attitudes or traditions that the author apparently wishes to modify. Then analyze the techniques the author uses to influence the reader's or audience's views. Avoid plot summary.

19. 1988 AP Question: Choose a distinguished novel or play in which some of the most significant events are mental or psychological; for example, awakenings, discoveries, changes in consciousness. In a well-organized essay, describe how the author manages to give these internal events the sense of excitement, suspense, and climax usually associated with external action. Do not merely summarize the plot.

20. 1989 AP Question: In questioning the value of literary realism, Flannery O'Connor has written, "I am pleased to make a good case for distortion because I am coming to believe that it is the only way to make people see."

Write an essay in which you "make a good case for distortion," as distinct from literary realism. Analyze how important elements of the work you choose are "distorted" and explain how these distortions contribute to the effectiveness of the work. Avoid plot summary.

21. 1990 AP Question: Choose a novel or play that depicts a conflict between a parent (or a parental figure) and a son or daughter. Write an essay in which you analyze the sources of the conflict and explain how the conflict contributes to the meaning of the work. Avoid plot summary.

22. 1991 AP Question: Many plays and novels use contrasting places (for example, two countries, two cities or towns, two houses, or the land and the sea) to represent opposed forces or ideas that are central to the meaning of the work.

Choose a novel or a play that contrasts two such places. Write an essay explaining how the places differ, what each place represents, and how their contrast contributes to the meaning of the work.

23. 1992 AP Question: In a novel or play, a *confidant* (male) or a *confidante* (female) is a character, often a friend or relative of the hero or heroine, whose role is to be present when the hero or heroine needs a sympathetic listener to confide in. Frequently the result is, as Henry James remarked, that the *confidant* or *confidante* can be as much "the reader's friend as the protagonist's" However, the author sometimes uses this character for other purposes as well.

Choose a confidant or confidante from a novel or play of recognized literary merit and write an essay in which you discuss the various ways this character functions in the work. You may write your essay on one of the following novels or plays or on another of comparable quality. Do not write on a poem or short story.

24. 1993 AP Question: "The true test of comedy is that it shall awaken thoughtful laughter." -- George Meredith
Choose a novel, play, or long poem in which a scene or character awakens "thoughtful laughter" in the reader. Write an essay in which you show why this laughter is "thoughtful" and how it contributes to the meaning of the work.

Choose a novel, play, or long poem by one of the following authors or another author or one of comparable merit. (*no titles given; only authors names*)

25. 1994 AP Question: In some works of literature, a character who appears briefly, or does not appear at all, is a significant presence.

Choose a novel or play of literary merit and write an essay in which you show how such a character functions in the work. You may wish to discuss how the character affects action, theme, or the development of other characters. Avoid plot summary.

26. 1995 AP Question: Writers often highlight the values of a culture or a society by using characters who are alienated from that culture or society because of gender, race, class, or creed.

Choose a play or novel in which such a character plays a significant role and show how that character's alienation reveals the surrounding society's assumptions and moral values.

You may choose a work from the following list or another suitable play or novel. Do NOT write on a short story, poem, or film.

27. 1996 AP Question: The British novelist Fay Weldon offers this observation about happy endings: "The writers, I do believe, who get the best and most lasting response from readers are the writers who offer a happy ending through moral development. By a happy ending, I do not mean mere fortunate events -- a marriage or a last-minute rescue from death -- but some kind of spiritual reassessment or moral reconciliation, even with the self, even at death.

Choose a novel or play that has the kind of ending Weldon describes. In a well-written essay, identify the "spiritual reassessment or moral reconciliation" evident in the ending and explain its significance in the work as a whole. You may select a work from the list below or another novel or play of literary merit.

28. 1997 AP Question: Novels and plays often include scenes of weddings, funerals, parties, and other social occasions. Such scenes may reveal the values of the characters and the society in which they live. Select a novel or play that includes such a scene and, in a focused essay, discuss the contribution the scene makes to the meaning of the work as a whole.
29. 1998 AP Question: In his essay "Walking," Henry David Thoreau offers the following assessment of literature:

In literature it is only the wild that attracts us.
Dullness is but another name for tameness. It is the
uncivilized free and wild thinking in *Hamlet* and *The Iliad*,
in all scriptures and mythologies, not learned in schools,
that delights us.

From the works you have studied in school, choose a novel, play, or epic poem that you may initially have thought was conventional and tame but that you value for its "uncivilized free and wild thinking." Write an essay in which you explain what constitutes its "uncivilized free and wild thinking" and how that thinking is central to the value of the work as a whole. Support your ideas with specific references to the work you choose.

30. 1999 AP Question: The eighteenth-century British novelist Laurence Sterne wrote, "No body, but he who has felt it, can conceive what a plaguing thing it is to have a man's mind torn asunder by two projects of equal strength, both obstinately pulling in a contrary direction at the same time."

From a novel or play choose a character (not necessarily the protagonist) whose mind is pulled in conflicting directions by two compelling desires, ambitions, obligations, or influences. Then, in a well-organized essay, identify each of the two conflicting forces and explain how this conflict within one character illuminates the meaning of the work as a whole. You may use one of the novels or plays listed below or another novel or play of similar literary quality.

31. 2000 AP Question: Many works of literature not readily identified with the mystery or detective story genre nonetheless involve the investigation of a mystery. In these works, the solution to the mystery may be less important than the knowledge gained in the process of its investigation. Choose a novel or play in which one or more of the characters confront a mystery. Then write an essay in which you identify the mystery and explain how the investigation illuminates the meaning of the work as a whole. Do not merely summarize the plot.
32. 2001 AP Question: One definition of madness is "mental delusion or the eccentric behavior arising from it." But Emily Dickinson wrote

Much madness is divinest Sense—
To a discerning Eye—

Novelist and playwrights have often seen madness with a "discerning Eye." Select a novel or a play in which a character's apparent madness or irrational behavior plays an important role. Then write a well-organized essay in which you explain what this delusion or eccentric behavior consists of and how it might be judged reasonable. Explain the significance of the "madness" to the work as a whole. Do not merely summarize the plot.

33. 2002 AP Question: Morally ambiguous characters—characters whose behavior discourages readers from identifying them as purely evil or purely good—are at the heart of many works of literature. Choose a novel or play in which a morally ambiguous character plays a pivotal role. Then write an essay in which you explain how the character can be viewed as morally ambiguous and why his or her moral ambiguity is significant to the work as a whole. Avoid mere plot summary.

34. 2002 (B): Often in literature a character's success in achieving goals depends on keeping a secret and divulging it only at the right moment, if at all.

Choose a novel or play of literary merit that requires a character to keep a secret. In a well-organized essay, briefly explain the necessity for secrecy and how the character's choice to reveal or keep the secret affects the plot and contributes to the meaning of the work as a whole.

You may select a work from the list below, or you may choose another work of recognized literary merit suitable to the topic. Do NOT write about a short story, poem, or film.

35. 2003: According to critic Northrop Frye, "Tragic heroes are so much the highest points in their human landscape that they seem the inevitable conductors of the power about them, great trees more likely to be struck by lightning than a clump of grass. Conductors may of course be instruments as well as victims of the divine lightning."

Select a novel or play in which a tragic figure functions as an instrument of the suffering of others. Then write an essay in which you explain how the suffering brought upon others by that figure contributes to the tragic vision of the work as a whole.

36. 2003 (B): Novels and plays often depict characters caught between colliding cultures—national, regional, ethnic, religious, institutional. Such collisions can call a character's sense of identity into question. Select a novel or play in which a character responds to such cultural collisions. Then write a well-organized essay in which you describe the character's response and explain its relevance to the work as a whole.
37. 2004: Critic Roland Barthes has said, "Literature is the question minus the answer." Choose a novel or play and, considering Barthes' observation, write an essay in which you analyze a central question the work raises and the extent to which it offers any answers. Explain how the author's treatment of this question affects your understanding of the work as a whole. Avoid plot summary.
38. 2004 (B): The most important themes in literature are sometimes developed in scenes in which a death or deaths take place. Choose a novel or play and write a well-organized essay in which you show how a specific death scene helps to illuminate the meaning of the work as a whole.
39. 2005: In Kate Chopin's *The Awakening* (1899), protagonist Edna Pontellier is said to possess "that outward existence which conforms, the inward life which questions." In a novel or play that you have studied, identify a character who conforms outwardly while questioning inwardly. Then write an essay in which you analyze how this tension between outward conformity and inward questioning contributes to the meaning of the work. Avoid mere plot summary.
40. 2005 (B): One of the strongest human drives seems to be a desire for power. Write an essay in which you discuss how a character in a novel or a drama struggles to free himself or herself from the power of others or seeks to gain power over others. Be sure to demonstrate in your essay how the author uses this power struggle to enhance the meaning of the work.
41. 2006: Many writers use a country setting to establish values within a work of literature. For example, the country may be a place of virtue and peace or one of primitivism and ignorance. Choose a novel or play in which such a setting plays a significant role. Then write an essay in which you analyze how the country setting functions in the work as a whole. Do not merely summarize the plot.
42. 2006 (B): In many works of literature, a physical journey—the literal movement from one place to another—plays a central role. Choose a novel, play, or epic poem in which a physical journey is an important element and discuss how the journey adds to the meaning of the work as a whole. You may write your essay on one of the following works or on another of comparable quality. Avoid mere plot summary.

43. 2007: In many works of literature, past events can affect, positively or negatively, the present actions, attitudes, or values of a character. Choose a novel or play in which a character must contend with some aspect of the past, either personal or societal. Then write an essay in which you show how the character's relationship to the past contributes to the meaning of the work as a whole. Avoid mere plot summary.
44. 2007 (B): Works of literature often depict acts of betrayal. Friends and even family may betray a protagonist; main characters may likewise be guilty of treachery or may betray their own values. Select a novel or play that includes such acts of betrayal. Then, in a well-written essay, analyze the nature of the betrayal and show how it contributes to the meaning of the work as a whole. Avoid mere plot summary.
45. 2008: In a literary work, a minor character, often known as a foil, possesses traits that emphasize, by contrast or comparison, the distinctive characteristics and qualities of the main character. For example, the ideas or behavior of the minor character might be used to highlight the weaknesses or strengths of the main character.

Choose a novel or play in which a minor character serves as a foil to a main character. Then write an essay in which you analyze how the relation between the minor character and the major character illuminates the meaning of the work.

46. 2008 (B): In some works of literature, childhood and adolescence are portrayed as times graced by innocence and a sense of wonder; in other works, they are depicted as times of tribulation and terror. Focusing on a single novel or play, explain how its representation of childhood or adolescence shapes the meaning of the work as a whole.
47. 2009: A symbol is an object, action, or event that represents something or that creates a range of associations beyond itself. In literary works a symbol can express an idea, clarify meaning, or enlarge literal meaning.

Select a novel or play and, focusing on one symbol, write an essay analyzing how that symbol functions in the work and what it reveals about the characters or themes of the work as a whole. Do not merely summarize the plot.

48. 2009 (B): Many works of literature deal with political or social issues. Choose a novel or play that focuses on a political or social issue. Then write an essay in which you analyze how the author uses literary elements to explore this issue and explain how the issue contributes to the meaning of the work as a whole. Do not merely summarize the plot.
49. 2010: Palestinian American literary theorist and cultural critic Edward Said has written that "Exile is strangely compelling to think about but terrible to experience. It is the unhealable rift forced between a human being and a native place, between the self and its true home: its essential sadness can never be surmounted." Yet Said has also said that exile can become "a potent, even enriching" experience.

Select a novel, play, or epic in which a character experiences such a rift and becomes cut off from "home," whether that home is the character's birthplace, family, homeland, or other special place. Then write an essay in which you analyze how the character's experience with exile is both alienating and enriching, and how this experience illuminates the meaning of the work as a whole. You may choose a work from the list below or one of comparable literary merit. Do not merely summarize the plot.

50. 2010 (B): Sonyrea Tate's statement suggests that "home" may be conceived of as a dwelling, a place, or a state of mind. It may have positive or negative associations, but in either case, it may have a considerable influence on an individual.

Choose a novel or play in which a central character leaves home yet finds that home remains significant. Write a well-developed essay in which you analyze the importance of "home" to this character and the reasons for its continuing influence. Explain how the character's idea of home illuminates the larger meaning of the work.

Choose a work from the list below or another appropriate novel or play of comparable literary merit. Do not merely summarize plot.

51. 2011: In a novel by William Styron, a father tells his son that life “is a search for justice.”

Choose a character from a novel or play who responds in some significant way to justice or injustice. Then write a well-developed essay in which you analyze the character’s understanding of justice, the degree to which the character’s search for justice is successful, and the significance of this search for the work as a whole.

52. 2011 (B): In the *Writing of Fiction* (1925), novelist Edith Wharton states the following:

At every stage in the progress of his tale the novelist must rely on what may be called the *illuminating incident* to reveal and emphasize the inner meaning of each situation. Illuminating incidents are the magic casements of fiction, its vistas on infinity.

Choose a novel or play that you have studied and write a well-organized essay in which you describe an “illuminating” episode or moment and explain how it functions as a “casement,” a window that opens onto the meaning of the work as a whole. Avoid mere plot summary.

53. 2012: “And, after all, our surroundings influence our lives and characters as much as fate, destiny or any supernatural agency.” Pauline Hopkins, *Contending Forces*

Choose a novel or play in which cultural, physical, or geographical surroundings shape psychological or moral traits in a character. Then write a well-organized essay in which analyze how surroundings affect this character and illuminate the meaning of the work as a whole.