ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION
SECTION II
Total Time—2 hours, 15 minutes

Question 1

Suggested reading and writing time—55 minutes.
**It is suggested that you spend 15 minutes reading the question, analyzing and evaluating the sources,
and 40 minutes writing your response.**
Note: You may begin writing your response before the reading period is over.

(This question counts for one-third of the total essay section score.)

As the Internet age changes what and how people read, there has been considerable debate about the future of public libraries. While some commentators question whether libraries can stay relevant, others see new possibilities for libraries in the changing dynamics of today's society.

Carefully read the following six sources, including the introductory information for each source. Then synthesize material from at least three of the sources and incorporate it into a coherent, well-written essay in which you develop a position on the role, if any, that public libraries should serve in the future.

Your argument should be the focus of your essay. Use the sources to develop your argument and explain the reasoning for it. Avoid merely summarizing the sources. Indicate clearly which sources you are drawing from, whether through direct quotation, paraphrase, or summary. You may cite the sources as Source A, Source B, etc., or by using the descriptions in parentheses.

Source A (Kranich)
Source B (calendar)
Source C (Shank)
Source D (charts)
Source E (Siegler)
Source F (ALA)

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

<div style="border:1px solid">

Source A

Kranich, Nancy. Interview by Cecilia M. Orphan.
    American Democracy Project Blog. American
    Democracy Project, 4 January 2011. Web.
    27 June 2014.

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The following is an excerpt from an interview with Nancy Kranich, former president of the American Library Association (ALA), the main professional organization for librarians in the United States.

An informed public constitutes the very foundation of a democracy; after all, democracies are about discourse—discourse among the people. If a free society is to survive, it must ensure the preservation of its records and provide free and open access to this information to all its citizens. It must ensure that citizens have the skills necessary to participate in the democratic process. It must allow unfettered dialogue and guarantee freedom of expression. All of this is done in our libraries, the cornerstone of democracy in our communities.

Benjamin Franklin founded the first public lending library in the 1730's. His novel idea of sharing information resources was a radical one. In the rest of the civilized world libraries were the property of the ruling classes and religion. The first significant tax-supported public libraries were organized in the mid-19th century, conceived as supplements to the public schools as well as "civilizing agents and objects of civic pride in a raw new country." (Molz and Dain 1999, p. 3). . . . Sidney Ditzion (1947, p. 74) noted that late nineteenth century public libraries continued "the educational process where the schools left off and by conducting a people's university, a wholesome capable citizenry would be fully schooled in the conduct of a democratic life." By the 1920's, Learned (1924) popularized the idea of libraries as informal education centers, followed by an American Library Association (ALA) report establishing a Board on Library and Adult Education (Keith 2007, p. 244). During World War II, President Roosevelt (1942) equated libraries and democracy, heralding their role in creating an informed citizenry.

After the war, librarians joined civic groups, politicians, and educators to rejuvenate the democratic spirit in the country. The New York Public Library, describing itself as "an institution of education for democratic living" ("Library Bill of Rights" 1948, p. 285), led a nationwide program of discussions about the meaning of the American democratic tradition and actions on issues of local concern. These programs were described by Ruth Rutzen, Chair of ALA's Adult Education Board, as ideal opportunities for libraries to assume a leadership role in their communities, proclaiming, "Let us all make our libraries active community centers for the spread of reliable information on all sides of this vital issue and for the encouragement of free discussion and action" (Preer 2008, p. 3). In 1952, ALA joined a national effort to increase voter turnout by distributing election information and organizing discussion groups and other activities in public libraries. . . . As civic programs evolved in libraries, "the group setting offered an experience of democracy as well as a consideration of it" (Preer 2001, p. 151). Just as important, libraries defined themselves as community spaces where citizens were encouraged to discuss important matters.

Repositioning libraries as informal civic learning agents fits the theory and practice of community inquiry conceived a century ago by John Dewey (1916). Dewey believed that people need the opportunity to share ideas through multiple media in order to understand and solve everyday problems together. To this formulation, libraries bring their role as boundary spanners. Whether face-to-face or virtual, libraries build learning communities that bring people with mutual interests together to exchange information and learn about and solve problems of common concern.

Librarian of Congress Archibald Macleish (1940, p. 388) once avowed that "Librarians must become active not passive agents of the democratic process." With renewed interest in promoting civic literacy and deliberative democracy around the country, libraries are poised to grasp this cause, build civic space, and reclaim their traditional role. As Dewey once wrote, "democracy needs to be reborn in each generation and education is its midwife" (1916, p. 22). If libraries are to fulfill their civic mission in the information age, they must find active ways to engage community members in democratic discourse and community renewal. For, as [political scientist Robert] Putnam has stated parsimoniously, "Citizenship is not a spectator sport" (2000, p. 342).

<div align="center">American Association of State Colleges & Universities (AASCU)</div>

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Source B

Calendar of Events. Orland Park Public Library, June 2014. Web. 27 June 2014.

The following is an excerpt from an Illinois public library's calendar of events.

JUNE 2014

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 ○ All Day-Paws to Read Summer Reading Challenge ○ 9:00 AM-10:00 Books Before Kindergarten! ○ 1:00 PM-Paws to Read Summer Reading Kick-off Celebration!	**2** ○ All Day-Junior Page Volunteer Program Registration Begins	**3** ○ 9:30 AM-Stories at the Village of OP Sportsplex ○ 10:00 AM-Terrific Tales for Toddlers ○ 11:00 AM-Babies & Books ○ 1:00 PM-Once Upon a Time	**4** ○ 9:30 AM-Orland Township/Orland Cultural Center Senior Visits ○ 7:00 PM-Pilates with Melanie	**5** ○ 10:00 AM-Toddler Art ○ 11:00 AM-Once Upon a Time ○ 6:30 PM-Night Owls Storytime ○ 7:00 PM-Microsoft Excel 2010 Part I ○ 7:00 PM Writer's Group for Adults	**6** ○ 9:30 AM-Orland Township Senior Drop-in Visit ○ 10:00 AM-Stories at the Farmer's Market ○ 4:00 PM-(E=MC2) EnvironMental Club 2 ○ 6:15 PM-Teen Inc. ○ 7:00 PM-Animal Figurine Craft Night ○ 7:00 PM-Cozy Corner Bedtime Storytime ○ 7:00 PM-Meet the Artist - Kathleen Garness - Cancelled	**7** ○ All Day-July Computer Volunteers Registration Begins ○ 10:00 AM-Bright Starts Family Storytime
8 ○ 2:00 PM-Sunday Film Series: Edward, My Son	**9** ○ 9:30 AM-Nursing Home Visits ○ 7:00 PM-Friends of the Orland Park Public Library Board Meeting	**10** ○ 9:30 AM-Nursing Home Visits ○ 10:00 AM-Terrific Tales for Toddlers ○ 11:00 AM-Babies & Books ○ 1:00 PM-Once Upon a Time ○ 6:30 PM-Family Dance Party	**11** ○ 10:00 AM-Remember When with Autumn Leaves ○ 7:00 PM-Pilates with Melanie	**12** ○ 10:00 AM-Music Makers ○ 11:00 AM-Once Upon a Time ○ 2:00 PM-Corduroy the Bear ○ 6:30 PM-Night Owls Storytime ○ 7:00 PM-Canine Basic Obedience Class ○ 7:00 PM-Microsoft Excel 2010 Part II	**13** ○ 10:00 AM-Stories at the Farmer's Market ○ 11:30 AM-Library Ebooks for Kindle ○ 2:00 PM-Dig Those Divas Storytime ○ 4:00 PM-(E=MC2) EnvironMental Club 2 ○ 7:00 PM-Book Appetit ○ 7:00 PM-Cozy Corner Bedtime Storytime	**14** ○ 10:00 AM-Bright Starts Family Storytime

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Source C

Shank, Jenny. "What Is the Role of Libraries in
    the Age of E-Books and Digital Information?"
    MEDIASHIFT: Your Guide to the Digital Media
    Revolution. Public Broadcasting Service, 1 May
    2012. Web. 27 June 2014.

The following is excerpted from an article on the Web site of the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), the largest public-funded network in the United States.

A recent Pew Research Center report uncovered a digital divide in the use of e-books. People less likely to use e-books include Hispanics, those without a high school diploma, the unemployed, rural Americans, and those with household incomes of less than $30,000.

[Michael] Crandall* said, "Without libraries, the division would be even greater, since for many people they serve as the only access point for digital information and services. Our study of library computer use found that for 22 percent of library computer users (age 14 and older), the library was their only source for access to computers and the Internet. This would suggest that similar restricted access would apply to e-books without libraries in the mix."

[Jorge] Martinez noted that libraries are finding creative ways to meet demand despite budget challenges. "In Philadelphia they are placing equipment and trainers in community organizations to make these valuable services available to their patrons at these sites, even when their regular locations are closed due to budget cutbacks. In other places, they have recreated the old bookmobile as mobile digital centers that take training, computers and Internet access to parts of their communities where there are no [library] buildings."

A recent Op-Ed put out by the Knight, Gates, and MacArthur foundations cited several other innovative uses of library resources:

"Bookmobiles have been supplemented by mobile computer labs—visiting minority communities in St. Paul to teach digital literacy classes in Spanish, Hmong, and Somali, for example. In Dover, Mass., the library has installed QR codes around town that link signs at the market and playground to community information and services. Seattle Public Library offers live chats with librarians 24 hours a day getting answers to reference questions and live homework help."

It also mentioned an initiative at the main Chicago library called YOUmedia that "lets any teen with a city library card have in-house access to computers plus video and audio recording equipment to create their own content with the help of a mentor. At another YOUmedia space in Miami, workshops help teens think critically and creatively about their lives, by teaching them to publish an autobiographical digital story, or to visualize their favorite books."

[Samantha] Becker said, "Libraries are definitely in the middle of all this [digital] action, both working very hard to provide access to e-reading materials, as well as helping patrons enter into the e-reading marketplace by exposing them to e-reading devices through lending and device petting zoos and helping them learn to use new devices in classes and one-on-one sessions with librarians."

Crandall said his study found that two-thirds of the library computer users asked a librarian for help in using the technology. "The ability to use the new technology may seem intuitive to many," he said, "but clearly for many others it is not, and having a community resource that is able to help people understand how to use digital technology and information, and why they might want to use it to improve the quality of their lives is something that libraries have taken on as a transformation of their traditional mission."

Martinez said the Knight Foundation's library funding will focus on "innovative projects and leaders that help to show what the library of tomorrow should be."

* Crandall, Martinez, and Becker are library and information science researchers. Crandall and Becker are at the University of Washington; Martinez is with the Knight Foundation.

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Source D

Rainie, Lee. "Libraries Transformed: Research on the Changing Role of Libraries." *Pew Research Internet Project*. Pew Research Center, 23 October 2012. Web. 27 June 2014.

The following charts were published in a report by the Pew Charitable Trust, a national research organization.

PERCENTAGE OF AMERICANS AGE 16 AND OVER WHO HAVE READ BOTH E-BOOKS AND PRINT BOOKS IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS
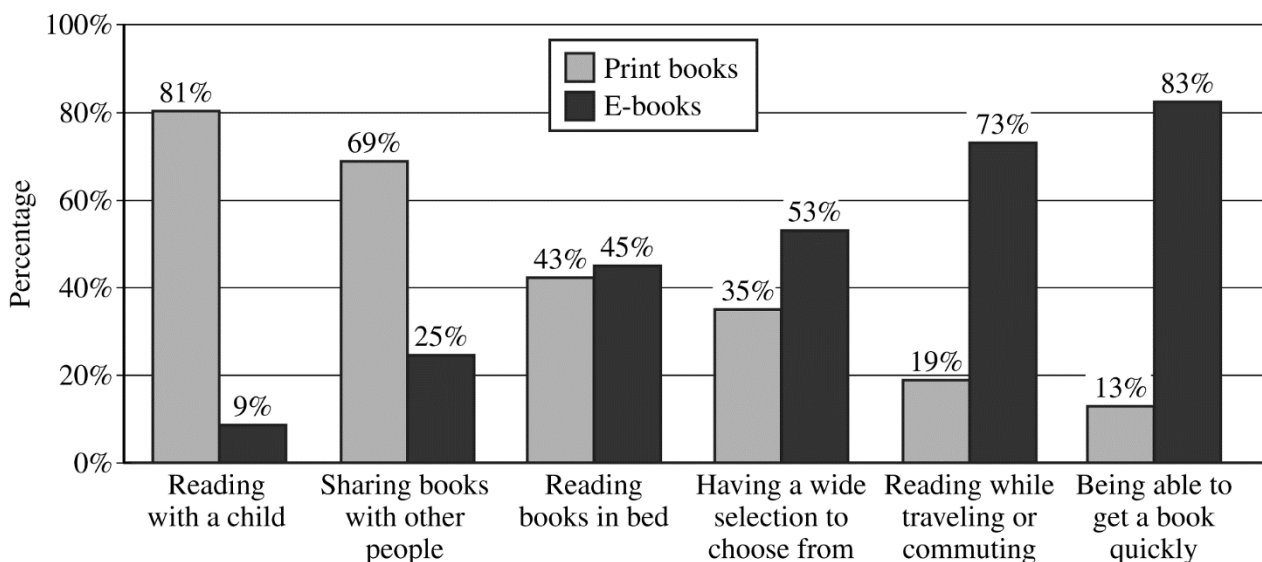
GOT HELP FROM A LIBRARIAN (AMONG LIBRARY USERS)
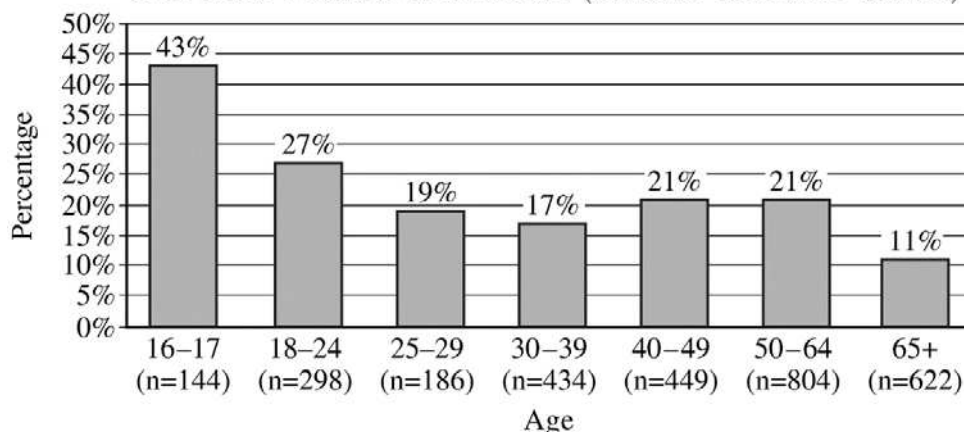
In this chart, n represents the number of people who were surveyed in each age group.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Source F

American Library Association. *The 2012 State of America's Libraries Report*. American Library Association, April 2012. Web. 27 June 2014.

The following is excerpted from a report by the American Library Association.

Libraries persevere through cumulative, ongoing funding cuts

Overall, funding for public libraries continues to be suppressed in 2011–2012 budgets, with 5% more states reporting decreased state funding for public libraries than in 2010–2011. The cumulative impact of cuts to public library funding at the state and local levels since 2008–2009 has led public libraries to continuous budget-rebalancing and tough choices regarding continuity of services.

An online survey of chief officers of state library agencies in November 2011 elicited responses from 49 of 50 states and the District of Columbia. Among the findings:

- Twenty-three states reported cuts in state funding for public libraries from 2010–2011 to 2011–2012. For three years in a row, more than 40% of participating states have reported decreased public library funding.
- Only two states reported increased funding, but one did so with a caveat. This state had experienced two cuts the previous year, followed by a legislative action to reset its program to a lower funding level.
- Seven states and the District of Columbia do not provide state funding.
- Sixteen states reported there had been no change in funding from 2010–2011 to 2011–2012.
- Only nine states anticipated decreased funding for 2012–2013 — 21% of last year's respondents, compared with 37% of the previous year's. That may be the light at the end of the tunnel . . . or a train coming.