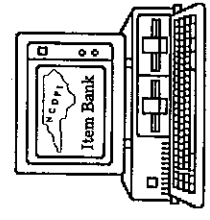


GOAL/OBJECTIVE	Number of multiple choice items	Average Number Correct
<p>Goal 1: The learner will use strategies and processes that enhance control of communication skills development.</p>	16	10.67
<p><i>Sentence Formation</i>, including fragments, run-ons, misplaced or dangling modifiers, incorrect subordination, and non-parallel structure.</p>	8	5.02
<p><i>Usage</i>, including subject/verb agreement, tense verb inflections, pronoun antecedent agreement, case of pronouns, pronoun reference, apostrophes.</p>	4	2.59
<p><i>Mechanics</i>, including capitalization, end punctuation, internal punctuation, and paragraphs.</p>	2	1.57
<p><i>Spelling</i></p>	2	1.49



## English I Item Bank Key Sheet

<u>Form</u>	<u>Quest.</u>	<u>Obj</u>	<u>T-Skill</u>	<u>Subtopic</u>	<u>Correct Answer</u>	<u>P-Value</u>
A-ED-E-1	1.	1.0	Analyzing	Sentence Formation	D	0.58
A-ED-E-1	2.	1.0	Analyzing	Sentence Formation	A	0.59
A-ED-E-1	3.	1.0	Analyzing	Mechanics	B	0.71
A-ED-E-1	4.	1.0	Analyzing	Sentence Formation	A	0.57
A-ED-E-1	5.	1.0	Analyzing	Usage	D	0.51
A-ED-E-1	6.	1.0	Analyzing	Usage	C	0.70
A-ED-E-1	7.	1.0	Analyzing	Spelling	B	0.85
A-ED-E-1	8.	1.0	Analyzing	Usage	A	0.78
A-ED-E-1	9.	1.0	Analyzing	Sentence Formation	B	0.60
A-ED-E-1	10.	1.0	Analyzing	Sentence Formation	A	0.64
A-ED-E-1	11.	1.0	Analyzing	Mechanics	D	0.86
A-ED-E-1	12.	1.0	Analyzing	Sentence Formation	C	0.81
A-ED-E-1	13.	1.0	Analyzing	Spelling	A	0.64
A-ED-E-1	14.	1.0	Analyzing	Sentence Formation	C	0.40
A-ED-E-1	15.	1.0	Analyzing	Usage	D	0.60
A-ED-E-1	16.	1.0	Analyzing	Sentence Formation	B	0.83

Use this student essay to answer items 1 through 8 on the next page.

In the novel *Siddhartha* by Herman Hesse, a young Hindu named Siddhartha searches for Nirvana, which in his religion means “inner peace.” In order to find Nirvana, he must first find himself through religious rituals, such as fasting, meditating, and chants. However, none of these efforts assists him, so he leaves his isolated setting to join a radical group of religious men. Even though he starts to move toward his goal, He is still disturbed by his failure to achieve it. Therefore, to try to solve some of his problems, a great Buddha’s speech is heard by him. Yet even the Buddha can give him no consolation. In a fit of rage and frustration, he abandons his religious life to pursue a more secular one. For years he indulges himself in worldly pleasure, which leads to great sorrow when he sees what he has become. Once again he abandon’s his life, leaving his richs and a son he doesn’t know he has. His search for a better life leads him through many sorrows, but by learning from his mistakes, he places himself closer to his goal. Not until he finds his son, and then loses his son, does he actually find the truth in all of the teachings.

Siddhartha’s search for inner peace is what fills this novel with life. His discovery of himself and Nirvana show how man can achieve great things if he never quits. We can all learn from our mistakes, just like Siddhartha.

For each underlined item in the essay, choose the correction to be made or "Make no change" if there is no correction.

1. A Nirvana. Which  
B Nirvana; which  
C Nirvana of which  
D Make no change.
2. A fasting, meditating, and chanting  
B to fast, meditation, and chanting  
C to fast, to meditate and chanting  
D Make no change.
3. A goal. He  
B goal, he  
C goal; He  
D Make no change.
4. A he goes to hear a great Buddha's speech  
B help comes from a great Buddha's speech  
C the speech of a great Buddha is heard by him  
D Make no change.
5. A persue  
B pursued  
C persued  
D Make no change.
6. A abandons's  
B abandons'  
C abandons  
D Make no change.
7. A richses  
B riches  
C ritches  
D Make no change.
8. A shows  
B shone  
C shown  
D Make no change.

Use this student essay to answer items 9 through 16 on the next page.

In the Indian short story "Nectar in a Sieve" by Markandaya, the character Rukmani tries all her life to escape from being a poor village girl. From the time she marries into a lower caste family, her karma is set for her to be a poor village wife. Although her religion says it is impossible for her to succeed. She still strives to improve life for her husband, for her children, and including herself.

As a little girl, Rukmani had dreamed of a grand marriage, especially since her father was the headsman of the village. Then the British took over and the headsman was no longer a prominent figure within the village's everyday life. This was the beginning of the many hardships Rukmani has had to face.

She is now married to a poor tenant farmer, Nathan, to whom she is devoted. Having been the daughter of a headman, knows nothing of farming. To succeed as a farmer, she has to learn how to raise many different vegetables and fruits because in India the dry season is followed by a treachorous monsoon season. Rukmani has a daughter and many sons and her family's fortune begins to improve. Then the monsoons hit and destroy the crops and the farm.

Rukmani tried all her life to escape the poverty her karma had destined for her, she never once complained. For all the hard work, blood, sweat, and tears that Rukmani endures, tragically her karma turns out to have been true.

For each underlined item in the essay, choose the correction to be made or "Make no change" if there is no correction.

9. A succeed she  
B succeed, she  
C succeed: she  
D Make no change.
10. A for herself  
B also herself  
C to help herself  
D Make no change.
11. A britains  
B english  
C british  
D Make no change.
12. A headsman, they know  
B headsman, he knows  
C headsman, she knows  
D Make no change.
13. A treacherous  
B treachorous  
C treachereus  
D Make no change.
14. A many sons.  
B many sons:  
C many sons;  
D Make no change.
15. A families'  
B familie's  
C familys'  
D Make no change.
16. A her she  
B her, but she  
C her: she  
D Make no change.