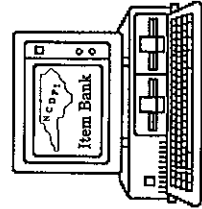


GOAL/OBJECTIVE	Number of multiple choice items	Average Number Correct
<p>Goal 1: The learner will use strategies and processes that enhance control of communication skills development.</p>	16	8.34
<p><i>Sentence Formation</i>, including fragments, run-ons, misplaced or dangling modifiers, incorrect subordination, and non-parallel structure.</p>	6	3.07
<p><i>Usage</i>, including subject/verb agreement, tense verb inflections, pronoun antecedent agreement, case of pronouns, pronoun reference, apostrophes.</p>	6	3.30
<p><i>Mechanics</i>, including capitalization, end punctuation, internal punctuation, and paragraphs.</p>	3	1.39
<p><i>Spelling</i></p>	1	.58



## 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-H-2	1.	1.0	Analyzing	Sentence Formation	D	0.59
A-ED-H-2	2.	1.0	Analyzing	Usage	D	0.88
A-ED-H-2	3.	1.0	Analyzing	Mechanics	A	0.48
A-ED-H-2	4.	1.0	Analyzing	Usage	B	0.33
A-ED-H-2	5.	1.0	Analyzing	Sentence Formation	C	0.56
A-ED-H-2	6.	1.0	Analyzing	Usage	D	0.15
A-ED-H-2	7.	1.0	Analyzing	Sentence Formation	B	0.54
A-ED-H-2	8.	1.0	Analyzing	Spelling	A	0.58
A-ED-H-2	9.	1.0	Analyzing	Usage	C	0.78
A-ED-H-2	10.	1.0	Analyzing	Mechanics	D	0.41
A-ED-H-2	11.	1.0	Analyzing	Sentence Formation	B	0.14
A-ED-H-2	12.	1.0	Analyzing	Sentence Formation	A	0.64
A-ED-H-2	13.	1.0	Analyzing	Usage	B	0.57
A-ED-H-2	14.	1.0	Analyzing	Usage	D	0.59
A-ED-H-2	15.	1.0	Analyzing	Sentence Formation	C	0.60
A-ED-H-2	16.	1.0	Analyzing	Mechanics	A	0.50

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

Jean Valjean, the main character in *Les Miserables* by Victor Hugo, tries to better his life after being imprisoned. His three main goals are to leave his dishonest past behind, become successful, and help others.

(25)

When he is released from prison and tries to live a good life, people don't believe that he has changed and only see his criminal past. They all run from him and refuse to sell him food, or a place to spend the night. After he finds shelter in a church, he resorts to stealing from them to acquire enough money to leave town.

(26)

(27)

(28)

When he reaches the new town, he plans on meeting his next goal. To become successful so he'll never have to steal again. Jean Valjean changes his name and gets a job at a local factory. In ten years, his hard work and determination pay off, and he becomes president of the factory.

(29)

(30)

While helping one of his workers keep her job after discovering she is poor and ill, Jean reaches his third goal. Before the woman dies, she asks Valjean to care for her daughter, Coquette he agrees and becomes Coquette's father.

(31)

By achieving all three of his goals, Valjean has become the good and respectable person he's always wanted to be.

(32)

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

- |    |   |                             |    |   |                        |
|----|---|-----------------------------|----|---|------------------------|
| 1. | A | and helping others          | 5. | A | goal; to become        |
|    | B | and he wants to help others |    | B | goal, To become        |
|    | C | and be helpful to others    |    | C | goal, to become        |
|    | D | Make no change.             |    | D | Make no change.        |
| 2. | A | don't belief                | 6. | A | pays                   |
|    | B | don't believed              |    | B | is paying              |
|    | C | don't believing             |    | C | is paid                |
|    | D | Make no change.             |    | D | Make no change.        |
| 3. | A | food or a place             | 7. | A | Coquette, He agrees    |
|    | B | food, and a place           |    | B | Coquette. He agrees    |
|    | C | food; or a place            |    | C | Coquette and he agrees |
|    | D | Make no change.             |    | D | Make no change.        |
| 4. | A | him                         | 8. | A | achieving              |
|    | B | it                          |    | B | achiving               |
|    | C | her                         |    | C | acheving               |
|    | D | Make no change.             |    | D | Make no change.        |

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

In the story of Jack and the beanstalk, Jack tries to change his life of poverty by buying some magic beans. It succeeds in creating a different life for himself as you shall see.

Jack is a seed farmer who is barely getting by and living in a low, rundown, poverty-stricken environment. He tries to improve his lot by trading his cow for some magic beans. He isn't certain that the beans will bring him good fortune, he plants them anyway and waits to see what happens.

The beans really possess magic because during the night, one grows into a giant beanstalk and reaching up into the heavens. Jack climbs up the stalk and discovers a golden harp who keeps peace and brings good harvests to the valley. He steals the harp from a giant that lives in a castle at the top of the beanstalk and races down the beanstalk with the giant closing in on him, however, Jack is a clever soul, and he cuts down the beanstalk, causing the giant to fall out of the sky and die.

The harp restores the Fall crops and brings joy and peace back to the valley and to Jack.

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

9. A They  
B Some  
C He  
D Make no change.
10. A poverty stricken  
B poverty struck  
C poverty strike  
D Make no change.
11. A fortune but he  
B fortune; he  
C fortune but, he  
D Make no change.
12. A beanstalk, reaching  
B beanstalk, reached  
C beanstalk. Reaching  
D Make no change.
13. A whom  
B that  
C of which  
D Make no change.
14. A raced  
B is raced  
C was racing  
D Make no change.
15. A him, however Jack  
B him; however; Jack  
C him. However, Jack  
D Make no change.
16. A fall.  
B Failing  
C Fallen  
D Make no change.