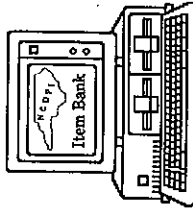


GOAL/OBJECTIVE	Number of multiple choice items	Average Number Correct
<p>Goal 1: The learner will use strategies and processes that enhance control of communication skills development.</p>	16	8.68
<p><i>Sentence Formation</i>, including fragments, run-ons, misplaced or dangling modifiers, incorrect subordination, and non-parallel structure.</p>	7	3.27
<p><i>Usage</i>, including subject/verb agreement, tense verb inflections, pronoun antecedent agreement, case of pronouns, pronoun reference, apostrophes.</p>	4	2.46
<p><i>Mechanics</i>, including capitalization, end punctuation, internal punctuation, and paragraphs.</p>	3	1.80
<p><i>Spelling</i></p>	2	1.15



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-M-1	1.	1.0	Analyzing	Mechanics	B	0.62
A-ED-M-1	2.	1.0	Analyzing	Usage	C	0.60
A-ED-M-1	3.	1.0	Analyzing	Spelling	D	0.43
A-ED-M-1	4.	1.0	Analyzing	Sentence Formation	A	0.41
A-ED-M-1	5.	1.0	Analyzing	Sentence Formation	A	0.30
A-ED-M-1	6.	1.0	Analyzing	Sentence Formation	C	0.29
A-ED-M-1	7.	1.0	Analyzing	Sentence Formation	D	0.86
A-ED-M-1	8.	1.0	Analyzing	Usage	B	0.78
A-ED-M-1	9.	1.0	Analyzing	Mechanics	C	0.64
A-ED-M-1	10.	1.0	Analyzing	Mechanics	B	0.54
A-ED-M-1	11.	1.0	Analyzing	Sentence Formation	D	0.60
A-ED-M-1	12.	1.0	Analyzing	Usage	A	0.50
A-ED-M-1	13.	1.0	Analyzing	Sentence Formation	A	0.60
A-ED-M-1	14.	1.0	Analyzing	Sentence Formation	C	0.21
A-ED-M-1	15.	1.0	Analyzing	Spelling	D	0.72
A-ED-M-1	16.	1.0	Analyzing	Usage	B	0.58

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

Although the story in the spanish play *Celestina* is similar to that of *Romeo* and *Juliet* (two young lovers desire to get together against the wishes of their families), it is interesting to note that the plays name is actually that of the matchmaker that acts as a go-between for the two lovers. Moreover, unlike the nurse in *Romeo and Juliet*, *Celestina* is a sinister character who arranges the match merely for her own purposes. With no concern for the happiness of the lovers Calisto and Melibea. In fact, her evil plotting makes her a true villain.

When *Celestina* undertakes to arrange the relationship, she is primarily after money. Exchanging messages between Calisto and Melibea, her news is usually false, but she collects money for every message. However, *Celestina* does not stop at falsely feeding the hopes of Melibea and Calisto, she double-crosses the lovers by offering shares of the money to their personal servants if they will help serve her purposes.

Finally, the ultimate tragedy strikes, and the lovers die. Calisto is standing on a ladder talking to Melibea when he falls and dies. In agony, Melibea hurls herself down and dies as well. Poetic justice requires that *Celestina* die, too. When she refuses to give him their share of the money, the servants finally kill her.

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

1. A spanish-set
B Spanish
C spanish-written
D Make no change.
2. A plays'
B play'es
C play's
D Make no change.
3. A sinister
B senister
C senester
D Make no change.
4. A purposes with
B purposes; with
C purposes: With
D Make no change.
5. A she usually delivers false news
B false news is usually delivered
C usually the news is false
D Make no change.
6. A Calisto and she
B Calisto but
C Calisto; she
D Make no change.
7. A the kingdom is scenic
B the author also wrote other plays
C Spain is now a democracy
D Make no change.
8. A her
B them
C they
D Make no change.

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

In many literary works, characters search for a better way of life. In Alexander Dumas's *The Count of Monte Cristo*, Edmond Dantes, searches for wealth and revenge, hoping to find a contented life. 9

When the story begins, Edmond Dantes is a happy young gentleman; however, he has some jealous friends who wish to put an end to his happiness. As a result of their scheming, Edmond is thrown in the depths of a prison, the Chateau d'If. In prison, Edmond meets a priest who reveals to him the location of a buried treasure. When the priest dies, Edmond escapes, disguised as the priest's corpse and begins looking for the treasure. He endures many hardships on his way, but eventually he reaches the island of Monte Cristo, where he finds his treasure in the depths of a cave. 10 11

Now known as the Count of Monte Cristo, Edmond remembers the people he had to thank for the hardships he had endured and revenge becomes his next goal. Edmond tortures his enemies, determined and wealthy. He drives one insane; he terrorizes the entire family of another; still another kills himself. All because of one forgotten, lonely soul, who has now found immense wealth, the lives of these people have rotten away. One can only wonder how a person can be so vengeful. 12 13 14 15 16

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

9. A Edmond Dantes—searches
B Edmond Dantes search
C Edmond Dantes searches
D Make no change.
10. A corpse but
B corpse, and
C corpse; and
D Make no change.
11. A way but eventually
B way, eventually
C way and eventually
D Make no change.
12. A he has
B he did have
C he had had
D Make no change.
13. A Determined and wealthy,
Edmond tortures his enemies.
B Edmond tortures his, determined
and wealthy, enemies.
C Edmond tortures, determined
and wealthy, his enemies.
D Make no change.
14. A another still kills himself
B still another is driven to suicide
C he drives still another to suicide
D Make no change.
15. A foregotten
B forgotten
C foregoten
D Make no change.
16. A rottened
B rotted
C rot
D Make no change.