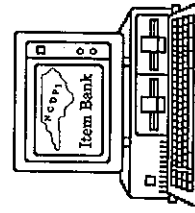


GOAL/OBJECTIVE	Number of multiple choice items	Average Number Correct
Goal 1: The learner will use strategies and processes that enhance control of communication skills development.	1	0.47
Goal 2: The learner will use language for the acquisition, interpretation, and application of information.	26	12.45
2.1 The learner will identify, collect, or select information and ideas.	15	7.34
2.2 The learner will analyze, synthesize, and organize information and discover related ideas, concepts, or generalizations.	8	3.66
2.3 The learner will apply, extend, or expand on information and concepts.	3	1.45
Goal 3: The learner will use language for critical analysis and evaluation.		
Total	27	12.92



English I Item Bank Key Sheet

<u>Form</u>	<u>Question No.</u>	<u>Objective</u>	<u>Thinking Skill</u>	<u>Correct Answer</u>	<u>P-Value</u>
A-TA-E-3	1.	2.1	Applying	C	0.36
A-TA-E-3	2.	2.1	Analyzing	D	0.70
A-TA-E-3	3.	2.1	Applying	A	0.58
A-TA-E-3	4.	2.2	Generating	C	0.3
A-TA-E-3	5.	2.2	Analyzing	D	0.53
A-TA-E-3	6.	2.2	Analyzing	B	0.54
A-TA-E-3	7.	2.1	Analyzing	C	0.64
A-TA-E-3	8.	2.2	Analyzing	A	0.56
A-TA-E-3	9.	2.1	Analyzing	B	0.53
A-TA-E-3	10.	2.1	Applying	A	0.58
A-TA-E-3	11.	2.3	Evaluating	D	0.72
A-TA-E-3	12.	2.3	Integrating	D	0.58
A-TA-E-3	13.	2.1	Organizing	D	0.64
A-TA-E-3	14.	2.1	Analyzing	C	0.49
A-TA-E-3	15.	2.1	Applying	C	0.27
A-TA-E-3	16.	2.1	Analyzing	B	0.47
A-TA-E-3	17.	1.0	Knowledge	A	0.47
A-TA-E-3	18.	2.3	Evaluating	A	0.55
A-TA-E-3	19.	2.3	Generating	D	0.32
A-TA-E-3	20.	2.1	Organizing	A	0.38
A-TA-E-3	21.	2.1	Analyzing	D	0.33
A-TA-E-3	22.	2.2	Analyzing	C	0.31
A-TA-E-3	23.	2.1	Applying	B	0.39
A-TA-E-3	24.	2.1	Applying	A	0.46
A-TA-E-3	25.	2.1	Applying	B	0.52
A-TA-E-3	26.	2.2	Analyzing	C	0.25
A-TA-E-3	27.	2.2	Analyzing	B	0.45

Robert Frost (1875 - 1963) was one of the most respected United States poets. His works most often dealt with rural New England settings, but the following poem presents his interpretation of a scene on the West Coast of the United States. Read the poem and answer questions 1 through 8.

Once By The Pacific

by Robert Frost

The shattered water made a misty din.
 Great waves looked over others coming in,
 And thought of doing something to the shore
 That water never did to land before.
 The clouds were low and hairy in the skies,
 Like locks blown forward in the gleam of eyes.
 You could not tell, and yet it looked as if
 The shore was lucky in being backed by cliff,
 The cliff in being backed by continent;
 It looked as if a night of dark intent
 Was coming, and not only a night, an age.
 Someone had better be prepared for rage.
 There would be more than ocean-water broken
 Before God's last *Put out the Light* was spoken.

1. What type of poem is this?

- A epic
- B ballad
- C sonnet
- D haiku

2. Which literary technique is used throughout the poem?

- A irony
- B metaphor
- C allusion
- D rhyme

3. Which is the antagonist in this poem?
- A the ocean
 - B the shore
 - C the cliff
 - D the continent
4. Which *best* describes the tone of this poem?
- A sarcastic
 - B courageous
 - C foreboding
 - D inspiring
5. What human emotion does the poet give the ocean in this poem?
- A curiosity
 - B pride
 - C jealousy
 - D anger
6. What is the poet describing in this poem?
- A a hostile navy landing on a beach
 - B a storm about to slam into the coast
 - C human efforts to prevent beach erosion
 - D the many moods of the ocean
7. Which literary technique is used in the following line?
- “Great waves looked over others coming in,”
- A simile
 - B irony
 - C personification
 - D alliteration
8. Which two literary techniques are used in the following lines?
- “The clouds were low and hairy in the skies, / Like locks blown forward in the gleam of eyes.”
- A simile and alliteration
 - B symbolism and irony
 - C metaphor and onomatopoeia
 - D hyperbole and allusion

Early mariners were fearful of the power of nature, envisioning wind and sea as fearful enemies. The following newspaper article is an account of a frightening encounter with nature experienced by a modern-day ship's captain. Read the article, study the map and diagram, then answer questions 9 through 17.

A BIT OF WHITE-KNUCKLE TIME

by Colin Nickerson

MONTREAL—Even by the brutish standards of the North Atlantic it was a nasty night, with seas surging to 45 feet and 120-m.p.h. winds battering the great ship.

Nasty enough for Capt. Ronald Warwick to have ordered the 1,200 passengers to stay below deck as the Queen Elizabeth 2 steamed into the shrieking maw of aging Hurricane Luis south of Newfoundland.

Nasty enough for Warwick to cut speed from 25 knots to a cautious 5 as the liner surged through the spuming swells.

It was 2:10 a.m. Monday and Warwick was on the bridge with four crew members when out of the southwest came hurtling a sea monster to haunt the worst nightmares of the saltiest sea dog: a 95-foot wave lashed up by the ferocious interaction of wind and water.

"It looked as if we were going straight into the white cliffs of Dover," said Warwick, who has spent 38 of his 54 years at sea, mostly on the North Atlantic. "A bit of white-knuckle time, rather scary.

"Usually it is difficult to gauge the height of waves, but this one was at eye level and the bridge is exactly 95 feet" above the water line, Warwick told

reporters by ship-to-shore radio yesterday.

Had this been Hollywood, catastrophe would have quickly followed, perhaps with a tragic ending to the strains of "Nearer My God to Thee." In 1912, the Titanic struck an iceberg and sank south of Newfoundland.

But the QE2—measuring 963 feet in length, displacing 70,237 tons—is the only ocean liner afloat designed specifically for the rigors of the North Atlantic crossing, according to the British-based Cunard cruise line, its owner. And Warwick is a skipper in whom seamanship is almost inbred. His father was the first captain of the craft, once the largest liner in the world.

"It seemed to take an eternity to reach us but it was in fact about a minute," recounted Warwick, saying that aside from a few tiny alterations at the helm there was nothing to do but ride out the huge wave. "It broke with tremendous force and washed over the ship. A tremendous shudder went through the vessel, followed by smaller shudders."

A few bow railings were bent by the impact of hundreds of thousands of tons of water; some paintwork was scratched. Beyond that, the QE2 sustained no serious damage. Most

passengers apparently slept through the encounter. There were no injuries reported. The ship arrived in New York on Wednesday and yesterday was making the return voyage to England.

"This is a ship uniquely designed to sail through such weather," said Priscilla Hoye, spokeswoman for Cunard.

Such monstrous waves are freaks of nature and have been most frequently reported in the Pacific. But scientists say dangerous rogue waves are becoming more common in the North Atlantic, possibly the result of a global warming trend that may be producing more tropical storms and hurricanes, such as Luis.

"The data is rather spotty, but the frequency of these giants appears to be increasing," said Norm Catto, professor of geography and an authority on North Atlantic storms at Memorial University of Newfoundland in St. John's. "When they intersect with the land, the damage can be rather horrific."

The 95-foot-high wall of water encountered by the QE2 apparently spent its fury at sea. Warwick described it as by far the largest wave he has seen.

But the skipper saved his bragging rights for the QE2 itself.

"She withstood it marvelously," he said. "It is a magnificent ship that Britain should be very proud of."

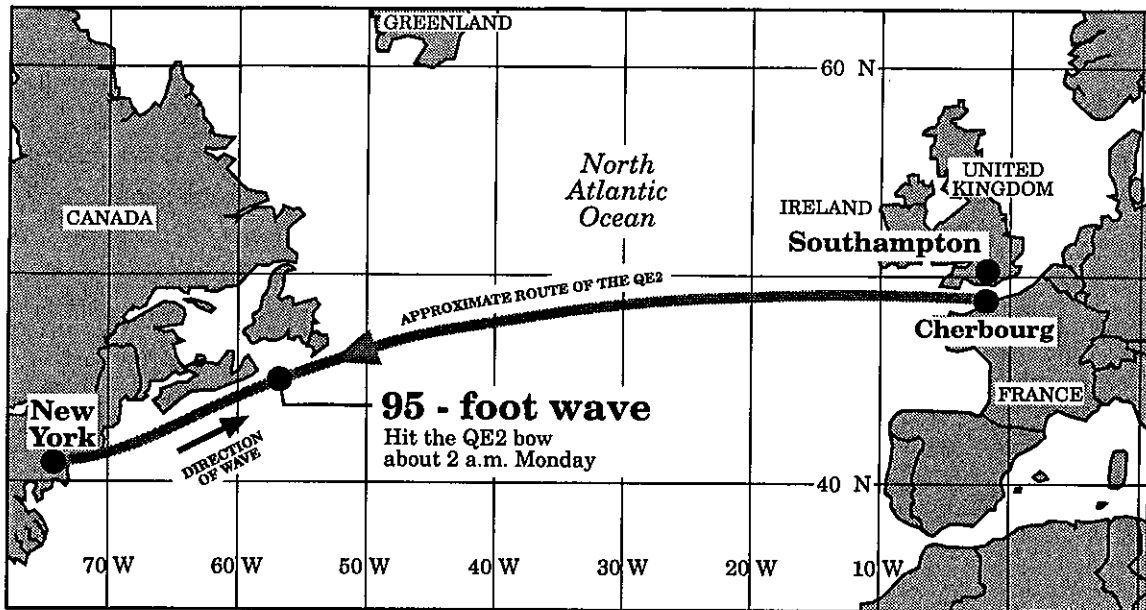
The Cunard line received some criticism in the British press for not altering course to

avoid the storm. But spokeswoman Hoyer noted that hurricanes leaving more southerly waters form Northeast Atlantic depressions that can stretch for thousands of miles, impossible to avoid.

The QE2 was bound for New York from Southampton,

England, and Cherbourg, France. And Cunard did offer apologies for the one major problem resulting from its rendezvous with Hurricane Luis.

"She was eight hours late arriving in New York and we do prefer to be on time," Hoyer said.



The QE 2

How storm waves form

The 95-foot swell that hit the Queen Elizabeth 2 was built up by fierce winds from Hurricane Luis.

Wind blowing across the ocean surface sets water in motion in the same direction.

As waves form, the wind catches more of the water surface, building little waves into larger and larger ones.

Height comparisons

In 1937, the US Ramapo measured a 112-foot crest in the mid-Pacific, the largest ever recorded from aboard ship.

9. What is the *main* purpose of this article?
- A to provide scientific information
 - B to report on an interesting event
 - C to analyze the safety of the QE2
 - D to criticize Captain Warwick
10. Which word *best* describes Captain Warwick?
- A experienced
 - B emotional
 - C foolish
 - D fearless
11. What is the *main* purpose of including the QE2 diagram with the article?
- A to show the length of the QE2
 - B to show the size of the bridge
 - C to show the height of the QE2's highest smokestack
 - D to show the height of the wave compared to the QE2
12. Which *best* explains why the QE2 was able to survive the 95-foot wave?
- A The wave was the same height as the QE2's bridge.
 - B The wave was coming out of the southeast.
 - C The QE2 was close to Newfoundland when the wave hit.
 - D The QE2 was built to sail in the treacherous North Atlantic.
13. The map that accompanies the article shows everything *except* which of the following?
- A the route of the QE2
 - B where the wave hit the QE2
 - C the direction of the wave
 - D the wave's effect on the QE2
14. Which technique is the reporter using when he compares the 95-foot wave to "a sea monster to haunt the worst nightmares of the saltiest seadog"?
- A simile
 - B hyperbole
 - C metaphor
 - D foreshadowing

15. Which technique is demonstrated by Captain Warwick's comment that the experience was "a bit of white-knuckle time, rather scary"?
- A hyperbole
 - B irony
 - C understatement
 - D personification
16. Which of the following lines from the article depends upon personification for its effectiveness?
- A "Even by the brutish standards of the North Atlantic it was a nasty night . . ."
 - B ". . . as the Queen Elizabeth 2 steamed into the shrieking maw of aging Hurricane Luis . . ."
 - C "It looked as if we were going straight into the white cliffs of Dover."
 - D "A tremendous shudder went through the vessel, followed by smaller shudders."
17. If you wanted to learn more about how giant waves form, where should you look *first*?
- A card catalog
 - B an almanac
 - C an unabridged dictionary
 - D another newspaper

The Aeneid is an epic poem that tells the story of the founding of Rome by Aeneas, one of the heroes who fought in the Trojan War on the Trojan side. When the Greeks capture Troy, Aeneas escapes from the city and sails away with other Trojans in search of a new home. Aeneas and his Trojan fleet encounter many hardships and adventures before they reach the shores of Italy. In the following excerpt the goddess Juno, who hates the Trojans, plots against Aeneas by asking Aeolus, the king of the winds, to create a storm to sink Aeneas's fleet of ships. Read the following excerpt from *The Aeneid* and answer questions 18 through 27.

The Aeneid

by Virgil

[Juno] made her way to stormcloud country,
 Aeolia, the weather-breeding isle.
 Here in a vast cavern King Aeolus
 Rules the contending winds and moaning gales
 5 As warden of their prison. Round the walls
 They chafe and bluster underground. The din
 Makes a great mountain murmur overhead.
 High on a citadel enthroned,
 Scepter in hand, he mollifies their fury,
 10 Else they might flay the sea and sweep away
 Land masses and deep sky through empty air.
 In fear of this, Jupiter hid them away
 In caverns of black night. He set above them
 Granite of high mountains—and a king
 15 Empowered at command to rein them in
 Or let them go. To this king Juno now
 Made her petition:

“Aeolus, the father
 Of gods and men decreed and fixed your power
 20 To calm the waves or make them rise in wind.
 The race I hate is crossing the Tuscan sea,
 Transporting Ilium with her household gods—
 Beaten as they are—to Italy.

Put new fury
 25 Into your winds, and make the long ships founder!
 Drive them off course! Throw bodies in the sea!
 I have fourteen exquisite nymphs, of whom
 The loveliest by far, Deïopëa,
 Shall be your own. I'll join you two in marriage,
 30 So she will spend all future years with you,

As you so well deserve,
 And make you father of her lovely children."
 Said Aeolus:

35 “To settle on what you wish
 Is all you need to do, your majesty.
 I must perform it. You have given me
 What realm I have. By your good offices
 I rule with Jove’s consent, and I recline
 40 Among the gods at feasts, for you appoint me
 Lord of wind and cloud.”

 Spearhaft reversed,
 He gave the hollow mountainside a stroke,
 And, where a portal opened, winds in ranks,
 As though drawn up for battle, hurtled through,
 45 To blow across the earth in hurricane.
 Over the sea, tossed up from the sea-floor,
 Eastwind and Southwind, then the wild Southwest
 With squall on squall came scudding down,
 Rolling high combers shoreward.

50 Now one heard
 The cries of men and screech of ropes in rigging
 Suddenly, as the stormcloud whipped away
 Clear sky and daylight from the Teucrians’ eyes
 And gloom of night leaned on the open sea.
 55 It thundered from all quarters, as it lightened
 Flash on flash through heaven. Every sign
 Portended a quick death for mariners.
 Aeneas on the instant felt his knees
 Go numb and slack, and stretched both hands to heaven,
 60 Groaning out:

 “Triply lucky, all you men
 To whom death came before your fathers’ eyes
 Below the wall at Troy! Bravest Danaan,
 Diomedes, why could I not go down
 65 When you had wounded me, and lose my life
 On Ilium’s battlefield? Our Hector lies there,
 Torn by Achilles’ weapon; there Sarpedon,
 Our giant fighter, lies; and there the river
 Simois washes down so many shields
 70 And helmets, with strong bodies taken under!”
 As he flung out these words, a howling gust
 From due north took the sail aback and lifted
 Wavetops to heaven; oars were snapped in two;
 The prow sheered round and left them broadside on
 75 To breaking seas; over her flank and deck
 A mountain of grey water crashed in tons.

Men hung on crests; to some a yawning trough
Uncovered bottom, boiling waves and sand.
The Southwind caught three ships and whirled them down
80 On reef, hidden midsea, called by Italians
“The Altars”—razorbacks just under water.
The Eastwind drove three others from deep water
Into great shoals and banks, embedding them
And ringing them with sand, a desperate sight.
85 Before Aeneas’ eyes a toppling billow
Struck the Lycians’ ship, Orontès’ ship,
Across the stern, pitching the steersman down
And overboard. Three times the eddying sea
Carried the ship around in the same place
90 Until the rapid whirlpool gulped it down.
A few men swimming surfaced in the welter.
So did shields, planks, precious things of Troy
During all this, Neptune became aware
Of hurly-burly and tempest overhead,
95 Bringing commotion to the still sea-depth
And rousing him. He lifted his calm brow
Above the surface, viewing the great sea,
And saw Aeneas’ squadron far and wide
Dispersed over the water, saw the Trojans
100 Overwhelmed, the ruining clouds of heaven,
And saw his angry sister’s hand in all.
He called to him Eastwind and South and said:
“Are you so sure your line is privileged?
How could you dare to throw heaven and earth
105 Into confusion, by no will of mine,
And make such trouble? You will get from me—
But first to calm the rough sea; after this,
You’ll pay a stricter penalty for your sins.
Off with you! Give this message to your king:
110 Power over the sea and the cruel trident
Were never his by destiny, but mine.
He owns the monstrous rocks, your home, Eastwind.
Let Aeolus ruffle in that hall alone
And lord it over winds shut in their prison.”
115 Before the words were out, he quieted
The surging water, drove the clouds away,
And brought the sunlight back. Cymothoë
And Triton, side by side, worked to dislodge
The grounded ships; then Neptune with his trident
120 Heaved them away, opened the miles of shoals,
Tempered the sea, and in his car departed
Gliding over the wave-tops on light wheels.

When rioting breaks out in a great city,
 And the rampaging rabble goes so far
 125 That stones fly, and incendiary brands—
 For anger can supply that kind of weapon—
 If it so happens they look round and see
 Some dedicated public man, a veteran
 Whose record gives him weight, they quiet down,
 130 Willing to stop and listen.
 Then he prevails in speech over their fury
 By his authority, and placates them.
 Just so, the whole uproar of the great sea
 Fell silent, as the Father of it all,
 135 Scanning horizons under the open sky,
 Swung his team around and gave free rein
 In flight to his eager chariot.

Tired out,

 Aeneas' people made for the nearest land.

18. Which characteristic common to the epic poems of Ancient Greece and Rome is demonstrated *best* in this excerpt?

- A the active role of the gods
- B the qualities of the epic hero
- C the grandness of the setting
- D the fatalistic outlook on life

19. Which *best* describes Neptune's behavior in this excerpt?

- A petty and vengeful
- B courageous
- C ambitious
- D proud and commanding

20. What does Juno use to convince King Aeolus to unleash the fury of his winds on Aeneas's fleet?

- A bribery
- B flattery
- C threats
- D trickery

21. What does Neptune promise the winds when he orders them back to their home?

- A treasure
- B freedom
- C protection
- D punishment

22. Which *best* describes Neptune's feelings toward Aeolus?

- A jealousy
- B sympathy
- C contempt
- D indifference

23. Which literary technique is used in these lines from the passage?

"And, where a portal opened, winds in ranks, / As though drawn up for battle, hurtled through,"

- A metaphor
- B simile
- C irony
- D symbol

24. Which literary technique is demonstrated by the repetition of the initial "s" sound in the following line from the passage?

". . . then the wild Southwest / with squall on squall came scudding down,"

- A alliteration
- B assonance
- C onomatopoeia
- D rhyme

25. Which word in the following line is an example of onomatopoeia?

“Now one heard / The cries of men and screech of ropes in rigging”

- A cries
- B screech
- C ropes
- D rigging

26. Lines 123-137 are an example of which literary technique?

- A foreshadowing
- B dramatic irony
- C epic simile
- D symbolism

27. What do lines 123-137 emphasize *most* about Neptune?

- A He is a petty tyrant.
- B He is well-respected.
- C He is a shrewd politician.
- D He is a risk taker.