

Ohio's State Tests

ITEM RELEASE

SPRING 2017

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS II

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**English Language Arts II
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Content Summary and Answer Key**

Question No.	Item Type	Topic	Content Standard	Answer Key	Points
1	Multiple Choice	Key Ideas and Details	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	D	1 point
2	Hot Text Item	Craft and Structure	Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.	---	2 points
3	Multi-Select Item	Vocabulary	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 9–10 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.	B, C	1 point
4	Multiple Choice	Craft and Structure	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).	B	1 point
5	Hot Text Item	Key Ideas and Details	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	---	1 point

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Content Summary and Answer Key**

Question No.	Item Type	Topic	Content Standard	Answer Key	Points
6	Multiple Choice	Craft and Structure	Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.	A	1 point
7	Multiple Choice	Craft and Structure	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).	D	1 point
8	Hot Text Item	Key Ideas and Details	Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.	---	2 points
9	Multiple Choice	Craft and Structure	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).	D	1 point

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Content Summary and Answer Key**

Question No.	Item Type	Topic	Content Standard	Answer Key	Points
10	Hot Text Item	Key Ideas and Details	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	---	1 point
11	Multiple Choice	Key Ideas and Details	Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.	D	1 point
12	Evidence-Based Select Response	Key Ideas and Details	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	A; C	2 points
13	Multiple Choice	Craft and Structure	Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).	A	1 point
14	Multiple Choice	Craft and Structure	Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).	C	1 point
15	Extended Response	Expository	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.	---	10 points

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Stimulus for Questions 1 – 8

Stimulus for Questions 1 – 8

This passage is an excerpt from a book containing 12 stories, eight that center around "The Man Who Knew Too Much," or the narrator Horne Fisher. In this story, Fisher talks about a man who is quite skilled at escaping sticky situations.

from *The Man Who Knew Too Much* by G. K. Chesterton

II. THE VANISHING PRINCE

1 This tale begins among a tangle of tales round a name that is at once recent and legendary. The name is that of Michael O'Neill, popularly called Prince Michael, partly because he claimed descent from ancient Fenian princes, and partly because he was credited with a plan to make himself prince president of Ireland, as the last Napoleon did of France. He was undoubtedly a gentleman of honorable pedigree and of many accomplishments, but two of his accomplishments emerged from all the rest. He had a talent for appearing when he was not wanted and a talent for disappearing when he was wanted, especially when he was wanted by the police. It may be added that his disappearances were more dangerous than his appearances. In the latter he seldom went beyond the sensational—pasting up seditious placards, tearing down official placards, making flamboyant speeches, or unfurling forbidden flags. But in order to effect the former he would sometimes fight for his freedom with startling energy, from which men were sometimes lucky to escape with a broken head instead of a broken neck. His most famous feats of escape, however, were due to dexterity and not to violence. On a cloudless summer morning he had come down a country road white with dust, and, pausing outside a farmhouse, had told the farmer's daughter, with elegant indifference, that the local police were in pursuit of him. The girl's name was Bridget Royce, a somber and even sullen type of beauty, and she looked at him darkly, as if in doubt, and said, "Do you want me to hide you?" Upon which he only laughed, leaped lightly over the stone wall, and strode toward the farm, merely throwing over his shoulder the remark, "Thank you, I have generally been quite capable of hiding myself." In which proceeding he acted with a tragic ignorance of the nature of women; and there fell on his path in that sunshine a shadow of doom.

2 While he disappeared through the farmhouse the girl remained for a few moments looking up the road, and two perspiring policemen came plowing up to the door where she stood. Though still angry, she was still silent, and a quarter of an hour later the officers had searched the house and were already inspecting the kitchen garden and cornfield behind it. In the ugly reaction of her mood she might have been tempted even to point out the fugitive, but for a small difficulty that she had no more notion than the policemen had of where he could possibly have gone. The kitchen garden was inclosed by a very low wall, and the cornfield beyond lay aslant like a square patch on a great green hill on which he could still have been seen even as a dot in the distance. Everything stood solid in its familiar place; the apple tree was too small to support or hide a climber; the only shed stood open and obviously empty; there was no sound save the droning of summer flies and the occasional flutter of a bird unfamiliar enough to be surprised by the scarecrow in the field; there was scarcely a shadow save a few blue lines that fell from the thin tree; every detail was picked out by the brilliant day light as if in a microscope. The girl described the scene later, with all the passionate realism of her race, and, whether or no the policemen had a similar eye for the picturesque, they had at least an eye for the facts of the case, and were compelled to give up

the chase and retire from the scene. Bridget Royce remained as if in a trance, staring at the sunlit garden in which a man had just vanished like a fairy. She was still in a sinister mood, and the miracle took in her mind a character of unfriendliness and fear, as if the fairy were decidedly a bad fairy. The sun upon the glittering garden depressed her more than the darkness, but she continued to stare at it. Then the world itself went half-witted and she screamed. The scarecrow moved in the sun light. It had stood with its back to her in a battered old black hat and a tattered garment, and with all its tatters flying, it strode away across the hill.

3 She did not analyze the audacious trick by which the man had turned to his advantage the subtle effects of the expected and the obvious; she was still under the cloud of more individual complexities, and she noticed most of all that the vanishing scarecrow did not even turn to look at the farm. And the fates that were running so adverse to his fantastic career of freedom ruled that his next adventure, though it had the same success in another quarter, should increase the danger in this quarter. Among the many similar adventures related of him in this manner it is also said that some days afterward another girl, named Mary Cregan, found him concealed on the farm where she worked; and if the story is true, she must also have had the shock of an uncanny experience, for when she was busy at some lonely task in the yard she heard a voice speaking out of the well, and found that the eccentric had managed to drop himself into the bucket which was some little way below, the well only partly full of water. In this case, however, he had to appeal to the woman to wind up the rope. And men say it was when this news was told to the other woman that her soul walked over the border line of treason.

4 Such, at least, were the stories told of him in the countryside, and there were many more—as that he had stood insolently in a splendid green dressing gown on the steps of a great hotel, and then led the police a chase through a long suite of grand apartments, and finally through his own bedroom on to a balcony that overhung the river. The moment the pursuers stepped on to the balcony it broke under them, and they dropped pell-mell¹ into the eddying waters, while Michael, who had thrown off his gown and dived, was able to swim away.

¹pell-mell: in a confused, disorderly manner

Excerpt from "The Man Who Knew Too Much" by G. K. Chesterton. In the public domain.

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Question 1

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 1

Which evidence supports the idea that Michael O'Neill is very clever?

- (A) "The name is that of Michael O'Neill, popularly called Prince Michael, partly because he claimed descent from ancient Fenian princes, and partly because he was credited with a plan to make himself prince president of Ireland, as the last Napoleon did of France." (paragraph 1)
- (B) "In the latter he seldom went beyond the sensational—pasting up seditious placards, tearing down official placards, making flamboyant speeches, or unfurling forbidden flags." (paragraph 1)
- (C) "On a cloudless summer morning he had come down a country road white with dust, and, pausing outside a farmhouse, had told the farmer's daughter, with elegant indifference, that the local police were in pursuit of him." (paragraph 1)
- (D) "She did not analyze the audacious trick by which the man had turned to his advantage the subtle effects of the expected and the obvious; she was still under the cloud of more individual complexities, and she noticed most of all that the vanishing scarecrow did not even turn to look at the farm." (paragraph 3)

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Key Ideas and Details

Content Standard: Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

Student Performance on this Question:

Percent 0 Points Earned: 44.80%

Percent 1 Point Earned: 55.20%

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. This sentence shows how people perceive Michael O'Neill and shows his own level of confidence; however, it does not offer support for his being clever.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. This sentence shows O'Neill's rebellious nature, but it does not offer support for his being clever.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. This sentence demonstrates Michael O'Neill's indifference to being pursued; however, it does not offer support for his being clever in escaping the police.

Rationale for Option D: **Key** – This sentence explains how Michael O'Neill uses an obvious object, the scarecrow, in order to hide himself in plain sight, thus demonstrating how he is clever.

Sample Response: 1 point

Which evidence supports the idea that Michael O'Neill is very clever?

- (A) “The name is that of Michael O'Neill, popularly called Prince Michael, partly because he claimed descent from ancient Fenian princes, and partly because he was credited with a plan to make himself prince president of Ireland, as the last Napoleon did of France.” (paragraph 1)
- (B) “In the latter he seldom went beyond the sensational—pasting up seditious placards, tearing down official placards, making flamboyant speeches, or unfurling forbidden flags.” (paragraph 1)
- (C) “On a cloudless summer morning he had come down a country road white with dust, and, pausing outside a farmhouse, had told the farmer's daughter, with elegant indifference, that the local police were in pursuit of him.” (paragraph 1)
- (D) “She did not analyze the audacious trick by which the man had turned to his advantage the subtle effects of the expected and the obvious; she was still under the cloud of more individual complexities, and she noticed most of all that the vanishing scarecrow did not even turn to look at the farm.” (paragraph 3)

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Question 2

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 2

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

In paragraph 2, the author describes the farmyard as being normal with everything in place. What effect does this description have on the passage?

- A) It creates a sense of peace.
- B) It creates a sense of gloom.
- C) It creates a sense of victory.
- D) It creates a sense of mystery.

Part B

Select the phrase that foreshadows what the farmer's daughter discovers about Michael at the end of paragraph 2.

“The kitchen garden was inclosed by a very low wall, and the cornfield beyond lay aslant like a square patch on a great green hill on which he could still have been seen even as a dot in the distance. Everything stood solid in its familiar place; the apple tree was too small to support or hide a climber; the only shed stood open and obviously empty; there was no sound save the droning of summer flies and the occasional flutter of a bird unfamiliar enough to be surprised by the scarecrow in the field; there was scarcely a shadow save a few blue lines that fell from the thin tree; every detail was picked out by the brilliant day light as if in a microscope.” (paragraph 2)

Points Possible: 2

Topic: Craft and Structure

Content Standard: Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.

Student Performance on this Question:

Percent 0 Points Earned: 56.50%

Percent 1 Point Earned: 20.24%

Percent 2 Points Earned: 23.26%

Scoring Guidelines

For this item, a full-credit (2 point) response includes:

- D) It creates a sense of mystery.

AND

- “and the occasional flutter of a bird unfamiliar enough to be surprised by the scarecrow in the field” (2 points)

For this item, a partial-credit (1 point) response includes:

- D) It creates a sense of mystery.

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Question 2

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 2 points

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

In paragraph 2, the author describes the farmyard as being normal with everything in place. What effect does this description have on the passage?

- A) It creates a sense of peace.
- B) It creates a sense of gloom.
- C) It creates a sense of victory.
- D) It creates a sense of mystery.

Part B

Select the phrase that foreshadows what the farmer's daughter discovers about Michael at the end of paragraph 2.

“The kitchen garden was inclosed by a very low wall, and the cornfield beyond lay aslant like a square patch on a great green hill on which he could still have been seen even as a dot in the distance. Everything stood solid in its familiar place; the apple tree was too small to support or hide a climber; the only shed stood open and obviously empty; there was no sound save the droning of summer flies and the occasional flutter of a bird unfamiliar enough to be surprised by the scarecrow in the field; there was scarcely a shadow save a few blue lines that fell from the thin tree; every detail was picked out by the brilliant day light as if in a microscope.” (paragraph 2)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (2 points) because it identifies the correct responses in both Part A and Part B.

Sample Response: 1 point

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

In paragraph 2, the author describes the farmyard as being normal with everything in place. What effect does this description have on the passage?

- A) It creates a sense of peace.
- B) It creates a sense of gloom.
- C) It creates a sense of victory.
- D) It creates a sense of mystery.

Part B

Select the phrase that foreshadows what the farmer's daughter discovers about Michael at the end of paragraph 2.

“The kitchen garden was inclosed by a very low wall, and the cornfield beyond lay aslant like a square patch on a great green hill on which he could still have been seen even as a dot in the distance. Everything stood solid in its familiar place; the apple tree was too small to support or hide a climber; the only shed stood open and obviously empty; there was no sound save the droning of summer flies and the occasional flutter of a bird unfamiliar enough to be surprised by the scarecrow in the field; there was scarcely a shadow save a few blue lines that fell from the thin tree; every detail was picked out by the brilliant day light as if in a microscope.” (paragraph 2)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns partial credit (1 point). Part A has the correct answer; however, the response for Part B is incorrect and does not earn a point. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct.

Sample Response: 1 point

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

In paragraph 2, the author describes the farmyard as being normal with everything in place. What effect does this description have on the passage?

- A) It creates a sense of peace.
- B) It creates a sense of gloom.
- C) It creates a sense of victory.
- D) It creates a sense of mystery.

Part B

Select the phrase that foreshadows what the farmer's daughter discovers about Michael at the end of paragraph 2.

“The kitchen garden was inclosed by a very low wall, and the cornfield beyond lay aslant like a square patch on a great green hill on which he could still have been seen even as a dot in the distance. Everything stood solid in its familiar place; the apple tree was too small to support or hide a climber; the only shed stood open and obviously empty; there was no sound save the droning of summer flies and the occasional flutter of a bird unfamiliar enough to be surprised by the scarecrow in the field; there was scarcely a shadow save a few blue lines that fell from the thin tree; every detail was picked out by the brilliant day light as if in a microscope.” (paragraph 2)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns partial credit (1 point). Part A has the correct answer; however, the response for Part B is incorrect and does not earn a point. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct.

Sample Response: 0 points

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

In paragraph 2, the author describes the farmyard as being normal with everything in place. What effect does this description have on the passage?

- A) It creates a sense of peace.
- B) It creates a sense of gloom.
- C) It creates a sense of victory.
- D) It creates a sense of mystery.

Part B

Select the phrase that foreshadows what the farmer's daughter discovers about Michael at the end of paragraph 2.

“The kitchen garden was inclosed by a very low wall, and the cornfield beyond lay aslant like a square patch on a great green hill on which he could still have been seen even as a dot in the distance. Everything stood solid in its familiar place; the apple tree was too small to support or hide a climber; the only shed stood open and obviously empty; there was no sound save the droning of summer flies and the occasional flutter of a bird unfamiliar enough to be surprised by the scarecrow in the field; there was scarcely a shadow save a few blue lines that fell from the thin tree; every detail was picked out by the brilliant day light as if in a microscope.” (paragraph 2)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points). Part B offers the correct answer; however, the answer selected in Part A is incorrect. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct. In order to receive partial credit for this item, Part A must be correct.

Sample Response: 0 points

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

In paragraph 2, the author describes the farmyard as being normal with everything in place. What effect does this description have on the passage?

- A) It creates a sense of peace.
- B) It creates a sense of gloom.
- C) It creates a sense of victory.
- D) It creates a sense of mystery.

Part B

Select the phrase that foreshadows what the farmer's daughter discovers about Michael at the end of paragraph 2.

“The kitchen garden was inclosed by a very low wall, and the cornfield beyond lay aslant like a square patch on a great green hill on which he could still have been seen even as a dot in the distance. Everything stood solid in its familiar place; the apple tree was too small to support or hide a climber; the only shed stood open and obviously empty; there was no sound save the droning of summer flies and the occasional flutter of a bird unfamiliar enough to be surprised by the scarecrow in the field; there was scarcely a shadow save a few blue lines that fell from the thin tree; every detail was picked out by the brilliant day light as if in a microscope.” (paragraph 2)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because the answers selected for both Part A and Part B are incorrect.

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Question 3

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 3

Read the sentence from the passage.

“His most famous feats of escape, however, were due to dexterity and not to violence.” (paragraph 1)

Which **two** actions demonstrate Michael O’Neill’s dexterity?

- He leads the police to a farm.
- He hides from the police in a well.
- He disguises himself as a scarecrow.
- He asks Mary to help him out of the well.
- He persuades Bridget to let him hide on the farm.

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Vocabulary

Content Standard: Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 9–10 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

Student Performance on this Question:

Percent 0 Points Earned: 54.18%

Percent 1 Point Earned: 45.82%

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for First Option: This is incorrect. This is not an example of O'Neill's dexterity.

Rationale for Second Option: **Key** – O'Neill is able to hide from the police in a well because he is dexterous.

Rationale for Third Option: **Key** – O'Neill is able to hide from the police as a scarecrow because he is dexterous.

Rationale for Fourth Option: This is incorrect. This is not an example of O'Neill's dexterity.

Rationale for Fifth Option: This is incorrect. This is not an example of O'Neill's dexterity.

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Question 3

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 1 point

Read the sentence from the passage.

“His most famous feats of escape, however, were due to dexterity and not to violence.” (paragraph 1)

Which **two** actions demonstrate Michael O’Neill’s dexterity?

- He leads the police to a farm.
- He hides from the police in a well.
- He disguises himself as a scarecrow.
- He asks Mary to help him out of the well.
- He persuades Bridget to let him hide on the farm.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (1 point) because the two correct choices are selected.

Sample Response: 0 points

Read the sentence from the passage.

“His most famous feats of escape, however, were due to dexterity and not to violence.” (paragraph 1)

Which **two** actions demonstrate Michael O’Neill’s dexterity?

- He leads the police to a farm.
- He hides from the police in a well.
- He disguises himself as a scarecrow.
- He asks Mary to help him out of the well.
- He persuades Bridget to let him hide on the farm.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because one of the choices selected is incorrect. In order to receive full credit for this item, both selections must be correct.

Sample Response: 0 points

Read the sentence from the passage.

“His most famous feats of escape, however, were due to dexterity and not to violence.” (paragraph 1)

Which **two** actions demonstrate Michael O’Neill’s dexterity?

- He leads the police to a farm.
- He hides from the police in a well.
- He disguises himself as a scarecrow.
- He asks Mary to help him out of the well.
- He persuades Bridget to let him hide on the farm.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because one of the choices selected is incorrect. In order to receive full credit for this item, both selections must be correct.

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Question 4

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 4

Read this sentence from the passage.

“The girl’s name was Bridget Royce, a somber and even sullen type of beauty, and she looked at him darkly, as if in doubt, and said, ‘Do you want me to hide you?’” (paragraph 1)

What does the word somber suggest about Bridget?

- (A) She is a helpful person.
- (B) She is a serious person.
- (C) She is an agreeable person.
- (D) She is an indecisive person.

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Craft and Structure

Content Standard: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).

Student Performance on this Question:

Percent 0 Points Earned: 56.54%

Percent 1 Point Earned: 43.46%

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. Although Bridget offers to help O'Neill in this sentence, the word "somber" does not suggest that she is helpful.

Rationale for Option B: Key – The word "somber" suggests that Bridget is a serious type of person and is unlikely to participate in anything ridiculous. This is clued by the use of "sullen", and even "darkly" and "in doubt".

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. Although Bridget agrees to let O'Neill hide on her farm, the word "somber" does not suggest that she is agreeable.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. Although Bridget looks at O'Neill "in doubt", the word "somber" does not suggest that she is indecisive.

Sample Response: 1 point

Read this sentence from the passage.

“The girl’s name was Bridget Royce, a somber and even sullen type of beauty, and she looked at him darkly, as if in doubt, and said, ‘Do you want me to hide you?’” (paragraph 1)

What does the word somber suggest about Bridget?

- Ⓐ She is a helpful person.
- Ⓑ She is a serious person.
- Ⓒ She is an agreeable person.
- Ⓓ She is an indecisive person.

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Question 5

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 5

Select **two** details that reveal that Michael O'Neill is arrogant.

“On a cloudless summer morning he had come down a country road white with dust, and, pausing outside a farmhouse, had told the farmer’s daughter, with elegant indifference, that the local police were in pursuit of him. The girl’s name was Bridget Royce, a somber and even sullen type of beauty, and she looked at him darkly, as if in doubt, and said, ‘Do you want me to hide you?’ Upon which he only laughed, leaped lightly over the stone wall, and strode toward the farm, merely throwing over his shoulder the remark, ‘Thank you, I have generally been quite capable of hiding myself.’ In which proceeding he acted with a tragic ignorance of the nature of women; and there fell on his path in that sunshine a shadow of doom.” (paragraph 1)

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Key Ideas and Details

Content Standard: Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

Student Performance on this Question:

Percent 0 Points Earned: 48.89%

Percent 1 Point Earned: 51.11%

Scoring Guidelines

For this item, a full-credit (1 point) response includes:

- “had told the farmer's daughter, with elegant indifference, that the local police were in pursuit of him.”;
AND/OR
- “Upon which he only laughed, leaped lightly over the stone wall, and strode toward the farm,”;
AND/OR
- “merely throwing over his shoulder the remark, ‘Thank you, I have generally been quite capable of hiding myself.’”

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Question 5

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 1 point

Select **two** details that reveal that Michael O'Neill is arrogant.

“On a cloudless summer morning he had come down a country road white with dust, and, pausing outside a farmhouse, had told the farmer’s daughter, with elegant indifference, that the local police were in pursuit of him. The girl’s name was Bridget Royce, a somber and even sullen type of beauty, and she looked at him darkly, as if in doubt, and said, ‘Do you want me to hide you?’ Upon which he only laughed, leaped lightly over the stone wall, and strode toward the farm, merely throwing over his shoulder the remark, ‘Thank you, I have generally been quite capable of hiding myself.’ In which proceeding he acted with a tragic ignorance of the nature of women; and there fell on his path in that sunshine a shadow of doom.” (paragraph 1)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (1 point) because two correct choices are selected.

Sample Response: 1 point

Select **two** details that reveal that Michael O'Neill is arrogant.

“On a cloudless summer morning he had come down a country road white with dust, and, pausing outside a farmhouse, had told the farmer’s daughter, with elegant indifference, that the local police were in pursuit of him. The girl’s name was Bridget Royce, a somber and even sullen type of beauty, and she looked at him darkly, as if in doubt, and said, ‘Do you want me to hide you?’ Upon which he only laughed, leaped lightly over the stone wall, and strode toward the farm, merely throwing over his shoulder the remark, ‘Thank you, I have generally been quite capable of hiding myself.’ In which proceeding he acted with a tragic ignorance of the nature of women; and there fell on his path in that sunshine a shadow of doom.” (paragraph 1)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (1 point) because two correct choices are selected.

Sample Response: 1 point

Select **two** details that reveal that Michael O'Neill is arrogant.

“On a cloudless summer morning he had come down a country road white with dust, and, pausing outside a farmhouse, had told the farmer’s daughter, with elegant indifference, that the local police were in pursuit of him. The girl’s name was Bridget Royce, a somber and even sullen type of beauty, and she looked at him darkly, as if in doubt, and said, ‘Do you want me to hide you?’ Upon which he only laughed, leaped lightly over the stone wall, and strode toward the farm, merely throwing over his shoulder the remark, ‘Thank you, I have generally been quite capable of hiding myself.’ In which proceeding he acted with a tragic ignorance of the nature of women; and there fell on his path in that sunshine a shadow of doom.” (paragraph 1)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (1 point) because two correct choices are selected.

Sample Response: 0 points

Select **two** details that reveal that Michael O'Neill is arrogant.

“On a cloudless summer morning he had come down a country road white with dust, and, pausing outside a farmhouse, had told the farmer’s daughter, with elegant indifference, that the local police were in pursuit of him. The girl’s name was Bridget Royce, a somber and even sullen type of beauty, and she looked at him darkly, as if in doubt, and said, ‘Do you want me to hide you?’ Upon which he only laughed, leaped lightly over the stone wall, and strode toward the farm, merely throwing over his shoulder the remark, ‘Thank you, I have generally been quite capable of hiding myself.’ In which proceeding he acted with a tragic ignorance of the nature of women; and there fell on his path in that sunshine a shadow of doom.” (paragraph 1)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because the two choices selected are incorrect.

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Question 6

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 6

What is the author's point of view about Michael O'Neill?

- A He is unusual and crafty.
- B He is stubborn and foolish.
- C He is angry and dangerous.
- D He is reliable and thoughtful.

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Craft and Structure

Content Standard: Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.

Student Performance on this Question:

Percent 0 Points Earned: 29.12%

Percent 1 Point Earned: 70.88%

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: Key – The author suggests that O'Neill is legendary because he is famous for an unusual reason—he is good at appearing when he is not wanted, and disappearing when he is wanted. Also, the ways in which he disappears are described as being very crafty and clever.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. Readers may find Michael stubborn and foolish, but that is not how the author portrays or intends to portray him, and certainly is not the author's point of view in the passage.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. Although there may be an argument that he is dangerous because he is fleeing the police, there is nothing in the text to suggest that he is angry.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. While Michael reliably avoids the police and being caught, there is nothing in the passage to suggest that he is thoughtful.

Sample Response: 1 point

What is the author's point of view about Michael O'Neill?

- A He is unusual and crafty.
- B He is stubborn and foolish.
- C He is angry and dangerous.
- D He is reliable and thoughtful.

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Question 7

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 7

Read this sentence from the passage.

“He was undoubtedly a gentleman of honorable pedigree and of many accomplishments, but two of his accomplishments emerged from all the rest.” (paragraph 1)

What does the phrase undoubtedly a gentleman of honorable pedigree suggest about Michael O’Neill?

- Ⓐ He acts confidently.
- Ⓑ He is a trustworthy person.
- Ⓒ He has refined social behaviors.
- Ⓓ He comes from a respected family.

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Craft and Structure

Content Standard: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).

Student Performance on this Question:

Percent 0 Points Earned: 56.64%

Percent 1 Point Earned: 43.36%

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. The use of "undoubtedly" may lead students to this answer; however, this phrase does not focus on how O'Neill acts but on where he comes from.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. The use of "honorable" may lead students to this answer; however, this phrase does not focus on O'Neill's character but on where he comes from.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. The use of "gentleman" may lead students to this answer; however, this phrase does not focus on how O'Neill acts but on where he comes from. In addition, his actions in the passage might seem to contradict such a reading here.

Rationale for Option D: **Key** – Suggesting that he is a gentleman of "honorable pedigree" means that he comes from a well-respected family. The author mentions this as a counterpoint to the events he then describes.

Sample Response: 1 point

Read this sentence from the passage.

“He was undoubtedly a gentleman of honorable pedigree and of many accomplishments, but two of his accomplishments emerged from all the rest.” (paragraph 1)

What does the phrase undoubtedly a gentleman of honorable pedigree suggest about Michael O’Neill?

- (A) He acts confidently.
- (B) He is a trustworthy person.
- (C) He has refined social behaviors.
- (D) He comes from a respected family.

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Question 8

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 8

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

How does Bridget's disposition change after her first interaction with Michael O'Neill in paragraph 1?

- A) She becomes irritated with him.
- B) She becomes suspicious of him.
- C) She becomes worried for his safety.
- D) She becomes comfortable in his presence.

Part B

Which **two** details from the passage support the answer in Part A?

“While he disappeared through the farmhouse the girl remained for a few moments looking up the road, and two perspiring policemen came plowing up to the door where she stood. Though still angry, she was still silent, and a quarter of an hour later the officers had searched the house and were already inspecting the kitchen garden and cornfield behind it. In the ugly reaction of her mood she might have been tempted even to point out the fugitive, but for a small difficulty that she had no more notion than the policemen had of where he could possibly have gone.”
(paragraph 2)

Points Possible: 2

Topic: Key Ideas and Details

Content Standard: Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.

Student Performance on this Question:

Percent 0 Points Earned: 38.77%

Percent 1 Point Earned: 21.69%

Percent 2 Points Earned: 39.54%

Scoring Guidelines

For this item, a full-credit (2 point) response includes:

- A) She becomes irritated with him.
AND
- “Though still angry, she was still silent,”
AND
- “In the ugly reaction of her mood she might have been tempted even to point out the fugitive,”

For this item, a partial-credit (1 point) response includes:

- A) She becomes irritated with him.

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Question 8

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 2 points

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

How does Bridget's disposition change after her first interaction with Michael O'Neill in paragraph 1?

- A) She becomes irritated with him.
- B) She becomes suspicious of him.
- C) She becomes worried for his safety.
- D) She becomes comfortable in his presence.

Part B

Which **two** details from the passage support the answer in Part A?

“While he disappeared through the farmhouse the girl remained for a few moments looking up the road, and two perspiring policemen came plowing up to the door where she stood. Though still angry, she was still silent, and a quarter of an hour later the officers had searched the house and were already inspecting the kitchen garden and cornfield behind it. In the ugly reaction of her mood she might have been tempted even to point out the fugitive, but for a small difficulty that she had no more notion than the policemen had of where he could possibly have gone.”
(paragraph 2)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (2 points) because it identifies the correct responses in both Part A and Part B.

Sample Response: 1 point

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

How does Bridget's disposition change after her first interaction with Michael O'Neill in paragraph 1?

- A) She becomes irritated with him.
- B) She becomes suspicious of him.
- C) She becomes worried for his safety.
- D) She becomes comfortable in his presence.

Part B

Which **two** details from the passage support the answer in Part A?

“While he disappeared through the farmhouse the girl remained for a few moments looking up the road, and two perspiring policemen came plowing up to the door where she stood. **Though still angry, she was still silent,** and a quarter of an hour later the officers had searched the house and were already inspecting the kitchen garden and cornfield behind it. In the ugly reaction of her mood she might have been tempted even to point out the fugitive, **but for a small difficulty that she had no more notion than the policemen had of where he could possibly have gone.**”
(paragraph 2)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns partial credit (1 point). Part A has the correct answer; however, the responses selected for Part B are partially incorrect and do not earn a point. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct in their entirety.

Sample Response: 1 point

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

How does Bridget's disposition change after her first interaction with Michael O'Neill in paragraph 1?

- A) She becomes irritated with him.
- B) She becomes suspicious of him.
- C) She becomes worried for his safety.
- D) She becomes comfortable in his presence.

Part B

Which **two** details from the passage support the answer in Part A?

“While he disappeared through the farmhouse the girl remained for a few moments looking up the road, and two perspiring policemen came plowing up to the door where she stood. Though still angry, she was still silent, and a quarter of an hour later the officers had searched the house and were already inspecting the kitchen garden and cornfield behind it. In the ugly reaction of her mood she might have been tempted even to point out the fugitive, but for a small difficulty that she had no more notion than the policemen had of where he could possibly have gone.”
(paragraph 2)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns partial credit (1 point). Part A has the correct answer; however, the responses selected for Part B are incorrect and do not earn a point. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct in their entirety.

Sample Response: 0 points

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

How does Bridget's disposition change after her first interaction with Michael O'Neill in paragraph 1?

- A) She becomes irritated with him.
- B) She becomes suspicious of him.
- C) She becomes worried for his safety.
- D) She becomes comfortable in his presence.

Part B

Which **two** details from the passage support the answer in Part A?

“While he disappeared through the farmhouse the girl remained for a few moments looking up the road, and two perspiring policemen came plowing up to the door where she stood. **Though still angry, she was still silent,** and a quarter of an hour later the officers had searched the house and were already inspecting the kitchen garden and cornfield behind it. **In the ugly reaction of her mood she might have been tempted even to point out the fugitive,** but for a small difficulty that she had no more notion than the policemen had of where he could possibly have gone.”
(paragraph 2)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points). Part B offers the correct answers; however, the answer selected in Part A is incorrect. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct. In order to earn partial credit for this item, Part A must be correct.

Sample Response: 0 points

This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

How does Bridget's disposition change after her first interaction with Michael O'Neill in paragraph 1?

- A) She becomes irritated with him.
- B) She becomes suspicious of him.
- C) She becomes worried for his safety.
- D) She becomes comfortable in his presence.

Part B

Which two details from the passage support the answer in Part A?

“While he disappeared through the farmhouse the girl remained for a few moments looking up the road, and two perspiring policemen came plowing up to the door where she stood. Though still angry, she was still silent, and a quarter of an hour later the officers had searched the house and were already inspecting the kitchen garden and cornfield behind it. In the ugly reaction of her mood she might have been tempted even to point out the fugitive, but for a small difficulty that she had no more notion than the policemen had of where he could possibly have gone.”
(paragraph 2)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because the answers selected for both Part A and Part B are incorrect.

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Stimulus for Questions 9 – 15

Stimulus for Questions 9 – 15

In 1974, President Richard Nixon resigned the U.S. presidency as a result of what was known as the Watergate scandal. His vice president, Gerald Ford, replaced him and ultimately pardoned Nixon for any crimes committed in connection with Watergate. This meant Nixon would never be charged with those crimes or be punished for them. The following excerpts are from Nixon's resignation speech and Ford's speech explaining his decision to pardon Nixon.

Passage 1: Address Announcing Resignation by Richard Nixon

- 1 In all the decisions I have made in my public life, I have always tried to do what was best for the Nation. Throughout the long and difficult period of Watergate, I have felt it was my duty to persevere, to make every possible effort to complete the term of office to which you elected me.
- 2 In the past few days, however, it has become evident to me that I no longer have a strong enough political base in the Congress to justify continuing that effort. As long as there was such a base, I felt strongly that it was necessary to see the constitutional process through to its conclusion, that to do otherwise would be unfaithful to the spirit of that deliberately difficult process and a dangerously destabilizing precedent for the future.
- 3 But with the disappearance of that base, I now believe that the constitutional purpose has been served, and there is no longer a need for the process to be prolonged.
- 4 I would have preferred to carry through to the finish whatever the personal agony it would have involved, and my family unanimously urged me to do so. But the interest of the Nation must always come before any personal considerations.
- 5 From the discussions I have had with Congressional and other leaders, I have concluded that because of the Watergate matter I might not have the support of the Congress that I would consider necessary to back the very difficult decisions and carry out the duties of this office in the way the interests of the Nation would require.
- 6 I have never been a quitter. To leave office before my term is completed is abhorrent to every instinct in my body. But as President, I must put the interest of America first. America needs a full-time President and a full-time Congress, particularly at this time with problems we face at home and abroad.
- 7 To continue to fight through the months ahead for my personal vindication would almost totally absorb the time and attention of both the President and the Congress in a period when our entire focus should be on the great issues of peace abroad and prosperity without inflation at home.
- 8 Therefore, I shall resign the Presidency effective at noon tomorrow. Vice President Ford will be sworn in as President at that hour in this office.
- 9 As I recall the high hopes for America with which we began this second term, I feel a great sadness that I will not be here in this office working on your behalf to achieve those hopes in the next 2 1/2 years. But in turning over direction of the Government to Vice President Ford, I know, as I told the Nation when I nominated him for that office 10 months ago, that the leadership of America will be in good hands.
- 10 In passing this office to the Vice President, I also do so with the profound sense of the weight of responsibility that will fall on his shoulders tomorrow and, therefore, of the understanding, the patience, the cooperation he will need from all Americans.
- 11 As he assumes that responsibility, he will deserve the help and the support of all of us. As we look to the future, the first essential is to begin healing the wounds of this Nation, to put the bitterness and divisions of the recent past behind us, and to rediscover those shared ideals that lie at the heart of our strength and unity as a great and as a free people.
- 12 By taking this action, I hope that I will have hastened the start of that process of healing which is so desperately needed in America.

Excerpt from "Address Announcing Resignation"
by Richard Nixon. In the public domain.

**Passage 2: Address to the
Nation Pardoning Richard
Nixon**
by Gerald Ford

- 13 As we are a nation under God, so I am sworn to uphold our laws with the help of God. And I have sought such guidance and searched my own conscience with special diligence to determine the right thing for me to do with respect to my predecessor in this place, Richard Nixon, and his loyal wife and family.
- 14 There is an American tragedy in which we all have played a part. It could go on and on and on, or someone must write the end to it. I have concluded that only I can do that, and if I can, I must.
- 15 There are no historic or legal precedents to which I can turn in this matter, none that precisely fit the circumstances of a private citizen who has resigned the Presidency of the United States. But it is common knowledge that serious allegations and accusations hang like a sword over our former President's head, threatening his health as he tries to reshape his life, a great part of which was spent in the service of this country and by the mandate of its people.
- 16 After years of bitter controversy and divisive national debate, I have been advised, and I am compelled to conclude that many months and perhaps more years will have to pass before Richard Nixon could obtain a fair trial by jury in any jurisdiction of the United States under governing decisions of the Supreme Court.
- 17 I deeply believe in equal justice for all Americans, whatever their station or former station. The law, whether human or divine, is no respecter of persons; but the law is a respecter of reality.
- 18 The facts, as I see them, are that a former President of the United States, instead of enjoying equal treatment with any other citizen accused of violating the law, would be cruelly and excessively penalized either in preserving the presumption of his innocence or in obtaining a speedy determination of his guilt in order to repay a legal debt to society.
- 19 During this long period of delay and potential litigation, ugly passions would again be aroused. And our people would again be polarized in their opinions. And the credibility of our free institutions of government would again be challenged at home and abroad.
- 20 In the end, the courts might well hold that Richard Nixon had been denied due process, and the verdict of history would even be more inconclusive with respect to those charges arising out of the period of his Presidency, of which I am presently aware.

Excerpt from "Address to the Nation Pardoning Richard Nixon" by Gerald Ford. In the public domain.

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Question 9

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 9

Read this excerpt from paragraph 16 of Passage 2.

“After years of bitter controversy and divisive national debate, I have been advised, and I am compelled to conclude that many months and perhaps more years will have to pass before Richard Nixon could obtain a fair trial by jury”

What does Ford mean by “bitter controversy and divisive national debate”?

- Ⓐ misunderstandings between the two political parties
- Ⓑ arguments between Ford supporters and Nixon supporters
- Ⓒ Congressional debate over the meaning of the Constitution
- Ⓓ public dispute and disagreement over the Watergate scandal

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Craft and Structure

Content Standard: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).

Student Performance on this Question:

Percent 0 Points Earned: 48.36%

Percent 1 Point Earned: 51.64%

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. While the two political parties almost certainly disagreed, this is not the specific kind of debate to which Ford is referring.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. There is no indication in the passage of disagreements between Ford's and Nixon's supporters.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. While this sort of debate almost certainly happened, this is not the specific kind of debate to which Ford is referring.

Rationale for Option D: **Key** – Ford is directly referring to the Watergate scandal when he refers to a controversy and debate.

Sample Response: 1 point

Read this excerpt from paragraph 16 of Passage 2.

“After years of bitter controversy and divisive national debate, I have been advised, and I am compelled to conclude that many months and perhaps more years will have to pass before Richard Nixon could obtain a fair trial by jury”

What does Ford mean by “bitter controversy and divisive national debate”?

- (A) misunderstandings between the two political parties
- (B) arguments between Ford supporters and Nixon supporters
- (C) Congressional debate over the meaning of the Constitution
- (D) public dispute and disagreement over the Watergate scandal

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Question 10

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 10

Select **two** sentences from Passage 1 that convey Nixon’s rationale for his resignation.

- 1 In all the decisions I have made in my public life, I have always tried to do what was best for the Nation. Throughout the long and difficult period of Watergate, I have felt it was my duty to persevere, to make every possible effort to complete the term of office to which you elected me.
- 2 In the past few days, however, it has become evident to me that I no longer have a strong enough political base in the Congress to justify continuing that effort. As long as there was such a base, I felt strongly that it was necessary to see the constitutional process through to its conclusion, that to do otherwise would be unfaithful to the spirit of that deliberately difficult process and a dangerously destabilizing precedent for the future.
- 3 But with the disappearance of that base, I now believe that the constitutional purpose has been served, and there is no longer a need for the process to be prolonged.

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Key Ideas and Details

Content Standard: Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

Student Performance on this Question:

Percent 0 Points Earned: 62.67%

Percent 1 Point Earned: 37.33%

Scoring Guidelines

For this item, a full-credit response (1 point) includes:

- “In the past few days, however, it has become evident to me that I no longer have a strong enough political base in the Congress to justify continuing that effort.”;
AND
- “But with the disappearance of that base, I now believe that the constitutional purpose has been served, and there is no longer a need for the process to be prolonged.”

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Question 10

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 1 point

Select **two** sentences from Passage 1 that convey Nixon's rationale for his resignation.

- 1 In all the decisions I have made in my public life, I have always tried to do what was best for the Nation. Throughout the long and difficult period of Watergate, I have felt it was my duty to persevere, to make every possible effort to complete the term of office to which you elected me.
- 2 In the past few days, however, it has become evident to me that I no longer have a strong enough political base in the Congress to justify continuing that effort. As long as there was such a base, I felt strongly that it was necessary to see the constitutional process through to its conclusion, that to do otherwise would be unfaithful to the spirit of that deliberately difficult process and a dangerously destabilizing precedent for the future.
- 3 But with the disappearance of that base, I now believe that the constitutional purpose has been served, and there is no longer a need for the process to be prolonged.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (1 point) because the two correct choices are selected.

Sample Response: 0 points

Select **two** sentences from Passage 1 that convey Nixon's rationale for his resignation.

- 1 In all the decisions I have made in my public life, I have always tried to do what was best for the Nation. Throughout the long and difficult period of Watergate, I have felt it was my duty to persevere, to make every possible effort to complete the term of office to which you elected me.
- 2 In the past few days, however, it has become evident to me that I no longer have a strong enough political base in the Congress to justify continuing that effort. As long as there was such a base, I felt strongly that it was necessary to see the constitutional process through to its conclusion, that to do otherwise would be unfaithful to the spirit of that deliberately difficult process and a dangerously destabilizing precedent for the future.
- 3 But with the disappearance of that base, I now believe that the constitutional purpose has been served, and there is no longer a need for the process to be prolonged.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because one of the choices selected is incorrect. In order to receive full credit for this item, both selections must be correct.

Sample Response: 0 points

Select **two** sentences from Passage 1 that convey Nixon's rationale for his resignation.

- 1 In all the decisions I have made in my public life, I have always tried to do what was best for the Nation. Throughout the long and difficult period of Watergate, I have felt it was my duty to persevere, to make every possible effort to complete the term of office to which you elected me.
- 2 In the past few days, however, it has become evident to me that I no longer have a strong enough political base in the Congress to justify continuing that effort. As long as there was such a base, I felt strongly that it was necessary to see the constitutional process through to its conclusion, that to do otherwise would be unfaithful to the spirit of that deliberately difficult process and a dangerously destabilizing precedent for the future.
- 3 But with the disappearance of that base, I now believe that the constitutional purpose has been served, and there is no longer a need for the process to be prolonged.

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because the choices selected are incorrect.

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Question 11

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 11

Which statement explains how Nixon and Ford begin their speeches in Passages 1 and 2?

- (A) Nixon begins by appealing to expert testimony, while Ford begins by citing the law.
- (B) Nixon begins with a forecast of what he expects to happen in the future, while Ford recounts recent events.
- (C) Nixon begins by appealing to values he thinks a citizen should have, while Ford begins with an emotional appeal.
- (D) Nixon begins by talking about his past political career, while Ford begins by reminding the audience of a solemn vow.

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Key Ideas and Details

Content Standard: Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.

Student Performance on this Question:

Percent 0 Points Earned: 49.93%

Percent 1 Point Earned: 50.07%

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. While Ford might be said to begin by citing the law (or his responsibility to uphold it), Nixon does not really appeal anywhere to expert testimony.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. Nixon speaks of the future, but not at the beginning of the passage; Ford alludes to recent events, but not at the beginning of the passage.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. Nixon addresses the audience in terms of what he has done and tried to accomplish while in office as president, but he does not discuss his idea of citizenship or what it means to be a citizen; Ford's introduction cannot be said to be truly or primarily emotional in its appeal.

Rationale for Option D: **Key** – Nixon begins by going back to the beginning of his political career, then focuses on recent events; Ford begins by reminding listeners of his oath as president.

Sample Response: 1 point

Which statement explains how Nixon and Ford begin their speeches in Passages 1 and 2?

- (A) Nixon begins by appealing to expert testimony, while Ford begins by citing the law.
- (B) Nixon begins with a forecast of what he expects to happen in the future, while Ford recounts recent events.
- (C) Nixon begins by appealing to values he thinks a citizen should have, while Ford begins with an emotional appeal.
- (D) Nixon begins by talking about his past political career, while Ford begins by reminding the audience of a solemn vow.

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Question 12

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 12

This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A

In Passage 1, what does Nixon suggest he would rather do?

- (A) remain in office
- (B) return to private life
- (C) negotiate with Congress
- (D) seek a pardon from Ford

Part B

Which quotation supports the answer to Part A?

- (A) “. . . I have always tried to do what was best for the Nation.” (paragraph 1)
- (B) “. . . there is no longer a need for the process to be prolonged.” (paragraph 3)
- (C) “I would have preferred to carry through to the finish whatever the personal agony it would have involved . . .” (paragraph 4)
- (D) “But as President, I must put the interest of America first.” (paragraph 6)

Points Possible: 2

Topic: Key Ideas and Details

Content Standard: Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

Student Performance on this Question:

Percent 0 Points Earned: 38.03%

Percent 1 Point Earned: 9.67%

Percent 2 Points Earned: 52.31%

Scoring Guidelines

Part A

Rationale for Option A: **Key** – Nixon would clearly prefer to remain in office.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. While he ultimately returned to private life, Nixon does not suggest here that this is his preference.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. While he mentions Congress and his congressional support, Nixon does not suggest negotiating with Congress.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. While he ultimately received one, Nixon does not mention a pardon from Ford.

Part B

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. This quotation supports Nixon's commitment to the nation but not his desire to remain in office.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. This quotation supports his decision to leave office, not to stay in office.

Rationale for Option C: **Key** – This quotation supports Nixon's preference to remain in office and endure the personal consequences.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. This quotation supports Nixon's commitment to the nation but not his desire to remain in office.

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Question 12

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 2 points

This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A

In Passage 1, what does Nixon suggest he would rather do?

- remain in office
- return to private life
- negotiate with Congress
- seek a pardon from Ford

Part B

Which quotation supports the answer to Part A?

- “... I have always tried to do what was best for the Nation.” (paragraph 1)
- “... there is no longer a need for the process to be prolonged.” (paragraph 3)
- “I would have preferred to carry through to the finish whatever the personal agony it would have involved . . .” (paragraph 4)
- “But as President, I must put the interest of America first.” (paragraph 6)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns full credit (2 points) because it identifies the correct response in both Part A and Part B.

Sample Response: 1 point

This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A

In Passage 1, what does Nixon suggest he would rather do?

- remain in office
- return to private life
- negotiate with Congress
- seek a pardon from Ford

Part B

Which quotation supports the answer to Part A?

- “ . . . I have always tried to do what was best for the Nation.” (paragraph 1)
- “ . . . there is no longer a need for the process to be prolonged.” (paragraph 3)
- “I would have preferred to carry through to the finish whatever the personal agony it would have involved . . .” (paragraph 4)
- “But as President, I must put the interest of America first.” (paragraph 6)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns partial credit (1 point). Part A has the correct answer; however, the response selected for Part B is incorrect and does not earn a point. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct.

Sample Response: 1 point

This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A

In Passage 1, what does Nixon suggest he would rather do?

- remain in office
- return to private life
- negotiate with Congress
- seek a pardon from Ford

Part B

Which quotation supports the answer to Part A?

- “. . . I have always tried to do what was best for the Nation.” (paragraph 1)
- “. . . there is no longer a need for the process to be prolonged.” (paragraph 3)
- “I would have preferred to carry through to the finish whatever the personal agony it would have involved . . .” (paragraph 4)
- “But as President, I must put the interest of America first.” (paragraph 6)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns partial credit (1 point). Part A has the correct answer; however, the response selected for Part B is incorrect and does not earn a point. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct.

Sample Response: 0 points

This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A

In Passage 1, what does Nixon suggest he would rather do?

- (A) remain in office
- (B) return to private life
- (C) negotiate with Congress
- (D) seek a pardon from Ford

Part B

Which quotation supports the answer to Part A?

- (A) “. . . I have always tried to do what was best for the Nation.” (paragraph 1)
- (B) “. . . there is no longer a need for the process to be prolonged.” (paragraph 3)
- (C) “I would have preferred to carry through to the finish whatever the personal agony it would have involved . . .” (paragraph 4)
- (D) “But as President, I must put the interest of America first.” (paragraph 6)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points). Part B offers the correct answer; however, the answer selected in Part A is incorrect. In order to earn full credit for this item, both Part A and Part B must be correct. In order to earn partial credit for this item, Part A must be correct.

Sample Response: 0 points

This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A

In Passage 1, what does Nixon suggest he would rather do?

- (A) remain in office
- (B) return to private life
- (C) negotiate with Congress
- (D) seek a pardon from Ford

Part B

Which quotation supports the answer to Part A?

- (A) “. . . I have always tried to do what was best for the Nation.” (paragraph 1)
- (B) “. . . there is no longer a need for the process to be prolonged.” (paragraph 3)
- (C) “I would have preferred to carry through to the finish whatever the personal agony it would have involved . . .” (paragraph 4)
- (D) “But as President, I must put the interest of America first.” (paragraph 6)

Notes on Scoring

This response earns no credit (0 points) because the answers selected for both Part A and Part B are incorrect.

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Question 13

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 13

In paragraph 11, how does Nixon bring his speech to an end?

- Ⓐ by calling on his fellow citizens to support his successor and look to the future
- Ⓑ by apologizing for his wrongdoings and calling on his listeners to move forward
- Ⓒ by praising his successor and then warning his successor against the dangers of office
- Ⓓ by scolding his listeners for forcing him from office and making him return to private life

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Craft and Structure

Content Standard: Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).

Student Performance on this Question:

Percent 0 Points Earned: 31.30%

Percent 1 Point Earned: 68.70%

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: Key – Nixon asks for support for his successor and calls on Americans to put the past behind them.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. Nixon calls on people to move forward, but he does not apologize.

Rationale for Option C: This is incorrect. Nixon praises his successor, but he does not warn him of dangers.

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. Nixon speaks with regret, but he does not scold his listeners.

Sample Response: 1 point

In paragraph 11, how does Nixon bring his speech to an end?

- by calling on his fellow citizens to support his successor and look to the future
- by apologizing for his wrongdoings and calling on his listeners to move forward
- by praising his successor and then warning his successor against the dangers of office
- by scolding his listeners for forcing him from office and making him return to private life

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Question 14

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 14

How does Ford develop his argument in paragraph 15?

- Ⓐ He speculates about the future, then recalls the past.
- Ⓑ He recalls a personal experience from his early career.
- Ⓒ He states an uncertainty and follows it with a certainty.
- Ⓓ He asks a rhetorical question, then poses possible answers.

Points Possible: 1

Topic: Craft and Structure

Content Standard: Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).

Student Performance on this Question:

Percent 0 Points Earned: 44.18%

Percent 1 Point Earned: 55.82%

Scoring Guidelines

Rationale for Option A: This is incorrect. While the paragraph is speculative, Ford isn't really speculating about the future nor is he recalling the past.

Rationale for Option B: This is incorrect. Ford is thinking about his current predicament, not his early career.

Rationale for Option C: **Key** – Ford states an uncertainty (the lack of precedent), then a certainty (that Nixon faces many accusations).

Rationale for Option D: This is incorrect. Ford is questioning certain things, but he isn't asking rhetorical questions.

Sample Response: 1 point

How does Ford develop his argument in paragraph 15?

- Ⓐ He speculates about the future, then recalls the past.
- Ⓑ He recalls a personal experience from his early career.
- Ⓒ He states an uncertainty and follows it with a certainty.
- Ⓓ He asks a rhetorical question, then poses possible answers.

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Question 15

Question and Scoring Guidelines

Question 15

Construct a multi-paragraph written response in which you determine a shared purpose in the speeches of Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, and compare the way that each develops that purpose. Your response must be based on ideas that can be found in the speeches.

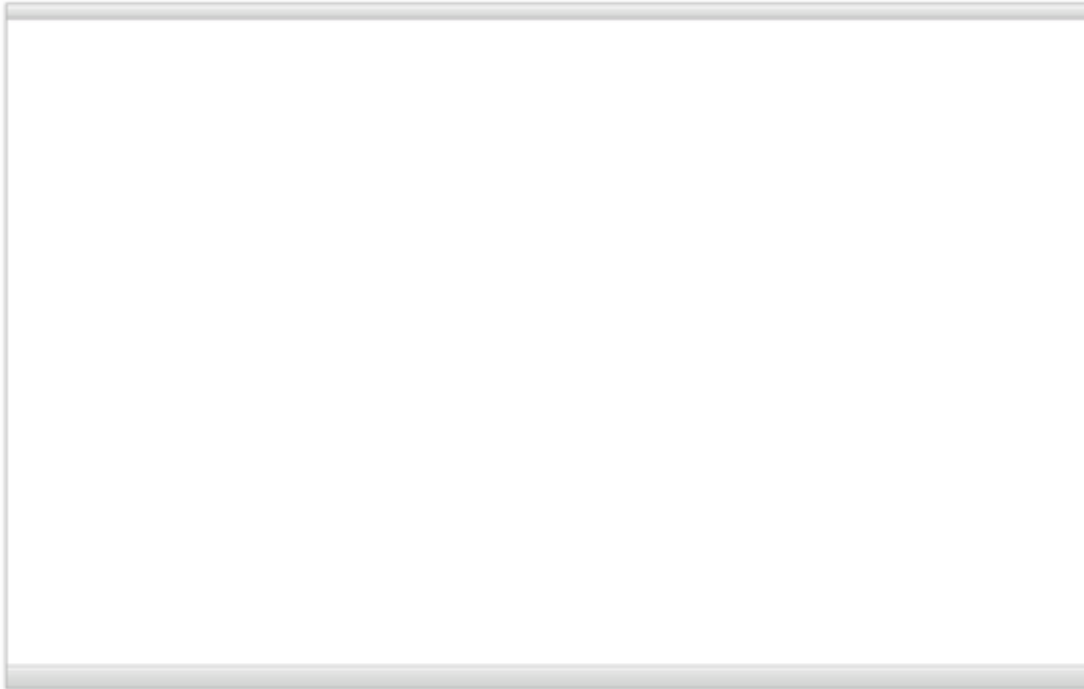
Manage your time carefully so that you can:

- review the passages;
- plan your response;
- write a thorough response; and
- revise and edit your response.

Be sure to:

- include an introduction;
- use evidence from the passages to support your explanation; and
- include a conclusion.

Write your multi-paragraph response in the space provided.



Points Possible: 10

Topic: Expository

Content Standard: Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.

Score Points Earned by Dimension			
Score Point(s) Earned	Purpose, Focus, and Organization	Evidence and Elaboration	Conventions of Standard English
4	2.03%	1.69%	N/A
3	15.94%	13.73%	N/A
2	33.29%	32.43%	49.09%
1	35.56%	35.59%	39.21%
0	13.18#%	16.56%	11.70%

Total Score Points Earned										
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.50%	5.40%	6.57%	19.07%	11.70%	13.32%	17.59%	5.23%	11.36%	0.76%	1.48%

Scoring Guidelines

Ohio's State Test Informative/Explanatory Writing Rubric, Grades 6-12 (Score points within each domain include most of the characteristics below.)			
Score	Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-points)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-points)	Conventions of Standard English (Begins at score point 2)
4	<p>The response is fully sustained and consistently focused within the purpose, audience, and task; and it has a clear controlling idea and effective organizational structure creating coherence and completeness. The response includes most of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strongly maintained controlling idea with little or no loosely related material • Skillful use of a variety of transitional strategies to clarify the relationships between and among ideas • Logical progression of ideas from beginning to end with a satisfying introduction and conclusion • Appropriate style and objective tone established and maintained 	<p>The response provides thorough and convincing support, citing evidence for the controlling idea or main idea that includes the effective use of sources, facts, and details. The response includes most of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoothly integrated, thorough, and relevant evidence, including precise references to sources • Effective use of a variety of elaborative techniques (including but not limited to definitions, quotations, and examples), demonstrating an understanding of the topic and text • Clear and effective expression of ideas, using precise language • Academic and domain-specific vocabulary clearly appropriate for the audience and purpose • Varied sentence structure, demonstrating language facility 	
3	<p>The response is adequately sustained and generally focused within the purpose, audience, and task; and it has a clear controlling idea and evident organizational structure with a sense of completeness. The response includes most of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A maintained controlling idea, though some loosely related material may be present • Adequate use of a variety of transitional strategies to clarify the relationships between and among ideas • Adequate progression of ideas from beginning to end with a sufficient introduction and conclusion 	<p>The response provides adequate support, citing evidence for the controlling idea or main idea that includes the use of sources, facts, and details. The response includes most of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally integrated and relevant evidence from sources, though references may be general or imprecise • Adequate use of some elaborative techniques • Adequate expression of ideas, employing a mix of precise and general language • Domain-specific vocabulary generally appropriate for the audience and purpose • Some variation in sentence structure 	

Score	Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-points)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-points)	Conventions of Standard English (2-points)
2	<p>The response is somewhat sustained within the purpose, audience, and task but may include loosely related or extraneous material; and it may have a controlling idea with an inconsistent organizational structure. The response may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A focused controlling idea but insufficiently sustained or unclear • Inconsistent use of transitional strategies with little variety • Uneven progression of ideas from beginning to end with an inadequate introduction or conclusion 	<p>The response provides uneven, cursory support/evidence for the controlling idea or main idea that includes partial use of sources, facts, and details. The response may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weakly integrated evidence from sources; erratic or irrelevant references or citations • Repetitive or ineffective use of elaborative techniques • Imprecise or simplistic expression of ideas • Some use of inappropriate domain-specific vocabulary • Most sentences limited to simple constructions 	<p>The response demonstrates an adequate command of basic conventions. The response may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some minor errors in usage but no patterns of errors • Adequate use of punctuation, capitalization, sentence formation, and spelling
1	<p>The response is related to the topic but may demonstrate little awareness of the purpose, audience, and task; and it may have a limited controlling idea or discernible organizational structure. The response may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confusing or ambiguous ideas • Few transitional strategies • Frequent extraneous ideas that impede understanding • Too brief to demonstrate knowledge of focus or organization 	<p>The response provides minimal support/evidence for the controlling idea or main idea, including little use of sources, facts, and details. The response may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal, erroneous, or irrelevant evidence or citations from the source material • Expression of ideas that is vague, unclear, or confusing • Limited and often inappropriate language or domain-specific vocabulary • Sentences limited to simple constructions 	<p>The response demonstrates a partial command of basic conventions. The response may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various errors in usage • Inconsistent use of correct punctuation, capitalization, sentence formation, and spelling
0	<p>The response is unrelated to the topic and displays little awareness of the purpose, audience and/or task. There is no controlling idea and it has no focus or discernible organizational structure. The response may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be blank or show a written refusal to answer • Be presented in a language other than English • Include only a restatement of the stem • Consist of random keystroke characters • Include only bulleted points • Include no transitional strategies 	<p>The response provides no support/evidence related to a main idea and includes no use of sources, facts or details. The response may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only direct copy of part of the reading selection • No citations from the source material • No relevant domain-specific vocabulary • No evidence from the support material(s) 	<p>The response demonstrates a lack of command of conventions, with frequent and severe errors often obscuring meaning.</p>

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Question 15

Sample Responses

Sample Response: 10 points

The Watergate Scandal and the weeks following represented a particular bitter and divided point in American history. Political espionage against the Democrats by Richard Nixon enflamed tensions. Investigations of the issue had the whole country and even the world watching. And finally, for the first point in American history, a President resigned the office of the Presidency. Say what you will about Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, but their speeches that they made during this time, effective or not, sought to heal the nation and focused on moving on from the scandal. Nixon and Ford sought to heal the divisions in the nation by speaking to the American people as a whole, talking about what the nation needs at that time, and telling of the damage that a trial of former-President Nixon could do to national unity.

Firstly, both speeches by Nixon and Ford had a common thread in the language that was used by them. In Passage 1, Paragraph 1, Nixon says that he felt it was his duty to persevere so he could complete the term that the people elected him to. Instead of addressing political differences or calling out those who seek to impeach him, he decides to address the American people as a singular unit. Throughout all of Passage 1, Nixon, instead of speaking indirectly to the people watching, Nixon addresses the people watching as "you". This personal touch makes the American people united in the fact that they are being addressed as a whole. Finally, in Passage 1, Paragraph 12, Nixon says that he hopes this action will start the process of healing which is needed in America. This unites the American people in the common goal of healing and unification. Ford, in Passage 2, Paragraph 13, invokes the Pledge of Allegiance when he says, "As we are a nation under God, so I am sworn to uphold our laws with the help of God." At this point in American history, the Pledge of Allegiance was known by practically everyone. This use of nostalgia in his language is one way that Ford is seeking to heal the country and have them move on from this ugly period in American history. In Paragraph 14, Ford speaks of an "American tragedy" and he says that they have all played a part in it. This unites the nation in what has happened, further promoting how Ford wants America to begin healing.

Secondly, both Nixon and Ford seek to begin the healing of the nation by putting an emphasis not on political discourse but instead on the wants and needs of the United States. In Passage 1, Paragraph 4, Nixon says that while he wishes to stay in office, the needs of the nation must come before any personal desires. In Paragraph 6 Nixon says "...as President, I must put the interest of America first. America needs a full-time President and a full-time Congress, particularly at this time with problems we face at home and abroad." Nixon saying that the US needs full-time leaders is no accident. It is done so that the American people can see that long-term stability at the federal level is needed to move on from this divisive point in US history. In Passage 2, Paragraph 17, Ford emphasizes the needs of America by highlighting the fact that the law is above all else. This respect of the law emphasizes a need for order, which helps develop the point that the nation's needs must be addressed in order for healing to begin.

Finally, Nixon and Ford both address why the resignation and pardoning of Nixon was necessary. The addressing of the damage that could be done if this course of action was not taken helps the American people to accept that the right thing was done for healing to begin. In Passage 1, Paragraph 2, Nixon says that the continuation of his Presidency would be "a dangerously destabilizing precedent for the future." In Paragraph 7 he says that if he does not resign, the months ahead would "almost totally absorb the time and attention of both the President and the Congress in a period when our entire focus should be on the great issues of peace abroad and prosperity without inflation at home." Saying this lets Nixon show the American people that the Watergate Scandal must be put to rest, and the fastest way to do that is to resign the Presidency. In Passage 2, Paragraph 19, Ford says, "During this long period of delay and potential litigation, ugly passions would again be aroused. And our people would again be polarized in their opinions. And the credibility of our free institutions of government would again be challenged at home and abroad." This quote emphasizes the political firestorm that would embroil the Nixon trial. Speaking of ugly passions being aroused, and the polarization of the American people, Ford makes it clear that the pardoning of Nixon must be done, not just for Nixon's sake but for the sake of the nation. Ford says that if Nixon is not pardoned, the credibility of America would face both domestic and international scrutiny.

The Watergate Scandal represented a time of political polarization and divisiveness that may not have been seen since the Civil War. However, despite all of the political scandal at the time, Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford did everything they could to promote healing, even if it was in different ways. They both spoke to the American people not as many but instead as a whole. Both Nixon and Ford emphasized the placing of the needs of the nation above the needs of political parties or ideologies. Finally, both men justified the course of action as necessary to prevent further damage being done to America, her people, and her institutions. That is how both Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford supported the healing of the nation.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
4	4	2

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – The response is fully sustained and consistently focused within the purpose, audience and task with effective organizational structure, earning the maximum 4 possible points in the assigned category.

Evidence and Elaboration – The response also earns the maximum 4 possible points for providing thorough, convincing and credible support while citing evidence for the controlling idea.

Conventions – The response earns the maximum 2 possible points for demonstrating an adequate command of basic conventions of standard English.

Sample Response: 9 points

Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford had the priorities of the nation before their own personal gains. Both decided to commit a controversial action that will plague their own personal careers yet both realized that this would be the best course of action. Nixon and Ford's speeches have the shared purpose of the Nation's well-being but both have structured their speeches to acknowledge their separate issues.

Richard Nixon had only one plan in mind. He needed to let the nation know what he planned to do by noon the next day. The Watergate scandal became so criticized and controversial that the American citizens were turning on each other. This scandal was at the federal level in that Nixon stated that "the President and the Congress in a period when our entire focus should be on the great issues of peace abroad and prosperity without inflation at home," (Nixon, 7). The Congress was so at odds with the President that he believed that due to his inability to serve the nation; another capable man should take his place. Very similar to Nixon was Gerald Ford's purpose in his speech. Both men decided on an action best suited for the nation instead of selfish reasons. Ford didn't have to pardon Nixon. In fact he may have let Nixon's trial become front page news for the duration of an impeachment trial of the President of the United States. Instead he saved the country and Nixon from having to go through the possibly unjust public trial that would have caused major controversy. "...former President of the United States, instead of enjoying equal treatment with any other citizen accused of violating the law, would be cruelly and excessively penalized," (Ford, 18). Their speeches share a purpose in putting the American citizens first.

However similar their speeches there are differences. Nixon structured his speech in a way that began with his accomplishments and ended with his resignation. He wanted to start his speech positive because he knew by the end of the speech that the news will become negative. "I [Nixon] have always tried to do what was best for the Nation," (Nixon, 1). Nixon gives his reasoning on why resignation should happen and said that this is the only possible solution to the scandal. Ford however didn't have to apologize for his crimes; he only had to explain why Nixon was being pardoned. Ford began his speech with a solemn vow to the Nation saying that he is upholding the Constitutional law. "As we are a nation under God, so I am sworn to uphold our laws with the help of God," (Ford, 13). Ford wants to make the public know that pardoning Nixon is in no way a selfish get-out-of-jail-free card that he is handing to his former running mate. Instead he goes on to explain his reasoning behind his decision. The idea is that Nixon will never get a just and speedy trial. To save Nixon and the public Ford must pardon him.

Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford have spoken wise words in their speeches on the Watergate Scandal. Both Presidents have explained their reasoning of their actions to be for the benefit of the general public. Their purpose of their actions may be similar but the structure of their speeches are crafted to better suit their topic. Nixon is sharing a negative news so he began with the positive side of his term while Ford said his decision and explained.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
4	3	2

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – The response is fully sustained and consistently focused within the purpose, audience and task with effective organizational structure, earning the maximum 4 possible points in the assigned category.

Evidence and Elaboration – The response earns 3 out of 4 possible points in the category of evidence and elaboration for providing adequate support when citing evidence for the controlling idea.

Conventions – The response earns the maximum 2 possible points allowed for demonstrating an adequate command of basic conventions of standard English.

Sample Response: 8 points

In both speeches, Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford express a shared purpose, to express to the Americans that all actions that were taken at that time by President Nixon were in the interest of the people and that the nation will rise from the pain it had recently gone through. Although they both express the same purpose they each have unique ways to express this point.

Richard Nixon expresses that he took action based on the interest of the people in the beginning of the speech. He states, "In all the decisions I have made in my public life, I have always tried to do what was best for the Nation." He later tries to prove this by expressing that his best interest is to finish his term in office but when he considers the people's stance on the issue, he finds it best that he should resign just as the people requested. "The interest of the Nation must always come before any personal considerations... as President I must put the interest of America first." He assures Americans that Gerald Ford will prove to be beneficial to America and encourages citizens to support Vice President Ford as the vice president attempts to mend America.

Gerald Ford had a very similar approach to his speech. He starts by giving respect toward President Nixon. He states, "I have sought such guidance and searched my own conscience with special diligence to determine the right thing for me to do with my predecessor in this place, Richard Nixon, and his loyal wife and family." Later he goes on to say "accusations hang like a sword over our former President's head, threatening his health as he tries to reshape his life, a great part of which was spent in the service of this country and by the mandate of its people." After defending for President Nixon, Ford also goes on to assure America that he will make his best effort to put an end to America's suffering that resulted from the accusations. "There is an American tragedy in which we all have played a part. It could go on and on and on, or someone must write the end to it. I have concluded that only I can do that, and if I can, I must."

In conclusion, both speeches express that all grievances toward President Nixon were a result of his attempt to benefit America and any problems that arose by doing so will soon come to an end and that America will be restored to its grand state. Both Nixon and Ford express this point multiple times during their speech and stress these points greatly. It is easy to conclude that they were on the same side of the controversy that they were experiencing during that time and agree with each other on this stance.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
3	3	2

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – The response is adequately sustained and generally focused within the purpose, audience and task with evident organizational structure, earning 3 out of 4 possible points in the assigned category.

Evidence and Elaboration – The response also earns 3 out of 4 possible points in the category of evidence and elaboration for providing adequate support when citing evidence for the controlling idea.

Conventions – The response earns the maximum 2 possible points allowed for demonstrating an adequate command of basic conventions of standard English.

Sample Response: 8 points

Nixon and Ford are both obviously overwhelmed with everything to this point. The two of them have been battling with circumstance and timing. Nixon is too involved, too wrapped up in the scandal. This calls the people of the United States as well as lower level politicians to question the president's actions and understandably so. Ford has been tossed around not really knowing what to do. He has a duty to protect the people, but also his commander and chief, the president. Both of these men write addresses after Nixon decides to resign the presidency and Ford takes over. They shared a purpose in writing these addresses. Each of their purpose was to calm the American people, the very people they had sworn to protect, as they were doing now through the resignation of Nixon.

Nixon apologizes to the public. Nixon resigns as president and states the "constitutional purpose has been served, and there is no longer a need for the process to be prolonged." He offers this as the reasoning for his resignation. American's have long been taught to question authority and to calm them, Nixon wants to explain before they can even ask. Nixon further passifies citizens by stating that with Ford the "leadership in America will be in good hands." The seeming unrealness of this event is easier to accept with Nixon's explanation.

Ford addresses the people to assert his view and distance himself from the Watergate Scandal, so Americans need not worry. He could have simply denounced Nixon; however, he points out the reason he should not be prosecuted because he would not receive an equal treatment, but would be "cruelly and excessively penalized." This demonstrates to the people how Ford is acknowledging that what Nixon did was wrong and that he doesn't agree, but that it is just not to prosecute him for it. In an attempt to assure people he will do what is right by them Ford states "I am sworn to uphold our laws" to explain that he will still follow what is right.

Nixon and Ford both wanted to calm and assure the people of the United States and this was their purpose in writing their respective addresses. Nixon apologizes for his involvement in the scandal. The citizens began to question him, as did congress. As free people in this country, rights are protected under the Constitution to express any concerns and question everything. It is understandable that Nixon would want to assure people of his deepest apology and of his trust in Ford. Ford now has the weight of the country to balance on his shoulders and needs to assure the public that he will not just follow the same path as Nixon. Ford explains how he uphold his oathly values and serve this nation. Both men attempt to sooth the raging masses and write their addresses, one as a farewell, the other as a new beginning.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
3	3	2

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – The response is adequately sustained and generally focused within the purpose, audience and task with evident organizational structure, earning 3 out of 4 possible points in the assigned category.

Evidence and Elaboration – The response also earns 3 out of 4 possible points in the category of evidence and elaboration for providing adequate support when citing evidence for the controlling idea.

Conventions – The response earns the maximum 2 possible points allowed for demonstrating an adequate command of basic conventions of standard English.

Sample Response: 6 points

In the excerpts from both Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford both have something very important in common and it is shown through out each passage. They both clearly care very much about the needs of the county as well as equality. They both made desicions based on knowledge and support from American citizens for the both of them to make important decisions pertaining to the country.

In several different sentences, Nixon has mentioned things about the nation and what the people want rather than what he believes would be correct. For example, when Nixon said "but the interest of the Nation must always come before any personal considerations," he would rather shove aside any of his own wants for needs in order to satisfy whatever needs the American people would want.

Gerald Ford also made several references towards the American people. Ford stated "I deeply believe in equal justice for all Americans, whatever their station or former station," with that, he's putting the Americans first and thinks no matter their political position or being a simple citizen, that they should be treated equal no matter the case.

Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford are both looking out for the countries needs rather than their own. They both believe that no matter what the Cuntry should be first as well as have equality to each and every citizen.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
2	2	2

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – The response is somewhat sustained within the purpose, audience and task, but it includes some extraneous material. Likewise, its organization is inconsistent, earning 2 out of 4 possible points for this category.

Evidence and Elaboration – The response also earns 2 out of 4 possible points for evidence and elaboration, as the response provides uneven support for the controlling idea.

Conventions – The response earns the maximum 2 possible points allowed for demonstrating an adequate command of basic conventions of standard English.

Sample Response: 5 points

Nixon's Resignation

Did you know that there was only one president to ever resign from office? The man is Mr. Richard Nixon. Though he did resign, it was not completely voluntary. A scandal he was involved in now known as Watergate left him no choice. The day before he officially resigned from office, he gave a speech called "Address Announcing Resignation". Later, former vice president and then President Gerald Ford wrote an address which pardoned Richard Nixon. Throughout Nixon's "Address Announcing Resignation" and Ford's "Address to the Nation Pardoning Richard Nixon" a common goal was shared. That shared purpose was to heal any anger American held toward Nixon and to bring the nation together, instead of separating it.

In Nixon's "Address Announcing Resignation", there are many examples where he expressed that he was trying to do the best thing for the country. In paragraph one of his speech he states, "I felt it was my duty to persevere, to make every possible effort to complete the term of office to which you elected me." He later says he does not have the congressional support to do so. In the closing of his address, Nixon demands that the Nation "put the bitterness and divisions of the past behind us" so they can move forward and heal.

In Gerald Ford's "Address to the Nation Pardoning Richard Nixon", he makes it very clear that though there is much controversy, he feels the right thing to do is to pardon Nixon. He also states how necessary it is for the United States needs to treat the former president with justice that all men deserve. In these two documents of this time in history, a common goal to bring America together is shared.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
2	2	1

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – The response is somewhat sustained within the purpose, audience and task, but it includes some extraneous material. Likewise, its organization is inconsistent, earning 2 out of 4 possible points for this category.

Evidence and Elaboration – The response also earns 2 out of 4 possible points for evidence and elaboration, as the response provides uneven support for the controlling idea.

Conventions – The response earns 1 out of 2 possible points for demonstrating a partial command of basic conventions of standard English.

Sample Response: 4 points

After the Watergate matter, Richard Nixon, the president at the time, makes a speech on how he has to resign to ensure that America will be safe and sound. Once he resigns he puts his Vice President, Gerald Ford, in his place to make sure that America kept its' glory. Gerald Ford and Nixon's speeches have many similarities and differences in how they are worded, what they say, and what their views are. This is about what in those two speeches come out similar.

Both, Nixon and Ford were good friends. I could tell that they got along together very well because in both of their speeches they talk about each other very respectfully, whether it's from how their family is or it is to how they are in politics in general. They both enjoyed each other's company very well. One quote from both passages to support this is when Nixon says "I feel a great sadness that I will not be here in this office working on your behalf to achieve these hopes in the next 2 1/2 years" (Paragraph 9). A quote from Ford's speech is "...to determine the right thing for me to do with respect to my predecessor in this place, Richard Nixon, and his loyal wife and family. (Paragraph 13.) Also, both of their speeches talk about how America would be a much greater place if Nixon retired from office and Ford took his place. A quote from Nixon's speech is "But in turning over direction of the Government to Vice President Ford, I know, as I told the Nation when I nominated him for that office 10 months ago, that the leadership of America will be in good hands." (Paragraph 9).

Gerald Ford, and Richard Nixon both respected each other very much. In office, out of office, they even talked about how each other's families were great. Nixon put a lot of trust into Ford if he let him take over his position as President halfway through his term. That's why I think that Nixon and Ford were both very good friends.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
1	2	1

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – The response is related to the topic but demonstrates little awareness of the purpose, audience and task, and it has no discernible organizational structure, earning 1 out of 4 possible points for this category.

Evidence and Elaboration – The response earns 2 out of 4 possible points for evidence and elaboration, as the response provides uneven support for the controlling idea.

Conventions – The response earns 1 out of 2 possible points for demonstrating a partial command of basic conventions of standard English.

Sample Response: 3 points

In Richard Nixon's speech he started off with not saying he was going to resign, he said he always tries to do what is best for the nation. He also said he makes every effort possible to complete the terms that he was elected into. Then he goes and says how he can no longer be our president. It is a gradual movement into some disappointing news. I believe the purpose of his speech was to say goodbye to the nation and give it to the hands of Ford.

In Gerald Ford's speech he starts off with saying how he is going to do the right thing in the name of God. He doesn't start off slow like Nixon did. He is very blunt. I believe the purpose of his speech was to thank Nixon for his term and welcome the nation into his hands.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
1	1	1

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – The response is related to the topic but demonstrates little awareness of the purpose, audience and task, and it has no discernible organizational structure, earning 1 out of 4 possible points for this category.

Evidence and Elaboration – The response also earns 1 out of 4 possible points for evidence and elaboration, as the response provides cursory support for the controlling idea.

Conventions – The response earns 1 out of 2 possible points for demonstrating a partial command of basic conventions of standard English.

Sample Response: 2 points

I as a citizen of the united states of America have a opinion on both speeches that were targeted toward our nation and its people. Nixon speech was targeted towards all citzens of the united states but mostly the ones that voted for him. Nixon speech goal in my opion was to resalvage hiswrong doing in his carrer. He wanted to take responsibility but no really admit what he had done. He said he had tried to make the best decisons for himself and the nation. He wanted to resign because of the wants to reshape his personal life. Also he had thought he had givin all of his political views and effort to our country and that it was time for someone else to take office.

Genral Ford Vice president of Nixon also had a speech after Nixon resigned of his term. Had had sworn to oth of not only our country but to the God. He had taken and handled the American tragedy and said he realizes it on him to fix it. He is the fist vice president ot take offic do to a resign of office by the president himself. He had witnessed the years of controversy between Nixon and the citizens of are nation and he was willing to let that slide and not worry about that but worry on whats truly important.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
1	1	0

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – The response is related to the topic but demonstrates little awareness of the purpose, audience and task, and it has no discernible organizational structure, earning 1 out of 4 possible points for this category.

Evidence and Elaboration – The response also earns 1 out of 4 possible points for evidence and elaboration, as the response provides cursory support for the controlling idea.

Conventions – The response earns 0 out of 2 possible points because it demonstrates a lack of command of basic conventions of standard English.

Sample Response: 2 points

The two passages about Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, are about how their time in the government and how Richard Nixon handed over power to Gerald Ford when he could not be in the office no more after his term. This shows that Richard Nixon is a good man when it came to his presidency. Many of his voters were not happy that he left office but its ok.

The two passages are between how they got in the white house with vice president Gerald Ford and how he tried to make lots of things people wanted to get done but he could not because he had to hand over his term and stop being president. Then Genald Ford became the president and he belived that all americans deserve justice what ever their station of former station is. Whether human or divine, is no respecter of persons; but laws is a respecer of reality.

In the end, the courts might well hold that Richard Nixon had been denied due process, and the verdict of history would even be more inconclusive with respect to those charges arising out of his presidency, of which I am presently aware.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
0	1	1

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – The response is minimally related to the topic and demonstrates no awareness of the purpose, audience and task, and it has no discernible organizational structure, earning 0 out of 4 possible points for this category.

Evidence and Elaboration – The response earns 1 out of 4 possible points for evidence and elaboration, as the response provides cursory support for the controlling idea.

Conventions – The response earns 1 out of 2 possible points for demonstrating a partial command of basic conventions of standard English.

Sample Response: 0 points

In passage number one where Nixon speaks, he tells about the water gate scandle and his role in the scandle and what he would much rather do then have to be impeached or ask for a resign by president ford which would be the next president in office since Nixon took a role and burned the evedence for the scandlebut nixon would much rather stay in office and continue his presedency for the united states of america. In the secon passage where Ford talks abot the whole scandle and abot president nixon he pretty much summs it up to be yes the presidebt is guilty and yes ill take the presadency and yes i will pardon nixon for all crimes committed against the government.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
0	0	0

Notes on Scoring

Purpose, Focus, and Organization – The response is minimally related to the topic and demonstrates no awareness of the purpose, audience and task, and it has no discernible organizational structure, earning 0 out of 4 possible points for this category.

Evidence and Elaboration – The response earns 0 out of 4 possible points for evidence and elaboration, as the response provides no support for the controlling idea.

Conventions – The response earns 0 out of 2 possible points because it demonstrates a lack of command of basic conventions of standard English.

Sample Response: 0 points

you shuld not be bad.

President Richard Nixon resigned the U.S. presidency as a result of what was known as the Watergate scandal. Ford replaced him and ultimatly pardon Nixon for any crimes committed in connection with Watergate.

Many months and perhaps more years will have to pass before Richard Nixon could obtain a fair trial by jury in any jurasdictun of the United States under governing decisions of the Supreme Court.

I would have preferred to carry through to the finish.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
0	0	0

Notes on Scoring

The response received no credit (0 points) because there was not enough original student work in comparison to text directly copied from the prompt/passages.

Sample Response: 0 points

nixon and ford talk about president. nixon said is to begin healing the wounds of this nation, to put the bitterness and divisions of the recent past behind us which is so desperately needed in America. ford says our entire focus should be on the great issues of peace abroad and prosperity without inflation at home.

Purpose, Focus, and Organization (4-point Rubric)	Evidence and Elaboration (4-point Rubric)	Conventions of Standard English (2-point Rubric begins at score point 2)
0	0	0

Notes on Scoring

The response received no credit (0 points) because there was not enough original student work in comparison to text directly copied from the prompt/passages.

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