

**NEW YORK STATE
COMPONENT RETEST**

**ENGLISH
COMPONENT B
MODULE 2**

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 2007

**SCORING KEY
AND
RATING GUIDE**

Multiple Choice Key

1	3
2	3
3	2
4	4
5	1

Component B

(used for 2-point responses that refer only to two texts)

Score Point 2

- presents a well-developed paragraph
- demonstrates a basic understanding of the texts
- establishes an appropriate controlling idea
- supports the controlling idea with clear and appropriate details from both texts
- uses language that is appropriate
- may exhibit errors in conventions that do not hinder comprehension

Score Point 1

- has a controlling idea
or
- implies a controlling idea
or
- has an unclear controlling idea

AND

- supports the controlling idea with partial and/or overly general information from the texts
- uses language that may be imprecise or inappropriate
- exhibits errors in conventions that may hinder comprehension

Score Point 0

- is off topic, incoherent, a copy of the task/text, or blank
- demonstrates no understanding of the task/text
- is a personal response

Component B

(used for 2-point responses that refer only to one text)

Score Point 2

- presents a well-developed paragraph
- provides an appropriate explanation of the literary element or technique chosen
- supports the explanation with clear and appropriate evidence from the text
- uses language that is appropriate
- may exhibit errors in conventions that do not hinder comprehension

Score Point 1

- provides an explanation of the literary element
or
- implies an explanation of the literary element
or
- has an unclear explanation of the literary element

AND

- supports the explanation with partial and/or overly general information from the text
- uses language that may be imprecise or inappropriate
- exhibits errors in conventions that may hinder comprehension

Score Point 0

- is off topic, incoherent, a copy of the task/text, or blank
- demonstrates no understanding of the task/text
- is a personal response

Note: Since the question specifies choosing *one* of the authors, if the student responds using both passages, score the portion of the response that would give the student the higher score.

Directions: Read the passages on the following pages (a short story excerpt and a poem). Write the number of the answer to each multiple-choice question on your answer sheet. Then write your responses to questions 6 and 7 in the space provided on your answer sheet. You may use the margins to take notes as you read.

Passage I

Foolish Old Man

5 Old Fred Harmon had been living with his daughter's family, for six months now, and Kate had certainly found enough for him to do around the place to keep him busy. His daughter was one of those women with an excess of energy that gives them a deep aversion¹ to seeing anyone idle. This, coupled with her notion that if she kept Dad occupied he wouldn't find time to brood, led her into a kind of benevolent² tyranny over him. When there wasn't something for him to do, she invented it. The chickens had to be fed, or the leaves raked, or the lawn watered. Or would he mind reading a story to the children, or taking them for a walk?

15 Up to a point, he was grateful for these little chores; they helped integrate him into the household. But there was one thing Kate didn't understand—how could she, in the midst of her vigorous and brimming life?—and that was that a man can reach a time of life when he wants to do nothing so much as to sit and think. Then he needs to look back on the tangle of events that have comprised his life in an effort to understand them, in the same way an old general, long after an important battle, sits down to study the maps and orders and counterorders, to find in the confusion of details the clear pattern of events.

20 There were times when Kate's voice, calling him from some reverie,³ as he sat sunning himself in a chair on the porch, to lend a hand with the children or with the preserve jars, or asking him to fetch something, made him swear softly to himself, and wonder if perhaps he wouldn't have done better to remain alone in the big house in Seattle after his wife died. There at least a man might have all the time he wanted to himself, to sit and think to his heart's content.

30 One afternoon when Kate had been particularly demanding, he felt he simply had to get away from the house. "Going for a walk," he mumbled as he crossed the kitchen. Without pausing to hear her answer, he closed the

¹ aversion: dislike

² benevolent: gentle

³ reverie: dreamy thoughts

door and stepped off the service porch.

35 He walked briskly, eager to leave the little bungalow far
behind; then he slowed down as he turned into the small road that
branched from the main paved highway toward the distant
Chatsworth Hills. A slight figure of a man, his gray hair
uncovered, his hands deep in the pockets of his faded plaid
40 mackinaw,⁴ he ambled along the broken and crumbling edge of the
road, past orchards and small ranches, with their patches of lawn
and garden isolated in the arid, semidesert wastes around them,
like little fortresses armed with water, holding out against the great
silent hosts of sun and sand and drought. He found a path leading
45 vaguely from the road toward a distant clump of eucalyptus trees.
He hesitated for a moment, turned off, and followed it, not so
much walking toward the distant trees as letting the little trail take
him there if that was its aim. Under the trees, to his surprise, he
came upon an irrigation ditch which at that point had widened into
50 a small pool. It was no more than 15 feet in width, with an almost
imperceptible⁵ current moving its slate-gray waters. But it was
water, and a moving stream, and to this old man who had spent his
life in the north country, black and silver with pines and lakes and
rivers, it had an immediate and warming appeal. Best of all, it was
55 secluded. Here was a place he could come to when Kate's gentle
bullying became too insistent or her youngsters' clamoring
intruded too stridently⁶ upon the slow deep thoughts of a man who
has much to reflect upon and wants time and quiet for it.

— Arthur Strawn

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⁴ mackinaw: a heavy woolen coat

⁵ imperceptible: not noticeable

⁶ stridently: harshly; severely

Passage II
The Fisherman

A man spends his whole life fishing in himself
for something grand. It's like some lost lunker,¹ big enough
to break all records. But he's only heard rumors, myths,
vague promises of wonder. He's only felt the shadow
5 of something enormous darken his life. Or has he?
Maybe it's the shadow of other fish, greater than his,
the shadow of other men's souls passing over him.
Each day he grabs his gear and makes his way
to the ocean. At least he's sure of that: or is he? Is it the ocean
10 or the little puddle of his tears? Is this his dinghy²
or the frayed boards of his ego, scoured by storm?
He shoves off, feeling the land fall away under his boots.
Soon he's drifting under clouds, wind whispering blandishments³
in his ears. It could be today: the water heaves
15 and settles like a chest. . . He's not far out.
It's all so pleasant, so comforting—the sunlight,
the waves. He'll go back soon, thinking: "Maybe tonight."
Night with its concealments, its shadow masking all other
shadows.
20 Night with its privacies, its alluringly⁴ distant stars.

— Kurt Brown

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¹ lunker: something, especially a game fish, that is large for its kind

² dinghy: a small rowboat

³ blandishments: flattery

⁴ alluringly: having the power to attract

Multiple-Choice Questions

Directions (1–5): Select the best suggested answer to each question and write its number in the space provided on the answer sheet. The questions may help you think about ideas and information you might want to use in your written responses. You may return to these questions any time you wish.

Passage I (short story excerpt): Questions 1–3 refer to Passage I.

- 1 Kate asks her father to do various chores because she
 - (1) is overwhelmed with work
 - (2) wants him to develop new interests
 - (3) believes work will keep him cheerful
 - (4) is concerned about his physical health

- 2 The irrigation ditch has “an immediate and warming appeal” (line 54) to Fred because it
 - (1) fulfills his desire for adventure
 - (2) symbolizes Kate’s demanding personality
 - (3) offers him refuge from Kate’s hectic household
 - (4) represents the bond between him and his daughter

- 3 The turning point of the passage occurs when Fred finds a
 - (1) new route for his daily walks
 - (2) place where he can relax
 - (3) shortcut to his old home
 - (4) nicer place to live

Passage II (poem): Questions 4–5 refer to Passage II.

- 4 In the poem, fishing is compared to
 - (1) a lifelong competition
 - (2) overcoming challenges
 - (3) pursuing justice and truth
 - (4) a search for life’s meaning

- 5 Lines 14 through 17 suggest that the fisherman is
 - (1) optimistic
 - (2) excited
 - (3) careless
 - (4) bitter

Short-Response Questions

Directions (6–7): Write your responses to questions 6 and 7 in the space provided on the answer sheet.

6 Write a well-developed paragraph in which you use ideas from both passages to establish a controlling idea about solitude. Develop your controlling idea using specific examples and details from each passage.

7 Choose a specific literary element (e.g., theme, characterization, structure, point of view, etc.) or literary technique (e.g., symbolism, irony, figurative language, etc.) used by **one** of the authors and, using specific details from that passage, show how the author uses that element or technique to develop the passage.

QUESTION #6

On lines 24-30 in the "Foolish Old Man" by Arthur Swan "...wonder if perhaps he wouldn't have done better to remain alone in the big house in Seattle after his wife died. There at least a man might have all the time he wanted to himself, to sit and think to his heart's content," thru Fred's quote, "solitude" can be established as a way for someone to find happiness. "...to sit and think to his heart's content" expresses how someone can enjoy being alone either by thinking of old happy memories, and/or by simply relaxing and enjoying oneself. Also, lines 53-55, "... black and silver pines and lakes and rivers, it had an immediate and warming appeal, Best of all, it was secluded," by this we can also conclude how enjoyable solitude and being secluded can be. Lines 16-17 in "The Fisherman" by Kurt Brown, "It's all so pleasant, so comforting - the sunlight, the waves," we can tell that he's enjoying his surroundings by himself and appreciates the solitude.

Score Point: 2

The response presents a well-developed paragraph, demonstrating a basic understanding of the texts. An appropriate controlling idea (*"Solitude" can be established as a way for someone to find happiness*) is supported with clear and appropriate details from both texts (*"...to sit and think to his heart's content," expresses how someone can enjoy being alone either by thinking of old happy memories and/or by simply relaxing and enjoying oneself; "...black and silver pines and lakes and rivers, it had an immediate and warming appeal....it was secluded," by this we can also conclude how enjoyable solitude and being secluded can be; "It's all so pleasant, so comforting- the sunlight, the waves," we can tell that he's enjoying his surroundings by himself and appreciates the solitude*). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions do not hinder comprehension.

In the story, "Foolish Old Man" by Arthur Strawn, Kate, Fred Harmon's daughter, always gave him chores, even if he had nothing to do. When Kate sees that he has nothing to do, she makes a chore up and Fred gets tired of it, so he decides to go for a walk and get away from Kate. When Fred walks along the road, there are many disturbing places along his walk and at the end of the story, he finds a nice place to relax and had "an immediate and warming appeal." He found a nice place to get away from Kate's work.

In Kurt Brown's poem, "The Fisherman", the man in the poem goes through a series of challenges, such as "He feels the shadow of the fish, or something to darken his life." The story and the poem both talk about solitude. They're both trying to accomplish a goal. The old man is trying to get away from his daughter's chores and the fisherman is trying to find out all about the sea.

Score Point: 1

The response implies a controlling idea of solitude (*They're both trying to accomplish a goal*), supported with partial information from the first text (*Fred gets tired of it....walks along the road....finds a nice place to relax....to get away from Kate's work*) and unclear support from the second text (*The man in the poem goes through a series of challenges, such as "He feels the shadow of the fish, or something to darken his life"*). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions (missing commas and inappropriate capitalization) do not hinder comprehension.

As you get older you start to feel lonely and you try to search for everything good in your life. You start to think nothing is good anymore and you have nothing left.

In passage 1, the old man lived with someone helping him because he couldn't do it by himself. His daughter constantly had to keep him occupied so he can't drown upon himself. She had to constantly keep him cheerful. He finally found a place where he could be happy and just left alone. In passage 2 the man was trying to find something good in his life, he was fishing for it.

Getting older makes many people depressed and not happy with themselves. Sometimes you just need to find a place where you can be peaceful.

Score Point: 1

The response has a controlling idea (*As you get older you start to feel lonely and you try to search for everything good in your life*), supported with partial information from the first text (*His daughter...had to keep him occupied so he cant drown upon himself. She had to constanly keep him cheerful. He finally found a place where he could be happy and just left alone*) and overly general support from the second text (*the man was trying to find something good in his life, he was fishing for it*). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions (missing commas, missing apostrophes, a comma splice) do not hinder comprehension.

Component B – Module 2 – Question # 6

Solitude is a feeling that sometimes is needed when you sit down and reflect on the past you try to find a calm location where you can be by yourself and think. Old Fred Harman did so, he was feeling bullied by his daughter Kate. He wanted sometime to just sit back in a quite place to hear him self think and to look back upon his life. The fisherman also need a place where he can be alone and have peace to look into himself and find life's meaning.

Score Point: 1

The response has a controlling idea (*Solitude is a feeling that sometimes, is needed, when you sit down and reflect on the past you try to find a calm location where you can be by yourself and think*). The response refers to both texts, but the support is overly general (*he was feeling bullied by his daughter....wanted sometime to just sit back in a quiet place to hear him self think....look back upon his life and The fisherman also need a place where he can be alone and have peace to look into himself and find life's meaning*). Language use is generally appropriate (*sometime* for “some time”) and errors in conventions (agreement) do not hinder comprehension.

Component B – Module 2 – Question # 6

There is the controlling idea about Solitude because. The Dad was kept occupide when he was doing his chores with out them he would of gone crazy

Score Point: 0

The response demonstrates no understanding of the task. The response provides irrelevant support from the text (*The Dad was kept occupide when he was doing his chores with out them he would of gone crazy*).

PRACTICE SET

often, in the silence of our minds & our hearts is where we can feel safe. Solitude can be the most comforting "sound" in the world. In passage 1 & 2, the characters struggle to establish their own safehouses of solitude where they can truly be left alone to ponder their feelings & thoughts. Passage 1 discusses how Kate's father wanted, (& found in the end) a place to mull over his own personal emotions. Passage 2 address the idea of the struggle within yourself both use address the common idea of water (i.e. lakes, ponds) as a place of solitude. It is often in these places & times when we are alone that we can truly be ourselves.

In a world today where everyone is constantly on the move and surrounded by the pressures of having a life, solitude can be a very precious thing to some people. Being alone with our thoughts is very important when we have a very busy life or just need to be alone to think if something maybe bothering us. In passage one, Fred's wife has recently died so he moved in with his daughter. She constantly keeps him busy because she feels it will stop him from having time to be sad, however all he wants is to be alone and have time to think to himself. In passage 2 the fisherman is able to take his boat out into the water by himself and have a very peaceful, calm day. He becomes in tune with nature. Solitude can give us the time we need to get ourselves back in order.

A place of a solitude is a place where problems are paused. A place where your thoughts are free to be expressed without the hassle of worries. In the first passage Fred Hermon was constantly stressed by his daughter but at the end he finds for lack of a better word his "fortress of solitude". Somewhere hidden from everything. As for in the second passage you can say that the fisherman's "fortress of solitude" is the sea. The two passages show that solitude is equivalent to relaxation or just a place to be alone or basically a state of mind.

Component B - Module 2 - Question # 6

Everyone needs to be left alone and not bothered at least once in their life. People have different ways of being alone and getting away from everything around them. In the first passage "Foolish Old Man" by Arthur Strawn, the old man just wanted some time to himself. Fred's daughter Kate led a hectic life and always wanted her father doing something. Fred was now at the age where he just wanted to rest all day and not do anything else. So that's what he decided to do. Fred went for a walk and ended up finding a place where there was nothing else around. In the second passage The Fisherman by Kurt Brown, the man also just wants a place to himself. His way of getting away from everything was by fishing. It was peaceful and he could either take his mind off everything or take time and think.

Being alone in solitude is the best time to think. That is what the two passages are about. In the first passage the man, Fred, is living with his daughter's family, when he has time he goes to a very peaceful place to think, alone in solitude. The second passage compares fishing to life's meaning, which the man is trying to find alone in solitude.

COMPONENT B, Module 2
ITEM 6
PRACTICE SET ANNOTATIONS

1. Score Point: 1

The response has a controlling idea (*the characters struggle to establish their own safehouses of solitude where they can truly be left alone to ponder their feelings & thoughts*). Support refers to both texts, but some information is overly general [*Passage 1 discusses how Kate's father wanted, (& found in the end) a place to mull over his own personal emotions; Passage 2 address the idea of the struggle within yourself; Both use address the common idea of water (i.e. lakes, ponds) as a place of solitude*]. Language use is generally appropriate (*safehouses* for “safe houses” and *address* for “addresses”) and errors in conventions (*sollice* and missing commas) do not hinder comprehension.

2. Score Point: 2

The response presents a well-developed paragraph, demonstrating a basic understanding of the texts. An appropriate controlling idea (*solitude can be a very precious thing to some people*) is supported with clear and appropriate details from both texts (*In passage one, Fred's wife has recently died so he moved in with his daughter....keeps him busy because she feels it will stop him from having time to be sad, however all he wants is to be alone and have time to think to himself and In passage 2 the fisherman is able to take his boat out into the water by himself and have a very peaceful, calm day. He becomes in tune with nature*). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions (a missing word and a missing comma) do not hinder comprehension.

3. Score Point: 1

The response has a controlling idea (*solitude is a place where problems are paused. A place where your thoughts are free to be expressed without the hassle of worries*). The response refers to both texts, but the support is overly general (*Fred Harmon was constantly stressed by his daughter but at the end he finds for lack of a better word his “fortress of solitude.” Somewhere hidden from everything and the fisherman's “fortress of solitude” is the sea*). Language use is generally appropriate and errors in conventions (an inappropriate period and missing commas) do not hinder comprehension.

4. Score Point: 2

The response presents a well-developed paragraph, demonstrating a basic understanding of the texts. An appropriate controlling idea (*Everyone needs to be left alone and not bothered at least once in their life*) is supported with clear and appropriate details from both texts (*In the first passage....Fred....just wanted to rest all day and not do anything else....went for a walk and ended up finding a place where there was nothing else around* and *In the second passage....His way of getting away from everything was by fishing. It was peaceful and he could....take time and think*). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions (missing commas and a missing apostrophe) do not hinder comprehension.

5. Score Point: 1

The response has a controlling idea (*Being alone in solitude is the best time to think*). The response refers to both texts, but the support is overly general (*In the first passage....Fred, is living with his daughters family, when he has time he goes to a very peaceful place to think* and *The second passage compares fishing to life's meaning, which the man is trying to find alone*). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions (a comma splice) do not hinder comprehension.

QUESTION #7

In passage one, the characterization of Fred Harmon, the old man that moved in with his daughter after his wife died, helps with the development of the passage. ^{Arthur Strawn,} the author of the passage "Foolish Old Man", starts to describe Fred Harmon in the title. Strawn calls Arthur foolish because he gave up living in his house by himself to live with his daughter and grandchildren. Fred Harmon was grateful for chores he had to do when he first moved in, which shows that he was a very giving man. However, he realized that he needed a break from his daughter's family. He needed time to think over his thoughts. The fact that Strawn made Fred Harmon need time to himself, shows that even people who devote their time to others need time alone.

Score Point: 2

The response presents a well-developed paragraph that provides an appropriate explanation of the use of characterization in Passage I (*the old man that moved in with his daughter after his wife died*), supported with clear and appropriate evidence from the text (*the author....starts to describe Fred Harmon in the title....foolish because he gave up living in his house by himself to live with his daughter and grandchildren. Fred Harmon was grateful for chores....which shows that he was a very giving man....he needed a break from his daughter's family....time to think over his thoughts*). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions (agreement) do not hinder comprehension.

Kate's character, in Passage 1, is both demanding and controlling. Her actions towards Fred are not to intentionally frustrate him, but she is trying to occupy his time. Kate means well, but her demands soon lead Fred into a time of needing and wanting complete solitude. Although Fred enjoys being integrated into his family by doing chores, sometimes Fred would ^{like to spend} his time to sit, relax, and think about all the events that have accumulated throughout his life. With Kate suggesting he works around the house and such, Fred cannot do as he pleases. Due to Kate's character, Fred is forced to find a place where he can be by himself and enjoy his presence in his own solitude.

Score Point: 2

The response presents a well-developed paragraph that provides an appropriate explanation of the use of characterization in Passage I (*Kate's character...is both demanding and controlling*), supported with clear and appropriate evidence from the text (*Her actions....are not to intentionally frustrate him, but she is trying to occupy his time. Kate means well, but her demands soon lead Fred into a time of needing and wanting complete solitude*). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions (agreement) do not hinder comprehension.

Imagery is a technique authors use to paint a vivid picture in the mind of a reader. An author will use colorful words & descriptive sentences to portray certain scenes. Imagery is used in the passage "Foolish Old Man" by Arthur Strawn. On line 23, "as he sat sunning himself in a chair on the porch," you can actually see him sitting there with the sun on his face. Imagery is also used in the poem "The Fisherman" by Kurt Brown. On lines 16-19, he describes fishing - "It's all so pleasant so comforting - the sunlight, the waves." You can imagine a man in a boat, just floating & thinking. The use of imagery makes a story so much more enjoyable to read.

Score Point: 1

The response provides an explanation of the literary technique of imagery (to paint a vivid picture in the mind of the reader), supported with overly general information from both texts ("as he sat sunning himself in a chair on the porch," you can actually see him sitting there with the sun on his face and "It's all so pleasant so comforting - the sunlight, the waves." You can imagine a man in a boat, just floating & thinking). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions (a comma splice, pleasant, comforting) do not hinder comprehension.

Something is ironic when it wasn't planned to happen that way, but happens anyway. In Passage I, it is ironic that the man goes for a walk to be alone. He hated doing chores and constantly working on the house because he was tired and Kate was pushing him to do these things to keep him in good shape. It is ironic that he had to walk just to be alone. It was like he had to be physically active anyway.

Score Point: 1

The response has an unclear explanation of the literary technique of irony in Passage I (*it is ironic that the man goes for a walk to be alone*). The explanation is supported with partial information from the text (*He hated doing chores and constantly working on the house because he was tired and Kate was pushing him to do these things*), including inaccurate information (*to keep him in good shape*). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions (a missing comma) do not hinder comprehension.

In the first passage by Arthur
Strauss he uses Symbolism to
develop his story. He uses the symbol
of the irrigation as his characters
solitude. This helps develop the story
by making the reader think more
about what they are reading. Many
authors use Literary elements and literary
techniques to make stories better

Score Point: 1

The response provides an explanation of the literary technique of symbolism in Passage I (*he uses symbolism*), supported with overly general information from the text (*He uses the symbol of the irrigation as his characters solitude*). Language use is generally appropriate and errors in conventions (a missing comma, *irrigation*, a missing period) do not hinder comprehension.

PRACTICE SET

In the passage Foolish Old Man, by Arthur Strawn, the literary technique symbolism is used. The main character, Fred Harmon lives with his daughter, Kate in her busy house. Kate can't stand her father just sit around and daydream, so she finds chores to do to keep him busy. After a while ~~Arthur~~^{Fred} gets annoyed and wanted some alone time, so he left the house, walked a bit, and stumbled onto a little path leading to an irrigation ditch. It had "an immediate and warm appeal." (line 54) This symbolizes the refuge from the hectic household he had been coming from living with hate.

The author of passage 2 "The Fisherman," Kurt Brown, demonstrates the literary technique of symbolism throughout his poem. In line 1 he says, "A man spends his whole life fishing in himself," the idea of the literal idea of fishing is a symbol of fishing or searching for yourself; looking deep within your soul to find who you really are (line 7-8). The water symbolizes the life in which you "fish" to find who you are, or in this case who you want to be. The author develops this constant idea of symbolism throughout his passage by representing how people often must search or fish within themselves before actually finding something else.

In Passage II, the literary element point of view is used to display a man's feelings on life, fishing and being out on the water. The man in this passage is not literally fishing but more like soul-searching. The author uses the element point of view to enhance the passage and show exactly what the man is feeling. Without point of view, it would make it difficult for the author to show the man's perspective on his life.

In the first passage, the foolish old man, there was a lot of irony. This old man only wants to think after his wife dies. He leaves his empty house to live with his daughter who never leaves him sitting still. He never has time to think and all he wants to do is be alone. He left his empty house and ended up wanting to be alone, quite ironic.

The author of Passage One uses the literary element, point of view. The author uses this element to develop the passage by showing the reader two points of view, Kate's and Fred's. The author expresses Kate's point of view by stating "Her mother thought if Dad was occupied he wouldn't find time to brood." This belief provides an explanation for Kate's behavior which leads her father to solitude. Fred's point of view is stated by, "At first he was grateful for these little chores... Kate didn't understand that a man could reach back in his life." This shows the reader Fred's reasons for needing solidarity. This element develops the passage.

COMPONENT B, Module 2
ITEM 7
PRACTICE SET ANNOTATIONS

1. Score Point: 1

The response provides an explanation of the literary technique of symbolism in Passage I (*irrigation ditch....symbolizes the refuge from the hectic household he had been coming from living with Kate*), supported with partial information from the text (*Kate can't stand her father just sit around....she finds chores to do to keep him busy....Fred gets annoyed and wanted some alone time....left the house, walked a bit, and stumbled onto a little path leading to an irrigation ditch*). Language use is occasionally imprecise (*can't stand her father just sit around*) and errors in conventions (a missing comma and a missing period) do not hinder comprehension.

2. Score Point: 2

The response presents a well-developed paragraph that provides an appropriate explanation of the use of symbolism in Passage II (*The idea of the literal idea of fishing is a symbol of fishing or searching for yourself; looking deep within your soul to find who you really are*), supported with clear and appropriate evidence from the text (*The water symbolizes the life in which you "fish" to find who you are, or in this case who you want to be*). Language use is generally appropriate and errors in conventions (inappropriate commas) do not hinder comprehension.

3. Score Point: 1

The response provides an explanation of the literary element of point of view in Passage II (*to display a man's feelings on life, fishing and being out on the water*), supported with overly general information from the text (*The man....is not literally fishing but more like soul-searching*). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions (a missing comma and an inappropriate hyphen) do not hinder comprehension.

4. Score Point: 1

The response provides an explanation of the literary technique of irony in Passage I (*He left his empty house and ended up wanting to be alone*), supported with partial information from the text (*This old man only wants to think after his wife dies. He leaves his empty house to live with his daughter who never leaves him sitting still. He never has time to think and all he wants to do is be alone*). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions (inappropriate commas) do not hinder comprehension.

5. Score Point: 1

The response provides an explanation of the literary element of point of view in Passage I (by showing the reader two points of view, Kate's and Fred's). The explanation is supported with partial information from the text that does not clearly explain the literary element of point of view (Kate's Point of view by stating "Her notion that if Dad was occupied he wouldn't find time to brood"....Kate's behavior....leads her father to solitude and Fred's point of view is stated by, "At first he was grateful for these little chores....Kate didn't understand....that a man could reach back in his life." This shows....Fred's reasons for needing solidarity). Language use is appropriate and errors in conventions (an inappropriate comma and a missing comma) do not hinder comprehension.