

2021 STAAR English I Rationales

Item#	Rationale	
1	Option B is correct	Adding a comma after the first sentence and changing "I said" to "saying" is the most effective way to combine sentences 2 and 3.
	Option A is incorrect	Combining sentences in this way introduces an error in the sequence of events. Veronica offers to pay her parents back before her father tells her no.
	Option C is incorrect	By combining the sentences in this way, Veronica creates a run-on sentence, which is an error in which two or more clauses are joined incorrectly.
	Option D is incorrect	Making this change makes the sentence unnecessarily wordy and introduces a grammar error.

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2	Option F is correct	Replacing "use" with "waste" creates a more effective sentence because it emphasizes the importance of not spending money impulsively.
	Option G is incorrect	People do not "designate" the money in their savings accounts on impulsive purchases, so the word "designate" is not the most effective word to use in this sentence.
	Option H is incorrect	The word "need" is not an effective word to use in this sentence. The purpose of a savings account is for a person to have money when one needs it, but one would not be less likely to "need" it on an impulsive purchase.
	Option J is incorrect	Although the word "employ" can be used to mean to "use," people do not "employ" money on an impulsive purchase.

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3	Option D is correct	A transition is a word, phrase, or sentence that connects topics or ideas. Adding the word "Unfortunately" to the beginning of sentence 12 creates an appropriate transition because it establishes a contrast.
	Option A is incorrect	Adding the phrase "In either case" would not provide an appropriate transition because it suggests that two situations are being discussed, but only one situation is being discussed.
	Option B is incorrect	The word "Correspondingly" can be used to mean "in a similar way." However, Veronica is not discussing a similarity between the ideas in the two sentences.
	Option C is incorrect	Adding the phrase "To put it differently" does not provide a logical transition because Veronica is not expressing the same idea in a different way.

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4	Option F is correct	Sentence 20 is confusing because a gerund phrase, which is a phrase that functions as a noun, is the subject and is followed by another gerund phrase. This option corrects the confusion by creating a predicate for the gerund phrase.
	Option G is incorrect	This sentence is confusing and awkwardly written. One reason for the confusion is that the pronoun "it" has an unclear referent.
	Option H is incorrect	This revision results in an awkward sentence that does not improve the clarity.
	Option J is incorrect	The use of the phrase "with it" makes the meaning of the sentence unclear. Revising the sentence in this way results in a confusing sentence with an awkward structure.

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5	Option C is correct	A call to action is a statement that encourages the reader to consider an idea or change a behavior. Inserting this sentence after sentence 25 provides an effective call to action because it tells teens exactly what Veronica recommends.
	Option A is incorrect	Inserting this sentence does not provide a call to action. Instead it provides Veronica’s opinion about something parents should do.
	Option B is incorrect	This sentence is a general statement about teen behavior, not a call to action for teenagers.
	Option D is incorrect	This sentence is a statement; it does not encourage the reader to consider an idea or change a behavior.

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6	Option F is correct	A thesis statement is a statement that summarizes the main point or claim of a piece of writing. Adding this sentence after sentence 4 creates an effective thesis statement because the focus of the essay is how the orchid garden became a popular attraction.
	Option G is incorrect	This sentence is not an appropriate thesis statement because it is a detail rather than a sentence that states the main point of the essay.
	Option H is incorrect	This sentence is not an appropriate thesis statement because it suggests that the focus of this paper will be an expository article about orchids.
	Option J is incorrect	Although this sentence restates the main point of the first paragraph, it does not fully convey the overall focus of the essay.

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7	Option C is correct	A transition is a word, phrase, or sentence that connects topics or ideas. Replacing sentence 7 with this sentence strengthens the transition between the second and third paragraph because it more appropriately signals a negative event involving the garden.
	Option A is incorrect	Using “Additionally” would suggest that the garden’s destruction supports the ideas in paragraph 2, instead of providing a sharp contrast.
	Option B is incorrect	Although using this question could suggest that some event will happen, it does not convey the idea that the event will be unfortunate.
	Option D is incorrect	This sentence relates only to the positive events described in paragraph 2, and no connection to the contrasting information in sentences 7 and 8 is provided.

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8	Option G is correct	Revising sentence 13 in this way corrects a misplaced modifier, which is a word, phrase, or clause that is improperly separated from the word it modifies or describes. The phrase "Confronted with the loss of his beloved orchids," modifies the subject, James, so "James" should immediately follow the phrase.
	Option F is incorrect	Making this revision does not correct the misplaced modifier in the sentence.
	Option H is incorrect	This revision results in an awkward sentence that does not improve the clarity.
	Option J is incorrect	Revising the sentence in this way results in a confusing sentence with an awkward structure.

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9	Option A is correct	The most effective place to insert this sentence is after sentence 21 because it explains the challenges the children faced in maintaining the sculpture garden, which is an idea introduced in sentence 21.
	Option B is incorrect	Inserting this sentence after sentence 22 puts the ideas out of logical order by presenting the effect (the garden falling into disrepair) before the cause (not enough money to maintain it).
	Option C is incorrect	Adding this sentence after sentence 23 is not the most effective place for the sentence because the ideas in the two sentences are not closely connected.
	Option D is incorrect	Placing this sentence after sentence 24 is not effective because the information does not logically flow from one sentence to the other.

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10	Option G is correct	Changing "florished" to "flourished" corrects the spelling error in this sentence.
	Option F is incorrect	Changing "have" to "has" is incorrect because the subject of this phrase, "people," is plural, not singular. The subject and verb must agree in number.
	Option H is incorrect	Inserting a comma after "islands" would create an error by adding unnecessary punctuation between two words.
	Option J is incorrect	Adding an apostrophe would create an error because "thousands" is plural, not possessive.

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11	Option A is correct	Capitalizing "University" corrects the error in sentence 14 since the University of Iowa is a proper noun, which is a noun that refers to a specific person, place, idea, or event.
	Option B is incorrect	Changing "maintaining" to "having maintained" would introduce an error in verb tense.
	Option C is incorrect	Changing "has" to "have" introduces a problem with the subject-verb agreement because the subject of this phrase is singular, not plural.
	Option D is incorrect	The word "historically" is used to describe the verb "played," so it should remain an adverb. The word "historical" is an adjective, which would modify a noun.

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12	Option H is correct	Changing "were" to "are" corrects the error in verb tense by changing sentence 16 to the present tense.
	Option F is incorrect	Changing "isolated" to "isollated" introduces a spelling error in the sentence.
	Option G is incorrect	Deleting the comma after "people" creates a punctuation error because the comma is needed.
	Option J is incorrect	The word "their" is a plural possessive pronoun used to indicate possession, so it is the correct form to use in this sentence.

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13	Option C is correct	Making this revision improves clarity because it accurately states the cause-and-effect relationship.
	Option A is incorrect	This revision creates a sentence fragment, which is a group of words that do not form a complete sentence.
	Option B is incorrect	Revising the sentence in this way results in a comma-splice error, which occurs when two main clauses are connected with only a comma.
	Option D is incorrect	Changing the sentence in this way suggests an incorrect cause-and-effect relationship.

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14	Option G is correct	Subject-verb agreement is when the subject and the verb of a sentence agree in number. Changing "is using" to "are using" corrects the error in subject-verb agreement because the subject, "kids," is plural.
	Option F is incorrect	This comma is needed to separate the parenthetical element ("including me") from the rest of the sentence.
	Option H is incorrect	Making this change creates an error in homophones, which are words that have the same pronunciation but different meanings and/or spelling.
	Option J is incorrect	Leaving the sentence as it is does not correct the error in subject-verb agreement.

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15	Option A is correct	Adding the conjunction “but” corrects the comma-splice error, which occurs when two main clauses are connected with only a comma.
	Option B is incorrect	This change would result in the improper use of a colon since a colon is used to introduce a list or to further explain or illustrate an idea.
	Option C is incorrect	Changing the comma to a period results in a sentence fragment, which is a group of words that do not form a complete sentence.
	Option D is incorrect	Inserting a period results in a sentence fragment.

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Item#	Rationale	
16	Option J is correct	Changing "they" to "it" corrects the pronoun error in sentence 14. The singular pronoun "it" should be used to refer to the singular noun in this sentence.
	Option F is incorrect	Changing the pronoun "My" to "Our" introduces a grammar error.
	Option G is incorrect	Making this change creates an error in verb tense.
	Option H is incorrect	Deleting the comma results in a run-on sentence, an error in which two or more clauses are joined incorrectly.

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17	Option D is correct	Changing "correspondense" to "correspondence" corrects the spelling error in sentence 24.
	Option A is incorrect	Making this change would result in a punctuation error.
	Option B is incorrect	Changing the word "different" to "diffrent" would introduce a spelling error.
	Option C is incorrect	Inserting a comma after "conversation" would introduce a punctuation error.

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18	Option F is correct	Inserting a comma after “important” corrects the run-on sentence, an error in which two or more clauses are joined incorrectly.
	Option G is incorrect	Changing “is hurting” to “are hurting” would create a subject-verb agreement error because the subject, “the use,” is singular, not plural.
	Option H is incorrect	Changing “our” to “their” would incorrectly refer to the wrong subject.
	Option J is incorrect	Leaving the sentence intact fails to eliminate the run-on sentence.
19	Option B is correct	The author reveals that Addie admires Miss Chevalier. She describes Miss Chevalier’s genuine interest in what the girls are reading and her encouragement of Addie, along with her sensitive perception of Addie’s embarrassment.
	Option A is incorrect	There is no evidence that Miss Chevalier’s behavior surprises Addie.
	Option C is incorrect	Although Miss Chevalier encourages Addie to think, there is no instance when she criticizes Addie.
	Option D is incorrect	Addie does not recognize any flaws in Miss Chevalier. In fact, she is determined to defend Miss Chevalier from others.
20	Option J is correct	In paragraph 7, Addie’s wish to “sink through the floor” is used to tell the reader that Addie is embarrassed by her lack of knowledge. She mispronounced the word <i>impetuous</i> and did not know its meaning.
	Option F is incorrect	Addie reacts this way because she does not know what a word in the poem means, but she still wishes to recite the poem.
	Option G is incorrect	This is the only paragraph in which the author mentions Addie mispronouncing a word, so it is not likely something she always worries about.
	Option H is incorrect	Addie admits that Miss Chevalier was nice about it, so Addie does not have a reason to be upset, only embarrassed.

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21	Option D is correct	In paragraph 6, the description of Miss Chevalier is used to emphasize the contrast between her unusual appearance and her congenial personality. Miss Chevalier is small and short, with a “moon face and chubby fingers and coppery hair” like a poodle, but she is very nice.
	Option A is incorrect	There is no mention of Miss Chevalier’s demands in this paragraph.
	Option B is incorrect	Addie explains that Miss Chevalier is a few inches shorter than Addie, but the contrast between them is not emphasized in the paragraph.
	Option C is incorrect	Addie explains that Miss Chevalier’s smile “makes you feel like you just did something right,” but this is not just toward Addie.
22	Option J is correct	Addie compares the settlement home to a lantern in paragraph 1 to symbolize the house as a comforting place in a poverty-stricken neighborhood. The house is a bright, warm haven for the residents of the neighborhood.
	Option F is incorrect	The building lights up the dark street, which suggests the warm and welcoming aspect of a lantern, not judgment.
	Option G is incorrect	There is nothing about the house’s comparison to a bright, welcoming lantern that suggests that its services are taken for granted.
	Option H is incorrect	There is nothing about the house’s comparison to a bright, welcoming lantern that suggests that its architecture is particularly beautiful.
23	Option C is correct	A theme, or central message, of the selection is the importance of the power of encouragement. Throughout the selection Addie describes how Miss Chevalier’s encouragement influences her.
	Option A is incorrect	Addie does not have to defend her rights in this selection.
	Option B is incorrect	Other people’s struggle for survival is mentioned in paragraph 2, but Addie’s experience in this selection is not a matter of survival.
	Option D is incorrect	Addie works hard to learn the poem, but there is no indication that she is trying to get ahead by doing so.

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24	Option H is correct	This quotation is used to emphasize Miss Chevalier’s compassionate nature. In paragraph 7, Addie gets embarrassed, and in paragraph 8, her face turns bright red. Miss Chevalier doesn’t want to make Addie feel bad about being embarrassed, so she pretends not to notice.
	Option F is incorrect	Asking Addie to recite a poem does not show that Miss Chevalier is compassionate, only that she thinks Addie is a good reader.
	Option G is incorrect	Asking Addie to define a word does not show Miss Chevalier’s compassion, only her interest in Addie’s education.
	Option J is incorrect	This quotation is used to emphasize a detail about Addie’s life (she has never been asked for her opinion), not Miss Chevalier’s compassion.
25	Option D is correct	Imagery is the use of vivid language to represent objects, actions, or ideas. The imagery in lines 1 through 4 appeals to the reader’s sense of hearing through the poet’s use of “sound,” “clatter,” “knock,” “stuck,” and “pounding.”
	Option A is incorrect	In lines 1 through 4, there is no mention of how any of the described objects felt.
	Option B is incorrect	Although the reader can picture these events, sounds, rather than sights, are depicted by the diction and imagery.
	Option C is incorrect	No tastes or flavors are described in these lines.

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26	Option F is correct	In lines 57 through 62, the poet implies that future generations will remember Sybil’s deed by stating that the ride is “a glorious legend of history,” “each trail she rode” would be marked, and that songs and stories would be told about her.
	Option G is incorrect	In lines 57 through 62, there is no text evidence to support the idea that Sybil expects to be rewarded. Sybil does not foresee the legend her ride will become, as the poet states in lines 57 and 58 (“With never a dream. . .”).
	Option H is incorrect	Although Sybil “rode through the inky dark” (line 60), there is nothing in these lines that implies that she is scared while riding at night.
	Option J is incorrect	The poet is clear in these lines that Sybil acts in support of her father and her country, and that such action will bring her glory, not suspicion. In lines 57 through 62, there is no suggestion that historians question Sybil’s motives.
27	Option C is correct	In line 15, the word <u>spent</u> is closest in meaning to “exhausted.” The horseman who delivered the message is exhausted from his journey and the Colonel tells him he “cannot ride.”
	Option A is incorrect	A rider is “needed,” but the Colonel does not expect this rider to continue as he tells him that “you cannot ride.”
	Option B is incorrect	The word <u>spent</u> is used to describe the horseman’s strength. There is no reference to payment for the act of riding in line 15.
	Option D is incorrect	There is no text evidence to support the idea that the rider is choosing to give up or abandoning the task.

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28	Option F is correct	The phrases "Clatter of hoofs," "fist struck wood," and "mighty pounding" all contribute to the idea that something momentous is happening. The poet emphasizes the urgency with which the message was delivered with his description of Danbury burning and the rider falling "exhausted in slumber."
	Option G is incorrect	The punctuation is straightforward and does not enhance the setting in any way.
	Option H is incorrect	The main characters are not introduced in these lines.
	Option J is incorrect	There is no metaphor used in these lines.
29	Option C is correct	A theme, or central message, of the poem is that confronting danger requires courage and fortitude. In lines 22 through 30, Sybil confidently offers to spread the message. She rides "swiftly without a stop" (line 39), and even when she is tired and sore (lines 47 and 48), she rides on until the task is done.
	Option A is incorrect	Sybil spreads the message because her father needs someone to do it, which suggests that family is important to her. There is no indication in the poem that "personal sacrifice is more important than family."
	Option B is incorrect	There is no indication that the Colonel's trust in Sybil leads to new realizations. He knows Sybil is capable.
	Option D is incorrect	Sybil is not accepting fate. She eagerly volunteered to make the ride.

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30	Option G is correct	Lines 15 through 20 are used to establish the reasons Sybil must ride. In these lines, the Colonel explains that the current messenger is too tired to ride and does not know the area well enough. The Colonel can't go himself because he must be there when his troops arrive, so Sybil is the only other option.
	Option F is incorrect	Tone is the way the author expresses his or her attitude through writing. The reader cannot determine from lines 15 through 20 that the author feels that this particular instance is sinister in any way.
	Option H is incorrect	The Colonel is explaining the predicament that Sybil offers to solve, not expressing anger at the messenger, who is too exhausted to ride.
	Option J is incorrect	The Colonel is not describing danger in these lines. He is explaining the situation that Sybil then volunteers to help resolve.
31	Option C is correct	In lines 23 and 24, the Colonel is skeptical, saying "You! My daughter, you're just a child," but in lines 25 through 30, Sybil explains why she is the right person for the job, and in lines 31 through 34, the Colonel's perspective has changed. He thinks Sybil is right.
	Option A is incorrect	The idea that there are any dangers involved in making the ride is not supported by the information in lines 25 through 34.
	Option B is incorrect	Sybil is being confident and courageous, not arrogant, in lines 25 through 34.
	Option D is incorrect	Sybil is not rebelling against her father. She is offering to help him.

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32	Option J is correct	Sybil’s main motivation in lines 47 through 52 is to prove to her father that she is dependable. She is tired and sore but continues on her journey until every soldier has received the message. She wants to show her father “That he could depend on a Ludington” (line 52).
	Option F is incorrect	Sybil is tired in line 47, but she rides on, expressing no desire to return home and rest.
	Option G is incorrect	Sybil claims she can ride as well as a man (lines 28 and 29) only so that her father will trust her to ride; she is not concerned with proving anything about females in general.
	Option H is incorrect	In lines 47 through 52, the poet describes Sybil’s determination but does not mention her “feelings about the war effort.”
33	Option C is correct	The conflict of the poem is best identified in this quote. To make the ride a success, Sybil had to be impetuous in both senses of the word. She had to rush with force and determination to push through her exhaustion, and she also had to act suddenly because her message was urgent.
	Option A is incorrect	Although Sybil’s feet do not touch the ground when she’s riding home, a happy feeling rather than a conflict is identified in this quote.
	Option B is incorrect	In lines 25 through 30, Sybil convinces her father she can do the job, and he agrees immediately. There is no conflict.
	Option D is incorrect	Although there is evidence in the poem that the Colonel is concerned about the welfare of Sybil, his concern does not create a conflict between the two of them.

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34	Option F is correct	Addie differs from Sybil in that Addie has doubts about her abilities (she feels nervous about practicing the poem and she becomes embarrassed when she doesn't know the meaning of impetuous) while Sybil is certain about her abilities (she convinces her father that she is the right person to deliver the message).
	Option G is incorrect	Addie does get embarrassed in paragraph 8 of <i>The Boston Girl</i> , but she is proud of being chosen to recite. Sybil shows confidence, not pride.
	Option H is incorrect	Addie is encouraged by Miss Chevalier, but Sybil also has encouragement from her father.
	Option J is incorrect	There is no indication in the selection that Addie asks for help, and there is no indication in the poem that Sybil refuses help from anyone.
35	Option B is correct	Both Addie and Sybil respond to another character's belief and trust. Miss Chevalier believes in Addie's abilities, encouraging her to take on the challenge of reciting a poem, and Sybil's father believes in Sybil's abilities to deliver an important message.
	Option A is incorrect	Addie is going to recite her poem in the presence of a famous professor (paragraph 4 of <i>The Boston Girl</i>) but does not expect fame and glory. Sybil is unaware that her deed will bring her fame.
	Option C is incorrect	Although Sybil strives to meet her father's expectations, there is no indication that Addie's mother expects her to recite the poem.
	Option D is incorrect	There is no indication that either Addie or Sybil desire to influence others as they both just want to do the best that they can.

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36	Option H is correct	In both the selection and the poem, the potential of young women should be recognized. In the selection the indication of recognition is shown in Miss Chevalier’s exchange with Addie about gumption, and in the poem the indication of recognition is shown in the last lines comparing Sybil to Paul Revere.
	Option F is incorrect	Sybil shows courage in a dangerous situation, but Addie is not in any danger.
	Option G is incorrect	There is no indication in either the selection or the poem that either Addie or Sybil wish to improve their communities.
	Option J is incorrect	Although both Addie in the selection and Sybil in the poem show signs of enthusiasm, there is no indication that anyone is overwhelmed by either girl’s enthusiasm.
37	Option D is correct	In “Sybil Ludington’s Ride,” the poet focuses on a young woman whose confidence inspires others. Sybil’s father is in distress when there is no one to make the ride, but Sybil’s confidence changes his distress to enthusiasm. The poet also says that Sybil’s ride would “figure in song and story” as an inspirational deed.
	Option A is incorrect	There is no indication in the poem that Sybil serves as a mentor to anyone.
	Option B is incorrect	There is no text evidence that supports the idea that Sybil seeks a mentor but is unable to find one.
	Option C is incorrect	Sybil’s confidence is not in others, but in herself, allowing her to make a successful ride. She is never betrayed.
38	Option G is correct	In paragraph 4, the author contrasts a “compelling” or “memorable” speech with a “mediocre” one. Based on this contrast, the word “mediocre” means <u>average or uninspired</u> .
	Option F is incorrect	In paragraph 3, the word “jumbled” describes a speech that is disorganized and confusing.
	Option H is incorrect	“Bleary-eyed” describes a confused audience reaction that does not directly relate to the concept of hearing an <u>average or uninspired</u> presentation.
	Option J is incorrect	“Pervasive” means “widespread.” <u>Average or uninspired</u> would not make sense in place of “pervasive” in paragraph 9.

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39	Option A is correct	The author’s advice is to focus on one big idea, which is a practical way to approach writing and speaking.
	Option B is incorrect	Although the author mentions writing in high school in the first paragraph, she does not relate personal stories about her high-school experiences.
	Option C is incorrect	The author mentions two people who have written speeches, but she uses them as examples to support the article’s main purpose.
	Option D is incorrect	Focusing on one big idea is the only approach the author suggests, so there is no comparison of approaches.
40	Option H is correct	In paragraphs 9 through 11, the author discusses the process of focusing on one big idea and provides an example of how Arianna Huffington presents her big idea in one compelling sentence.
	Option F is incorrect	There is no support for the idea that experienced businesspeople write better speeches.
	Option G is incorrect	Although the author tries to illustrate her point with two hypothetical topics, the author does not propose any ideas for speeches in paragraphs 9 through 11.
	Option J is incorrect	Convincing others to get more sleep is the topic of Huffington’s speech. It is not the author’s purpose in these paragraphs.
41	Option D is correct	The author first explains the necessity of focusing on one topic, then explains how to decide on a specific idea about that topic, and then describes the benefits of distilling the idea into a sentence.
	Option A is incorrect	Chronological order is not used by the author. The author provides advice and examples to support her advice that are not sequenced by time.
	Option B is incorrect	The author focuses on only one strategy, not on comparing different strategies.
	Option C is incorrect	There is no discussion of the disadvantages of different speech writing approaches.

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42	Option F is correct	In paragraph 8, the author advises readers to focus on “expertise” or “passion” and then “what inspires you” or “drives you insane” about this topic.
	Option G is incorrect	This option is incorrect. The author believes that an idea must be worth sharing, as supported by the quotation in paragraph 5: “The only thing that truly matters in public speaking is . . . having something worth saying.”
	Option H is incorrect	There is no support for this idea in the selection. The author does not mention the frequency of topics chosen but instead advises the reader to focus on an area of expertise or passion.
	Option J is incorrect	The author emphasizes that the topic should be something the reader cares about but does not state that others must share that concern.
43	Option C is correct	The author’s message is repeated by Humes, who asserts that having a “key message” is important in several professional situations.
	Option A is incorrect	In paragraph 14, there is a mention of past historical speakers in Hume’s book title. There is no support for the idea that “great speakers in the past” have used the author’s advice.
	Option B is incorrect	Although a “sales talk” is mentioned, the point is that the strategy would help the salesperson, not that being a salesperson would be necessary.
	Option D is incorrect	In paragraph 14, the author focuses on a speechwriter’s opinion, but there is no support for the idea that most world leaders rely on professional writers.
44	Option G is correct	The idea that “anyone” can give a “powerful talk” is encouraging to readers who want to be effective speakers.
	Option F is incorrect	The author cites Chris Anderson to illustrate her views, not justify them.
	Option H is incorrect	The opinion expressed by Anderson is not in conflict with the author’s opinion.
	Option J is incorrect	In the quotation, Chris Anderson explicitly states that the key to effective communication is not talent but having an idea worth sharing.

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45	Option C is correct	The author indicates that the initial hard work of organizing and distilling your thoughts into one big idea will make the rest of the task easier.
	Option A is incorrect	Although the author indicates that advance preparation may lead to compelling drafts, she does not suggest that speeches must have profound effects.
	Option B is incorrect	There is no assertion that extensive research is required before speech writing can begin.
	Option D is incorrect	The exercise is mental, not physical, as indicated by the intentional use of the word "mental."
46	Option F is correct	In paragraph 6, the author describes challenges that Jackson faced. Based on context, <u>thwarted</u> most nearly means "defeated," as Jackson was successful on his trek by avoiding the Nevada sands.
	Option G is incorrect	Since Jackson was the first person to successfully cross the continent, "allowed" cannot be the meaning of <u>thwarted</u> .
	Option H is incorrect	"Consumed" can mean "used up," or "ate," but these meanings are not accurate or logical descriptions of the sands in the context of the selection.
	Option J is incorrect	The Winton's driver took a detour specifically to avoid the sands, so "released," which means "let go," does not make sense in this context.

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47	Option D is correct	The notion that the automobile could travel at such speeds indicates that many people were unfamiliar with automobiles of that time. In paragraph 8, one newspaper mistakenly reported that the vehicle might fly by “at 90 miles per hour” even though the reality was closer to 20 miles per hour.
	Option A is incorrect	This quotation supports the idea that automobiles were not easily purchased but does not necessarily show how familiar people were with automobiles.
	Option B is incorrect	The purchase of a used automobile for a high price indicates only that automobiles were highly valued because they were difficult to obtain. Whether many people were familiar with them is not addressed in this quotation.
	Option C is incorrect	The necessity for goggles only supports the conditions of the roads on dry days. There is no evidence relating to the public’s familiarity with automobiles.
48	Option F is correct	The author’s main purpose for writing this article is to inform the reader about a unique journey at the beginning of the automobile era. The author provides a chronological account of Jackson’s trip, highlighting the challenges and successes of the trip.
	Option G is incorrect	Although the author mentions Jackson’s expenses for the trip and that he made a bet, the author does not criticize Jackson.
	Option H is incorrect	Although the author writes that Jackson avoids Nevada and the Rocky Mountains, the author does not state that Jackson’s route was the best.
	Option J is incorrect	In paragraph 9, the author states that Packard completed the trip faster than Jackson did.

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Item#	Rationale	
49	Option C is correct	The best summary of the article is presented in this sentence. Dr. Horatio Nelson Jackson’s goal, the obstacles he faced, and the success he had in overcoming those obstacles and accomplishing his goal are presented.
	Option A is incorrect	In this sentence, some inaccurate information is provided as Winton did not sponsor Jackson’s trip, and the other companies did not sponsor their drivers specifically to promote sales.
	Option B is incorrect	The author never mentions how Jackson felt about the expenses of his trip. Jackson does not dwell on the cost of the trip. He does it to prove it can be done, despite what it might cost him.
	Option D is incorrect	Jackson did attract media attention, but this is a detail, not a summary of the main events of the article.
50	Option F is correct	The author mainly organizes this article by recounting the various problems Jackson and Crocker encountered. There were problems from start to finish, including acquiring a car (paragraph 3), finding roadside gas stations (paragraph 4), facing bad weather (paragraph 5), and having no produced directions (paragraph 6 and 7).
	Option G is incorrect	There are no opinions from the public included in the article.
	Option H is incorrect	The reasons Jackson accepted the wager are only given in paragraph 1, but the author does not focus the rest of the article on this detail.
	Option J is incorrect	Although the author describes some features of the Winton, Jackson rather than the Winton is the focus of the article.

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51	Option B is correct	Based on the article, the reader can conclude that Jackson welcomed the challenge of making a never-before-completed trip. Jackson wanted to disprove a belief about automobiles and was “enthusiastic about new vehicles” (paragraph 1).
	Option A is incorrect	Jackson tried hard to complete the trip within the agreed-upon time, but there is nothing to suggest it was a source of worry for him.
	Option C is incorrect	Jackson’s effort was hindered by wrong directions, but there is nothing to suggest he was annoyed by them.
	Option D is incorrect	Jackson made an effort to make the vehicle safe (paragraphs 4 and 5), but there is no evidence to suggest that he was concerned about the spectators’ safety.
52	Option F is correct	In paragraph 5, in order to complete their journey, Jackson and Crocker “used wheels wrapped with rope.” This shows Jackson and Crocker’s inventiveness as they do not let punctured tires keep them from continuing their journey.
	Option G is incorrect	Buying a used Winton as opposed to a new one is practical, but it is not inventive.
	Option H is incorrect	Moving boulders out of the way in the Sierra Nevadas allows Jackson and Crocker to continue their trip, but there is no mention of how they moved the boulders.
	Option J is incorrect	Bud’s eyes needed to be protected from the road dust, but placing goggles on the dog shows that Jackson and Crocker were prepared not that they were inventive.