

2019 STAAR Grade 7 Writing Rationales

Item#	Rationale	
1	Option C is correct	A closing sentence of a paragraph should capture the main idea of the paragraph or emphasize an important message. By adding this sentence, the writer emphasizes the potential of the basin and the family’s commitment to action.
	Option A is incorrect	This sentence is only vaguely related to the ideas covered so far in the essay, and it fails to build upon the key idea of the family’s recognition of the basin’s potential.
	Option B is incorrect	The writer simply states the obvious and fails to build upon the ideas in the paragraph in a meaningful way.
	Option D is incorrect	The writer’s interest in exploring the basin is an extraneous detail that does little to emphasize the meaning in this paragraph.

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2	Option F is correct	Changing "all of them" to "our neighbors" clarifies with whom Thomas and his family worked to clean up the trash.
	Option G is incorrect	Changing "organize" to "plan" creates a sentence that means the same thing and fails to clarify with whom Thomas worked.
	Option H is incorrect	This change results in an unclear sentence because to "cancel" trash does not make sense; the change also fails to clarify with whom Thomas worked.
	Option J is incorrect	Changing "the trash" to "it" results in a sentence that is even more unclear.

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3	Option D is correct	Deleting sentence 23 removes an extraneous detail since the writer’s love of “freshly cut grass” is irrelevant to the revival of the basin and the rest of the paragraph.
	Option A is incorrect	Sentence 20 is important because it is used to show how the basin looked before its revival.
	Option B is incorrect	Sentence 21 is not extraneous, as it is used as a transition between the idea in sentence 20 and the process of change that is described in the rest of the paragraph.
	Option C is incorrect	Sentence 22 is important because it is used to introduce the beginning stages of the revival of the basin.

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4	Option F is correct	A transition is a word, phrase, or sentence that connects topics or ideas. Replacing sentence 25 with this sentence effectively signals that time has passed since the general events of the fifth paragraph and also that the narrative will shift to a specific point in time.
	Option G is incorrect	Use of this sentence would indicate that Thomas and his brother visited the stream right after the events in the fifth paragraph, which is not the case.
	Option H is incorrect	Use of this sentence leaves the timeframe even less clear since there is no specific event that "After a while" clearly refers to.
	Option J is incorrect	Use of this sentence would indicate that Thomas and his brother went exploring while the basin was still in the process of revival, which is not the case.

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5	Option A is correct	Deleting "that is the music" removes unnecessary repetition and improves the flow of the sentence.
	Option B is incorrect	The repetition of "music" is simply placed in a different location in the sentence.
	Option C is incorrect	The repetition of "music" is removed, but repetition of "echoes" is introduced.
	Option D is incorrect	The repetition of "music" is not removed, and additional awkward, repetitive sentence structure is introduced.

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6	Option J is correct	Changing "to love it" to "I love it" and adding "I" before "look after it" improve the final sentence by bringing the series into parallel grammatical structure, which enhances the clarity and flow of the sentence.
	Option F is incorrect	Changing "to love it" to "I love it" is appropriate, but changing "look after it" to "looking after it" inappropriately switches the verb tense and results in awkward sentence structure that lacks parallelism.
	Option G is incorrect	This revision results in an inaccurate change in meaning as well as awkward sentence structure that lacks parallelism.
	Option H is incorrect	This revision results in awkward sentence structure that lacks parallelism and clarity.

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Item#	Rationale	
7	Option B is correct	A controlling idea is a statement that is used to summarize the main point of a piece of writing. The ideas presented in this sentence effectively summarize the important information about Foley artists in the paper.
	Option A is incorrect	Replacing sentence 4 with this sentence creates repetition with supporting details covered in paragraph 3 and fails to establish a controlling idea.
	Option C is incorrect	This statement is related to an important supporting idea in the paper but fails to summarize the main point of the paper.
	Option D is incorrect	The word "things" in this sentence is too vague to be used to describe a controlling idea, and examples of sounds ("galloping horses," "pelting rain," etc.) are too specific for a controlling idea.

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8	Option H is correct	Combining sentences 6 and 7 in this way creates a more complete idea by including specific examples of background noises and sound effects, along with their recording limitations, all in one clear and concise sentence.
	Option F is incorrect	This combination results in a confusing sentence because “these” is an unclear reference, and it is also unclear what the examples (“roaring cars,” “galloping horses,” etc.) are intended to exemplify.
	Option G is incorrect	This combination results in an inaccurate change in meaning because the direct cause-and-effect relationship indicated by the use of “when” is overstated.
	Option J is incorrect	This combination results in a confusing sentence with inaccurate changes in meaning.

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9	Option D is correct	Replacing sentence 13 with this sentence effectively adds support for the key idea in sentence 13 because the writer provides descriptive examples of "other sounds."
	Option A is incorrect	This revision is ineffective because it is unnecessary to define the word "viewers" or to provide an additional explanation of "on-screen story."
	Option B is incorrect	This revision is ineffective because the writer simply adds redundant or unnecessary wording ("genuine," "real," and "to them") without offering any additional support for the key idea in the sentence.
	Option C is incorrect	This revision is ineffective because the writer simply introduces awkward, unnecessary wording without offering any additional support for the key idea in the sentence.

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Item#	Rationale	
10	Option G is correct	Removing the word “and” before “by improving,” inverting some word order (“make more realistic films” versus “make films more realistic”), and placing “working with moviemakers” in the initial clause all help to improve the flow of the sentence and to clarify its meaning—that Foley’s specific intention was to work with filmmakers to make films more realistic by improving background sounds.
	Option F is incorrect	Replacing “and” with “as he was” skews the meaning in the sentence by inaccurately suggesting that Foley was simultaneously involved in two different efforts.
	Option H is incorrect	Changing the order of ideas in this way fails to address the lack of clarity in the original sentence; it remains unclear with whom Foley worked.
	Option J is incorrect	Changing the word order in this way creates the phrase “improving the moviemakers,” which incorrectly changes the meaning of the sentence.

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11	Option D is correct	A transition is a word, phrase, or sentence that connects topics or ideas. Adding "In addition" to the beginning of sentence 19 effectively builds upon the previous sentence by indicating that a new example will be provided.
	Option A is incorrect	Adding "Fortunately" to the beginning of sentence 19 would indicate that the idea in sentence 18 is unfortunate, which is not the case.
	Option B is incorrect	Adding "Finally" to the beginning of sentence 19 would indicate a chronological order of ideas or the closing of an extensive list, which is not how these sentences are organized.
	Option C is incorrect	Adding "As a result" to the beginning of sentence 19 would indicate that the ideas in sentence 18 caused the ideas in sentence 19, which is not the case.

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12	Option J is correct	Changing "repeat" to "imitate" more clearly conveys the idea that Foley artists are trying to recreate sounds with sounds that are similar or identical to the original sounds, rather than repeat the original sounds.
	Option F is incorrect	Listening "slowly" makes little sense, so this change does not improve the sentence.
	Option G is incorrect	In this context the act of listening is very specific to hearing the sounds, so changing "listen to" to "understand" results in less precision.
	Option H is incorrect	Foley artists must be creative to identify materials that make sounds similar to those they want to imitate; changing "think about" to "study" does not convey this idea of creative discovery.

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Item#	Rationale	
13	Option A is correct	A transition is a word, phrase, or sentence that connects topics or ideas. Adding this sentence after sentence 24 provides a transition between sentences 24 and 25, posing an explanation as to why there are so few Foley artists and also setting up the progression of ideas that follows.
	Option B is incorrect	Adding this sentence after sentence 25 would present the ideas out of logical order and would add confusion.
	Option C is incorrect	Adding this sentence after sentence 28 would add confusion and suggest that the sentence is being used to answer the question in sentence 28, which it is not.
	Option D is incorrect	Adding this sentence after sentence 29 would add confusion and suggest that the sentence is being used to answer the question in sentence 29, which it is not.

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Item#	Rationale	
14	Option G is correct	A double negative occurs when two negative words are used together and result in unclear meaning. Changing "isn't" to "is" corrects the double negative and corrects the meaning in the sentence.
	Option F is incorrect	The word "there" is used correctly; "their" is a possessive pronoun used to indicate possession, which is not the intent in this sentence.
	Option H is incorrect	Changing "closely" to "closer" introduces a grammatical error because "closer" would be used to suggest a comparison, and there is no comparison being made.
	Option J is incorrect	The word "it" cannot be used to refer to a person or to people. The word "them" correctly refers to the "many people" mentioned in the previous sentence.

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Item#	Rationale	
15	Option A is correct	Nouns and verbs must agree with one another in number. Since there are multiple parks, "is" should be changed to the plural form of the verb, which is "are."
	Option B is incorrect	Changing "made" to the present-progressive form "making" results in an incorrect verb tense.
	Option C is incorrect	Changing "especially" to "especialy" would introduce a spelling error.
	Option D is incorrect	Leaving sentence 8 unchanged would not correct the agreement error in the sentence.

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Item#	Rationale	
16	Option G is correct	As written, sentence 11 includes a comma-splice error, which is a type of run-on sentence in which two main clauses are connected only with a comma. Replacing the comma after “suggests” with a colon and deleting “they are” corrects the error.
	Option F is incorrect	Changing “they are” to “being” incorrectly alters the meaning in the original clauses and does not correct the run-on sentence.
	Option H is incorrect	The word “and” does not correctly join the two parts of the sentence, and the second part of the sentence lacks a complete idea.
	Option J is incorrect	Inserting a period after “suggests” and deleting “they are” is incorrect because it results in a sentence fragment, which is a group of words that is not a complete sentence.

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Item#	Rationale	
17	Option C is correct	Changing "friskyness" to "friskiness" corrects the spelling error in the sentence.
	Option A is incorrect	A proper noun is a name that refers to a specific person, place, idea, or event. Changing "cat section" to "Cat Section" introduces a grammatical error since "cat section" is not a proper noun.
	Option B is incorrect	A possessive noun shows possession by the addition of an apostrophe. As written, "customers" correctly indicates a plural noun rather than a possessive noun. Adding an apostrophe creates a punctuation error.
	Option D is incorrect	Leaving the sentence as is would not correct the spelling error.

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18	Option H is correct	A possessive pronoun is a pronoun that indicates possession. Both “your” and “their” are possessive pronouns, but only the plural “their” is correct because it refers to the “people” and their ownership of their pets.
	Option F is incorrect	Changing the comma to a colon would introduce a punctuation error and leave the beginning of the sentence incomplete.
	Option G is incorrect	Inserting “never” before “allow” causes confusion because it creates a double negative, an error that occurs when two negative words are used together.
	Option J is incorrect	Leaving the sentence as is would not correct the pronoun error.

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Item#	Rationale	
19	Option D is correct	Sentence 24 is a sentence fragment, which is a group of words that is not a complete sentence, because it lacks a subject. Combining sentences 23 and 24 with a comma and adding "they" as the subject corrects the sentence fragment and results in a correctly written compound sentence.
	Option A is incorrect	Moving the period to after the word "popular" still results in a sentence fragment in sentence 24 and lacks clear meaning.
	Option B is incorrect	Moving the period to after the word "areas" still results in a sentence fragment in sentence 24. In addition, replacing "but" with "and" incorrectly alters the meaning of the sentences.
	Option C is incorrect	A comma-splice error occurs when two main clauses are connected with only a comma. Adding a comma after the word "America" creates a comma-splice because both clauses are independent and are able to stand alone.

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Item#	Rationale	
20	Option F is correct	Changing the past tense "lived" to the present tense "live" brings the action into the present and corrects the error in verb-tense consistency. Although sentence 25 appropriately uses the past tense, the remainder of the paragraph consistently uses the present tense.
	Option G is incorrect	A coordinating conjunction joins words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. The coordinating conjunction "or" correctly joins "room" and "extra time," and a comma would unnecessarily interrupt the phrase.
	Option H is incorrect	Changing "properly" to "proper" would introduce a grammatical error because it would place an adjective, a word that describes a noun, where there should be an adverb, a word that describes a verb ("care" in this case).
	Option J is incorrect	Leaving the sentence as is would not correct the error in verb tense.

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Item#	Rationale	
21	Option A is correct	Proper nouns are names that refer to a specific person, place, idea, or event. Since the Meow Parlour is a specific place, it is a proper noun, and both words should be capitalized.
	Option B is incorrect	Changing "advance" to "advanced" introduces a grammatical error; "in advance" functions as an adverb meaning <i>ahead of time</i> , whereas "advanced" would function as an adjective or a past-tense verb and would not make sense.
	Option C is incorrect	Changing "large" to "larger" introduces a grammatical error because "larger" would be used to suggest a comparison, and there is no comparison being made.
	Option D is incorrect	Leaving the sentence as is would not correct the capitalization error.

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22	Option H is correct	Inserting quotation marks before "says" correctly completes the set of quotation marks used to indicate the quote from Lauren Pears.
	Option F is incorrect	Inserting a comma after London would introduce a punctuation error and interrupt the flow of the sentence.
	Option G is incorrect	Changing the past tense verb "started" to the present tense "start" creates an incorrect shift in verb tense.
	Option J is incorrect	Proper nouns, which are nouns that refer to a specific person, place, idea, or event, should be capitalized. The word "founder" in sentence 33 describes Lauren Pears, but it is not a part of her name or title, so it should not be capitalized.

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Item#	Rationale	
23	Option B is correct	Inserting a comma after “intriguing” corrects a grammatical error. The first clause in the sentence is a dependent clause, which cannot stand alone as a complete sentence, whereas the second clause is an independent clause, which can stand alone. When a dependent clause precedes an independent clause, a comma must follow the dependent clause.
	Option A is incorrect	A run-on sentence is an error in which two or more main clauses are joined incorrectly. Changing “Although the idea” to “The idea” would create a run-on sentence and would also weaken the clarity of the sentence.
	Option C is incorrect	A double negative is an error that occurs when two negative words are used together. Changing “something” to “nothing” would create a double negative and would not make sense.
	Option D is incorrect	Leaving the sentence as is would not correct the grammatical error.

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Item#	Rationale	
24	Option J is correct	Changing "supply's" to "supplies" corrects the spelling and grammatical error in the sentence. "Supply's" would be used to indicate possession, but in this case the intent is to capture the plural of "supply," which is "supplies."
	Option F is incorrect	Changing "were" to "was" would create an error in subject-verb agreement. Since "we" is a plural pronoun, the verb that agrees is "were." In addition, the use of the verb form "were" in sentences 9 and 10 is a correct application of the subjunctive mood. The subjunctive mood should be used when describing situations that are speculative, imaginary, or wishful. In these instances the plural form of the verb is used with both singular and plural subjects.
	Option G is incorrect	A semicolon is used to link two independent clauses. Since the first clause is dependent and cannot stand alone, replacing the comma with a semicolon would create a grammatical error. The comma correctly separates the dependent clause from the independent clause.
	Option H is incorrect	Adding a comma after "people" would create a punctuation error by interrupting the flow of the sentence for no reason.

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Item#	Rationale	
25	Option C is correct	Changing "to far" to "too far" corrects the grammatical error since the word "too" is the intensifying adverb that should be used to convey how far away the planet is.
	Option A is incorrect	Changing the verb "is" to "was" incorrectly shifts the verb tense, suggesting that the planet is no longer there or that events have already occurred.
	Option B is incorrect	Changing "simply" to "simpley" would introduce a spelling error.
	Option D is incorrect	Leaving the sentence as is would not correct the grammatical error.

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Item#	Rationale	
26	Option G is correct	A proper noun is a name that refers to a specific person, place, idea, or event. Since the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is a specific place, it is a proper noun and all words should be capitalized.
	Option F is incorrect	A possessive noun shows possession by the addition of an apostrophe. As written, "researchers" correctly indicates a plural noun rather than a possessive noun. Adding an apostrophe creates a punctuation error.
	Option H is incorrect	Changing "disagree" to the present progressive form "disagreeing" does not make sense in this sentence and is grammatically incorrect.
	Option J is incorrect	Leaving sentence 14 as is would not correct the capitalization error.

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27	Option A is correct	As written, sentence 16 includes a comma-splice error, which occurs when two independent clauses are joined only by a comma. Reorganizing the sentence in this way corrects the error and expresses the idea more clearly and concisely.
	Option B is incorrect	The general structure of this sentence is correct, but changing "says" to "saying" creates an error in verb tense.
	Option C is incorrect	A sentence fragment is a group of words that is not a complete sentence or thought. This change results in a sentence fragment beginning with "Who also says."
	Option D is incorrect	Leaving sentence 16 as is would not correct the comma-splice error.

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28	Option J is correct	Changing "subsaquent" to "subsequent" corrects the spelling error.
	Option F is incorrect	Changing "say" to the past tense "said" results in an incorrect shift in verb tense because the writer is describing events that occur in the present, not the past.
	Option G is incorrect	Changing "there" to "they're" introduces a grammatical error because "they're" is used to indicate a contraction of a subject and verb (they are). "There" is used correctly to indicate a location.
	Option H is incorrect	Deleting the preposition "with" removes the key functional word from the prepositional phrase, which results in an incomplete idea.

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29	Option D is correct	Sentence 23 is written correctly as is, with correct punctuation of the elements in the series and with parallel grammatical structure.
	Option A is incorrect	Breaking up the sentence this way creates a sentence fragment, a group of words that is not a complete sentence.
	Option B is incorrect	Breaking up the sentence this way creates a sentence fragment, a group of words that is not a complete sentence.
	Option C is incorrect	A run-on sentence is an error in which two main clauses are joined incorrectly. This revision results in a run-on sentence because there is no separation between the clause that ends with "the homeless" and the next clause beginning with "they could."

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30	Option H is correct	Changing the period in this sentence to a question mark corrects the punctuation error because this sentence is a question, not a statement, and should have a question mark.
	Option F is incorrect	The writer is asking if we as a society should take care of our problems, so changing the pronoun from "we" to "you" (to "you take care") results in an incorrect shift in point of view and alters the meaning of the sentence.
	Option G is incorrect	Changing "our own planet" to "our on planet" would introduce a spelling error.
	Option J is incorrect	Leaving the sentence as is would not correct the punctuation error.