

# Test Bank

to accompany

HENRY/KINDERSLEY

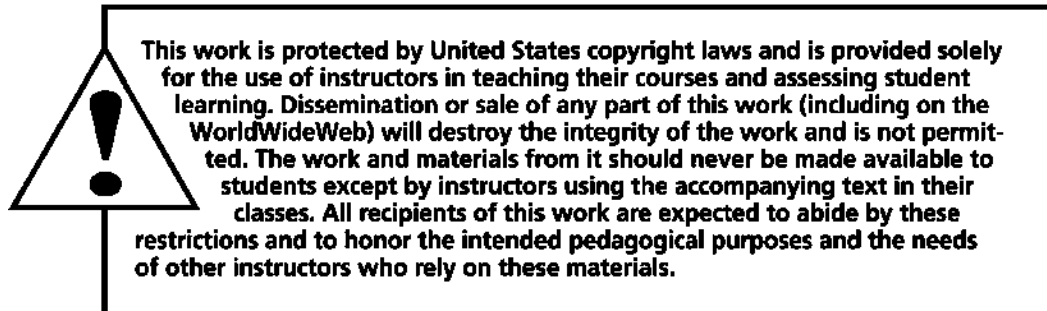
## WRITING FOR LIFE

*Paragraphs and Essays, 4e*

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## CHAPTER 1: *Prepare to Learn About Writing*

### Multiple-Choice Questions

1. According to the chapter, writing an essay is similar to many other tasks in life for what reason?
  - a) Success is achieved through trial and error.
  - b) Success involves a mastery of specific tasks.
  - c) Success relies upon careful preparation.
2. What usually causes negative attitudes in student writers?
  - a) a prior negative event
  - b) lack of preparation on the part of the student
  - c) undiagnosed learning disability
3. Why does feedback in a writing class pose a problem for many students?
  - a) Teachers often rely too heavily on technical jargon.
  - b) Students perceive it as a personal rejection.
  - c) Students feel that their natural creativity is restricted.
4. What are some elements of an effective study plan?
  - a) preplanning, setting goals, taking action
  - b) setting goals, gathering materials, self-reflection
  - c) gathering tools, setting goals, taking action
5. A textbook, thesaurus, and dictionary are examples of what?
  - a) typical reference materials for writers and students
  - b) unnecessary reference materials for writers and students
  - c) typical reference materials for experienced writers
6. Recording ongoing weekly commitments is an element of what?
  - a) an intermediate schedule
  - b) a short-term schedule
  - c) a long-term schedule
7. Making a list of goals to be achieved within a week is an element of what?
  - a) an intermediate schedule
  - b) a short-term schedule
  - c) a long-term schedule
8. What is the primary requirement of a portfolio?
  - a) organizational skills
  - b) assessment skills
  - c) critical thinking skills

9. By collecting and organizing all drafts of each essay in a single portfolio, a student is better able to do what throughout a writing class?
  - a) effectively reflect upon strengths and needs as a writer
  - b) establish intermediate goals
  - c) understand the teacher's feedback
  
10. If students review their essays to discover which errors are related to proofreading, they are engaged in what crucial activity?
  - a) divergent thinking
  - b) critical thinking
  - c) convergent thinking

#### True/False Questions

1. A dictionary, thesaurus, and computer are common materials used by student writers.
2. An active learner will use feedback from the instructor to make connections between assignments.
3. Student writers should set general, non-specific goals when creating a study plan.
4. An intermediate schedule might include making a short list of tasks to be completed throughout the term.
5. A portfolio is an organized collection of the best work you do as a writer.
6. A portfolio allows a writer to track his or her strengths and needs.
7. A portfolio should include only edited drafts and polished copies.
8. A reflective journal allows a writer to deepen critical thinking about teacher feedback.
9. A reflective journal entry is a formal piece of writing in which a writer and teacher may analyze aspects of a work.
10. Only final polished drafts turned in for feedback should be labeled carefully.

## CHAPTER TWO: *Thinking Through the Writing Process*

### Multiple-Choice Questions

1. “Careful writers rely on what to discover, organize, and record information in response to a specific writing situation?
  - a) a lesson plan
  - b) the writing process
  - c) a portfolio
  
2. What are the stages of the writing process?
  - a) prewriting, drafting, revising, proofreading
  - b) prewriting, organizing, drafting, proofreading
  - c) brainstorming, drafting, revising, portfolio
  
3. What you write is called a(n)
  - a) thesis.
  - b) argument.
  - c) topic.
  
4. Good writing focuses on a single
  - a) goal or purpose.
  - b) thesis or point.
  - c) fact or assignment.
  
5. The person or group intended to read your writing is called a(n)
  - a) peer group.
  - b) instructor.
  - c) audience.
  
6. Which of the following are prewriting techniques?
  - a) asking questions, listing, concept mapping, outlining
  - b) discussing, reading, organizing, studying
  - c) reporting, reflecting, recording, rewriting
  
7. What is drafting?
  - a) drawing pictures to clarify your thinking
  - b) putting your ideas into sentences and paragraphs
  - c) listing ideas in blocks of thought
  
8. What do we call viewing your work to make sure your writing offers a focused unit of information?
  - a) revising
  - b) rewriting
  - c) reworking

9. What do you need to do before your work is ready for submission?
  - a) running your spell checker
  - b) make sure you are not plagiarizing
  - c) proofreading
  
10. Which of the following is NOT part of the writing process?
  - a) portfolio
  - b) drafting
  - c) proofreading

#### True/False Questions

1. Careful writers do not rely on the writing process to discover, organize, or record information.
2. In order to develop your point, you need to think about the writing situation and the writing process.
3. A writing situation consists of the topic, the purpose, and the audience.
4. What you write is far more important than whom you are writing for.
5. Informative, persuasive, expressive, and reflective are four purposes for writing.
6. The writing process includes prewriting, drafting, revising, and proofreading.
7. Prewriting does not begin until you actually write something down.
8. Drafting is putting your ideas into sentences and paragraphs.
9. Revising is re-seeing your work through the eyes of your reader.
10. Proofreading is preparing your work for publication or submission.



## CHAPTER THREE: *Understanding the Paragraph*

### Multiple-Choice Questions

1. A paragraph is a well-planned sequence of sentences joined together to support what?
  - a) a narrowed topic
  - b) your thesis
  - c) a major detail
2. What are the three levels of information in a paragraph?
  - a) topic, thesis, argument
  - b) main idea, major detail, minor detail
  - c) beginning, middle, ending
3. What is often stated as a topic sentence and explains the author's one main point about the subject?
  - a) main idea
  - b) major detail
  - c) minor detail
4. What explains a major detail and is the most specific idea in the passage?
  - a. main idea
  - b. major detail
  - c. minor detail
5. What are the three parts of a paragraph?
  - a) topic, thesis, argument
  - b) main idea, major detail, minor detail
  - c) beginning, middle, ending
6. Opinion and pattern of organization can be used to do what?
  - a) create a thesis
  - b) narrow a topic
  - c) come up with details
7. What is a topic sentence?
  - a) the thesis of your essay
  - b) a complete sentence that states the main idea
  - c) a complete sentence that identifies your first major detail
8. What is a relevant detail?
  - a) explains and supports only the writer's point
  - b) offers in-depth explanations and supports the writer's opinion and pattern of organization
  - c) an interesting piece of information

9. What is an adequate detail?
  - a) explains and supports only the writer's point
  - b) offers in-depth explanations and supports the writer's opinion and pattern of organization
  - c) an interesting piece of information
  
10. What are the elements of effective expression?
  - a) main idea, major detail, minor detail
  - b) adequate and relevant details
  - c) word choice, sentence structure, and grammar

#### True/False Questions

1. A paragraph is a well-planned sequence of sentences joined together to support a narrowed topic.
2. A paragraph allows a writer to express clearly and powerfully multiple main ideas about a narrowed subject.
3. A main idea is often stated as a topic sentence.
4. A major detail provides primary support to the main idea.
5. A minor detail is less specific than a major detail.
6. A paragraph does not need an ending.
7. A narrowed topic is essential to a successful paragraph.
8. A pattern of organization is an effective way to narrow your topic.
9. Relevant details explain and support only the writer's point
10. Adequate details offer general explanations and support for the writer's opinion and pattern of organization.