

Test Bank

For

Wordsmith: A Guide to College Writing

Seventh Edition

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Chapter 1, Test 1

1. True or False: Prewriting is thinking and may involve several techniques to help writers generate ideas.
2. Explain the difference between revising and proofreading.
3. During which step in the writing process does the writer develop a thesis statement and an informal outline?
4. At what point in the writing process is it appropriate to use the spelling and grammar check on the computer?
5. What kind of help did Carla get from her writing group?
6. What is a “right-brained” thinker?
7. Name at least one specific way the writing process could be adapted for a right-brained writer.
8. What are the two purposes of the topic sentence of a paragraph?
9. The sentences in the middle of a paragraph are called the _____ sentences.
10. The last sentence of the paragraph is called the _____ sentence.

Chapter 1, Test 2

1. The steps in the writing process usually move in the following order:
 - a) prewriting, drafting, revising, planning, proofreading.
 - b) prewriting, planning, drafting, revising, proofreading.
 - c) planning, prewriting, drafting, proofreading, revising.
 - d) planning, prewriting, revising, drafting, proofreading.
2. The “thinking” part of the process is
 - a) planning.
 - b) proofreading.
 - c) prewriting.
 - d) revising.
3. Planning usually includes
 - a) writing the paper from beginning to end.
 - b) developing a thesis statement.
 - c) correcting grammar and punctuation errors.
 - d) getting your thoughts on paper.
4. Revising often involves
 - a) making an outline.
 - b) making significant changes in content and/or organization.
 - c) making grammar corrections.
 - d) making changes without a computer.
5. After brainstorming and outlining her paper on motherhood, Carla
 - a) met with her writing group.
 - b) polished her paper and turned it in.
 - c) made no major changes.
 - d) made major revisions on her own.
6. Right-brained people
 - a) think through things step by step.
 - b) focus on details.
 - c) are poor writers.
 - d) see the “big picture.”
7. Right-brained writers should
 - a) follow the writing process exactly in order.
 - b) make an ordered list of ideas before drafting.
 - c) use their rough drafts as prewriting.
 - d) avoid the tedious parts of the writing process.

8. The topic sentence of a paragraph should
 - a) present the general topic of the paragraph.
 - b) make a specific point about the topic of the paragraph.
 - c) give details and/or examples about the topic of the paragraph.
 - d) present the general topic of the paragraph *and* make a specific point about the topic.

9. The supporting sentences of a paragraph
 - a) give the paragraph direction.
 - b) provide examples and details.
 - c) restate the main idea.
 - d) make broad, general statements.

10. The summary sentence
 - a) should introduce a new idea.
 - b) should be the direction the paragraph takes.
 - c) typically gives details and examples to support the thesis statement.
 - d) brings the paragraph to a definite close.

Chapter 1, Test 3

1. Define prewriting.
2. True or False: Planning always includes the development of a formal outline using Roman numerals.
3. During drafting, should a writer check for grammar and spelling errors?
4. Which step in the writing process, according to its Latin roots, means “seeing again”?
5. If a writer skips proofreading, what might he or she miss in his or her paper?
6. A writer who thought of an idea while brushing her teeth would be in what step of the writing process?
 - a) planning
 - b) drafting
 - c) proofreading
 - d) prewriting
7. Why would a writer consult a writing group on his or her rough draft?
 - a) to explain the next steps in the process
 - b) to receive feedback and to learn what readers see and understand
 - c) to argue the point presented in the essay
 - d) to plan a conclusion
8. Writing is
 - a) a skill that improves with practice.
 - b) always done the same way by every writer.
 - c) a single act.
 - d) easy for almost everyone.
9. Right-brained thinkers are likely to do all of the following **except**
 - a) see the big picture or the whole.
 - b) experience flashes of insight.
 - c) make lists and focus on the details.
 - d) think in images.
10. A paragraph has a
 - a) thesis sentence, supporting sentences, and (often) a summary sentence.
 - b) topic sentence, supporting sentences, and (often) a summary sentence.
 - c) topic sentence and supporting sentences.
 - d) topic sentence and summary sentences.

Chapter 2, Test 1

1. When should one use prewriting?
2. Name two benefits of prewriting.
3. Describe the process of freewriting.
4. Explain what “invisible writing” is.
5. What does one do when clustering?
6. Why is clustering a good choice for right-brained writers?
7. Making lists of possible ideas about a topic is called _____.
8. What is usually the last step in prewriting?
9. How often should you write in your journal?
10. According to the author, writing in a journal is valuable because “_____ is the only thing that is guaranteed to make you a better writer.”

Chapter 2, Test 2

1. Writer's block is sometimes caused by
 - a) dislike of writing.
 - b) poor writing ability.
 - c) lack of mental downtime.
 - d) boring topics.

2. Prewriting prevents writer's block by
 - a) letting you write without judgment of what's "right."
 - b) giving you time to research a topic.
 - c) making you write in an organized manner.
 - d) getting rid of the bad ideas before you start your paper.

3. The benefits of prewriting include all of the following **except**
 - a) allowing your mind time to reveal its thoughts.
 - b) building confidence that you have plenty to say.
 - c) keeping you from writing too much.
 - d) helping you avoid running out of ideas.

4. Two-sided brainstorming allows a writer to
 - a) write without regard for correct grammar.
 - b) develop only two points about a topic.
 - c) consider two reasons not to write the paper.
 - d) explore his or her thoughts on both sides of an issue or topic.

5. Invisible writing is
 - a) thinking or talking about your topic without writing.
 - b) designed to be done on a computer.
 - c) writing you will never show to anyone.
 - d) writing in a journal.

6. Clustering involves
 - a) putting ideas in circles connected by lines.
 - b) making two lists: pros and cons.
 - c) creating lists of subtopics.
 - d) sketching pictures of your ideas.

7. The prewriting method that involves both the right and left hemispheres of the brain is
 - a) brainstorming.
 - b) freewriting.
 - c) invisible writing.
 - d) clustering.

8. You should use outlining
 - a) to narrow down a topic.
 - b) after using one or more other prewriting methods.
 - c) to express how you feel about a topic.
 - d) if you have writer's block.

9. Writing a short essay calls for
 - a) a formal outline with Roman numerals.
 - b) an outline with at least six levels of subdivisions.
 - c) a short outline with or without topic sentences.
 - d) no outline, only prewriting.

10. Journal writing should **not** be
 - a) a diary listing the activities and events of your day.
 - b) a time to try the techniques you have learned in class.
 - c) about a variety of topics.
 - d) a regular habit.

Chapter 2, Test 3

Short Answer

1. Why should you prewrite before writing an essay?
2. What method of prewriting calls upon the right brain as well as the left?
3. What should be the last form of prewriting before writing an essay?
4. What is a benefit of journaling?

Matching

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| a) brainstorming | c) invisible writing | e) outlining |
| b) freewriting | d) clustering | f) journaling |

_____ 5. Writing for a certain block of time on a computer with the monitor off.

_____ 6. This is my topic.

 This is a major detail of my topic.

 This example supports my major detail.

 This is another major detail of my topic.

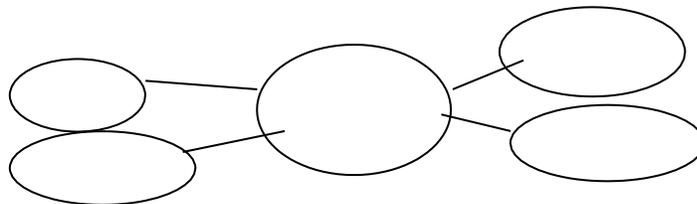
 This example supports my second major detail.

_____ 7. Writing daily about things that have meaning to you.

_____ 8. idea idea
 idea idea
 idea idea
 idea idea

_____ 9. Writing for a certain amount of time on paper about a specified topic.

_____ 10. Identify the prewriting technique used in the graphic below.



Chapter 3, Test 1

1. What is a thesis?
2. Where does the thesis usually appear in the essay?
3. Each of the body paragraphs of an essay has the same basic structure:
Begins with _____.
Presents _____.
May close with _____.
4. Write an example of a thesis statement (on any topic) that includes points of development.
5. Name two benefits of including points of development in your thesis.
6. Rewrite the following thesis statement to improve parallel structure: Life in the country is relaxing, helps people to live healthier lives, and inexpensive.
7. Where should points of development be listed in a thesis statement?
8. What is emphatic order?
9. What is sandwich order?
10. What is chronological order?

Chapter 3, Test 2

1. A typical essay for college has
 - a) one body paragraph.
 - b) three body paragraphs.
 - c) five body paragraphs.
 - d) at least eight body paragraphs.

2. The thesis statement is usually the
 - a) first sentence in the essay.
 - b) last sentence in the introduction.
 - c) last sentence in the last paragraph.
 - d) first sentence in each body paragraph.

3. The purpose of the thesis statement is to
 - a) support and explain the main idea of the essay.
 - b) give facts or statistics relating to your topic.
 - c) provide transition between the introduction and the first point.
 - d) present the main idea of the whole essay.

4. Which of the following thesis statements has a problem with overlapping points?
 - a) Succeeding in college requires listening in class, studying the material, and understanding each professor's expectations.
 - b) Listening to the instructor, taking notes on the professor's lectures, and respecting your professor are all necessary for success in college.
 - c) Students who attend class, do all required work, and understand what is expected of them will succeed in college.
 - d) Class attendance, hard work, and an open mind are all essential for success in college.

5. Which of the following thesis statements has a problem with one or more points being too broad?
 - a) My mother is a great parent because she is sensible, fair, and kind.
 - b) My mother's humor, generosity, and unselfishness make her a great mother.
 - c) My mother is wonderful because she is loving, special, and a great parent.
 - d) My mother is practical, hardworking, and thrifty.

6. Which of the following thesis statements has a problem with one or more points being too narrow?
 - a) My job is very demanding due to the customers' expectations, the boss' expectations, and my own expectations.
 - b) Handling money, dealing with customers, and creating store displays are the interesting challenges I face at work every day.
 - c) Every day my boss points out my mistakes, praises my successes, and says, "Have a great day!"
 - d) Coworkers who are prompt, polite, and professional make my job enjoyable.

7. Emphatic order means arranging points
 - a) from most important to least important.
 - b) from least important to most important.
 - c) with the weakest point in between two stronger ones.
 - d) in time order.

8. Chronological order means arranging points
 - a) from most important to least important.
 - b) from least important to most important.
 - c) with the weakest point in between two stronger ones.
 - d) in time order.

9. Readers are more likely to remember points made in the
 - a) first body paragraph.
 - b) last body paragraph.
 - c) middle body paragraph.
 - d) first or last body paragraphs.

10. Sandwich order is best used when
 - a) one point is weaker than the other two.
 - b) two points are weaker than the other one.
 - c) none of the points is strong.
 - d) the writer isn't sure about how best to organize the body paragraphs.

Chapter 3, Test 3

1. What part of an essay tells the reader where the essay is going and what to expect?
2. The points of development should have the same grammatical structure, also known as ____.
3. If your thesis statement is becoming long and cumbersome, what is the best option for placing points of development?
4. Must all thesis statements list points of development?
5. Why are points that are too broad a problem in essay writing?
6. "I chose Pitt Community College because of cost, convenience, and the money I could save."
This thesis statement has a problem with
 - a) too broad a point.
 - b) points that overlap.
 - c) too narrow a point.
 - d) lack of organization.
7. Reverse emphatic order is
 - a) order of importance.
 - b) least to most important idea.
 - c) most important to least important idea.
 - d) time order.
8. Readers are more likely to remember
 - a) first and last paragraphs.
 - b) the first paragraph.
 - c) the middle paragraphs.
 - d) the last paragraph.
9. Sandwich order is
 - a) order of importance.
 - b) placing the weakest point between the two stronger ones.
 - c) most important to least important idea.
 - d) time order.

10. Chronological order is
- a) order of importance.
 - b) placing the weakest point between the two stronger ones.
 - c) most important to least important idea.
 - d) time order.