

Week Two Assessment

1. When you write for this reason, you share the significance of something you experienced. Genres include travelogues, news reports and photo essays.

- a. Writing to persuade
- b. Writing to solve a problem
- c. Writing to make an observation
- d. Writing to respond

Answer: C. Writing to make an observation

LO 2-1 Differentiate the Reasons For Writing

2. When you write for this reason, you make an issue or difficulty and its possible solution the focus of your writing. Genres include proposals, essays and case studies.

- a. Writing to respond
- b. Writing to solve a problem
- c. Writing to impart information
- d. Writing to share a personal experience

Answer: B. Writing to solve a problem

LO 2-1 Differentiate the Reasons For Writing

3. When you write for this reason, you make your opinion of something the focus of your writing. Genres include reviews and critiques.

- a. Writing to evaluate
- b. Writing to make an observation
- c. Writing to share a personal experience
- d. Writing to respond

Answer: A. Writing to evaluate

LO 2-1 Differentiate the Reasons For Writing

4. When you write for this reason, you make an attempt to change your readers' opinions or sway their decisions the focus of your writing. Genres include proposals and editorials.

- a. Writing to impart information
- b. Writing to evaluate
- c. Writing to solve a problem
- d. Writing to persuade

Answer: D. Writing to persuade
LO 2-1 Differentiate the Reasons For Writing

5. This strategy for writing tells a story. It normally follows a chronological order.

- a. Interview
- b. Narration
- c. Cause/effect
- d. Comparison/contrast

Answer: B. Narration
LO 2-2 Understand Narration as a Writing Strategy

6. A narrative writer can reverse the order of events to build suspense.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: A. True
LO 2-2 Understand Narration as a Writing Strategy

7. The goal of a narrative is to _____.

- a. Analyze characters
- b. Prove a point to a specific audience
- c. Tell a story or relate a chain of events
- d. Determine the probably reasons for a person's actions

Answer: C. Tell a story or relate a chain of events
LO 2-2 Understand Narration as a Writing Strategy

8. This strategy for writing creates a verbal picture of how something or someplace looks, sounds, smells, tastes and/or feels.

- a. Division/classification
- b. Argumentation
- c. Comparison/contrast
- d. Description

Answer: D. Description
LO 2-3 Understand Description as a Writing Strategy

9. The goal in writing descriptions is not to list every detail about a topic. Good descriptions _____.

- a. List only the most interesting details in order to grab the readers' attention
- b. Have a focus and make a point
- c. Rely on dialogue so the reader will understand what the characters are feeling
- d. Keep the reader wondering what will happen next

Answer: B. Have a focus and make a point

LO 2-3 Understand Description as a Writing Strategy

10. Select the detail that is *NOT* relevant to the dominant description in the following sentence: *The cabin is a scary place at night.*

- a. The howl of the wolves can be heard in the distance.
- b. The stairways creak as if someone were coming.
- c. Everything outside is pitch black as I look out the window.
- d. The hike to the cabin takes two hours and is very difficult.

Answer: D. The hike to the cabin takes two hours and is very difficult.

LO 2-3 Understand Description as a Writing Strategy

11. This strategy for writing uses specific examples to support a general statement.

- a. Definition
- b. Example
- c. Interview
- d. Process

Answer: B. Example

LO 2-4 Understand Example as a Writing Strategy

12. To prevent examples from being a list of random facts or narratives, you should ____.

- a. Provide more than one
- b. Create a strong topic sentence or state a clear controlling idea
- c. Incorporate research to make your examples vivid
- d. Place them as close to the topic sentence as possible

Answer: B. Create a strong topic sentence or state a clear controlling idea

LO 2-4 Understand Example as a Writing Strategy

13. Which of these sentences does *NOT* provide a good example for the following claim: *The weather in my city is unpredictable. For instance, _____.*

- a. Meteorologists are not always successful in predicting the weather.
- b. The chilly, rainy weather we had this afternoon was replaced by warm, sunny weather this evening.
- c. I got married in June, hoping for a sunny day, and all I got was rain.
- d. The cold days alternate with warm ones.

Answer: A. Meteorologists are not always successful in predicting the weather.
LO 2-4 Understand Example as a Writing Strategy

14. This strategy for writing tells us what something is by listing its parts, explaining how it works, telling us what it does, or comparing it to similar things.

- a. Definition
- b. Example
- c. Interview
- d. Process

Answer: A. Definition
LO 2-5 Understand Definition as a Writing Strategy

15. Writers use definition in order to ____.

- a. Explain
- b. Convince
- c. Both "A" and "B"
- d. None of the above

Answer: C. Both "A" and "B"
LO 2-5 Understand Definition as a Writing Strategy

16. When developing your definition paragraph, which of the following statements is *NOT* true?

- a. Use description
- b. Use examples
- c. Use comparisons
- d. Limit your paragraph to only one method of development

Answer: D. Limit your paragraph to only one method of development
LO 2-5 Understand Definition as a Writing Strategy

17. This strategy for writing is based on information you get directly from someone else. It is popular in magazine writing.

- a. Definition

- b. Example
- c. Interview
- d. Process

Answer: C. Interview

LO 2B Learn to Apply Appropriate Strategies to Make Those Reasons Clear to Readers

18. An interview can only take place between two people: one asking the questions and the other answering them.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: B. False

LO 2-6 Understand Interview as a Writing Strategy

19. In which of the following would you be most likely to find interview-style writing?

- a. Advertisements
- b. Instructions
- c. Magazines
- d. All of the above

Answer: C. Magazines

LO 2-6 Understand Interview as a Writing Strategy

20. In this strategy for writing, you make it clear how two or more things are similar or different.

- a. Argumentation
- b. Cause/effect
- c. Comparison/contrast
- d. Definition

Answer: C. Comparison/contrast

LO 2-7 Understand Comparison/Contrast as a Writing Strategy

21. The purpose of comparison and contrast is to ____.

- a. Emphasize a main point
- b. Explain and convince
- c. Describe and illustrate
- d. Define and illustrate

Answer: B. Explain and convince

LO 2-7 Understand Comparison/Contrast as a Writing Strategy

22. Which of the following statements is *NOT* good advice when writing comparison paragraphs?

- a. Use details and examples to illustrate each type.
- b. Point out key similarities and key differences.
- c. Use details that require a lot of explanation.
- d. Use concrete words rather than general or abstract words.

Answer: C. Use details that require a lot of explanation.

LO 2-7 Understand Comparison/Contrast as a Writing Strategy

23. When you write in this strategy, you make one topic into parts or take multiple topics and group them into categories based on a shared element.

- a. Division/classification
- b. Argumentation
- c. Comparison/contrast
- d. Process

Answer: A. Division/classification

LO 2-8 Understand Division/Classification as a Writing Strategy

24. Is the following list organized by division or classification? *Computers: monitor, hard drive, processor.*

- a. Division
- b. Classification

Answer: A. Division

LO 2-8 Understand Division/Classification as a Writing Strategy

25. Is the following list organized by division or classification? *Drivers: Speed demon, Sunday driver, daydreamer.*

- a. Division
- b. Classification

Answer: B. Classification

LO 2-8 Understand Division/Classification as a Writing Strategy

26. This strategy for writing tells how something happens or how something is done. Steps are listed in order.

- a. Division/classification
- b. Argumentation
- c. Comparison/contrast
- d. Process

Answer: D. Process

LO 2-9 Understand Process as a Writing Strategy

27. The goal of process paragraphs is to ____.

- a. Give directions
- b. Explain how things work
- c. Both "A" and "B"
- d. Neither of the above

Answer: C. Both "A" and "B"

LO 2-9 Understand Process as a Writing Strategy

28. Process paragraphs should be written in which kind of order?

- a. Conceptual
- b. Chronological
- c. Alternating
- d. Emphatic

Answer: B. Chronological

LO 2-9 Understand Process as a Writing Strategy

29. This strategy for writing explores why something happens and the results of it happening.

- a. Argumentation
- b. Cause/effect
- c. Comparison/contrast
- d. Definition

Answer: B. Cause/effect

LO 2-10 Understand Cause/Effect as a Writing Strategy

30. Writing about causes and effects requires ____.

- a. That you first conduct research
- b. Careful observation and critical thinking
- c. A clear example as proof
- d. That you be both imaginative and creative

Answer: B. Careful observation and critical thinking
LO 2-10 Understand Cause/Effect as a Writing Strategy

31. When analyzing cause-and-effect relationships, you need to be especially careful not to ____.

- a. Assume that every effect can also lead to a new cause
- b. Confuse a coincidence or a time relationship for a cause
- c. Limit your analysis to just one cause or one effect
- d. Rely on examples to illustrate your point

Answer: B. Confuse a coincidence or a time relationship for a cause
LO 2-10 Understand Cause/Effect as a Writing Strategy

32. This strategy for writing focuses on a controversial topic on which you have a specific opinion to share. Your goal is to persuade the readers to accept or adopt your opinion.

- a. Argumentation
- b. Narration
- c. Description
- d. Example

Answer: A. Argumentation
LO 2-11 Understand Argumentation as a Writing Strategy

33. When Martin Luther King, Jr. wrote a speech advocating against segregation, which writing strategy was he using?

- a. Division/classification
- b. Argumentation
- c. Comparison/contrast
- d. Description

Answer: Argumentation
LO 2-11 Understand Argumentation as a Writing Strategy

34. Which one of the following points is *NOT* a goal of argument paragraphs?

- a. Convince the reader to accept an idea.
- b. Convince the reader to adopt a solution.
- c. Convince the reader to refute your evidence.
- d. Convince the reader to take action.

Answer: C. Convince the reader to refute your evidence.

LO 2-11 Understand Argumentation as a Writing Strategy

35. When you use this order for your writing, you arrange description or information according to the order in which it happened.

- a. Logical order
- b. Conceptual order
- c. Alternating order
- d. Chronological order

Answer: D. Chronological order

LO 2-12 Distinguish Chronological Order as an Organizational Method

36. Chronological order is a good structural choice for which of the following writing styles?

- a. Personal writing
- b. Observational writing
- c. Writing to inform
- d. All of the above

Answer: D. All of the above

LO 2-12 Distinguish Chronological Order as an Organizational Method

37. Chronological order is based on the passage of time rather than the arrangement of space.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: A. True

LO 2-12 Distinguish Chronological Order as an Organizational Method

38. When you use this order for your writing, information is organized to reflect the movement of the eyes. For example, the focus moves left to right, up to down, or near to far.

- a. Spatial order
- b. Topical order
- c. Emphatic order
- d. Chronological order

Answer: A. Spatial order

LO 2-13 Distinguish Spatial Order as an Organizational Method

39. When you organize a paper spatially, you base its structure on physical orientation.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: A. True

LO 2-13 Distinguish Spatial Order as an Organizational Method

40. Spatial order is a good structural choice for which of the following writing styles?

- a. Personal writing
- b. Observational writing
- c. Writing to respond
- d. Both "A" and "B"

Answer: C. Writing to respond

LO 2-13 Distinguish Spatial Order as an Organizational Method

41. When you use this order for your writing, you introduce points related to your topic and then develop and link them.

- a. Chronological order
- b. Conceptual order
- c. Spatial order
- d. Logical order

Answer: B. Conceptual order

LO 2-14 Distinguish Conceptual Order as an Organizational Method

42. When using the conceptual structure, you make specific points and then link those points to draw your conclusions regarding its value.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: A. True

LO 2-14 Distinguish Conceptual Order as an Organizational Method

43. Conceptual structure is *NOT* a good organizational method for writing to evaluate.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: B. False

LO 2-14 Distinguish Conceptual Order as an Organizational Method

44. When you use this order for your writing, you present several related topics and then develop them.

- a. Spatial order
- b. Topical order
- c. Emphatic order
- d. Chronological order

Answer: B. Topical order

LO 2-15 Distinguish Topical Order as an Organizational Method

45. To arrange a paper in topical order, you can only have one subject.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: B. False

LO 2-15 Distinguish Topical Order as an Organizational Method

46. Topical order is a good structural choice for which of the following writing styles?

- a. Writing to evaluate
- b. Personal writing
- c. Writing to solve problems
- d. All of the above

Answer: A. Writing to evaluate

LO 2-15 Distinguish Topical Order as an Organizational Method

47. When you use this order for your writing, you identify a problem and then propose a solution.

- a. Conceptual order
- b. Alternating order
- c. Emphatic order
- d. Spatial order

Answer: B. Alternating order

LO 2-16 Distinguish Alternating Order as an Organizational Method

48. When you use this order for your writing, you compare two things to show how they are similar or contrast them to show how they are different.

- a. Spatial order
- b. Topical order
- c. Emphatic order
- d. Alternating order

Answer: D. Alternating order

LO 2-16 Distinguish Alternating Order as an Organizational Method

49. You can alternate your writing by discussing first one thing and then the other or by using a point-by-point pattern.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: A. True

LO 2-16 Distinguish Alternating Order as an Organizational Method

50. When you use this order for your writing, you arrange your information in order of importance.

- a. Conceptual order
- b. Alternating order
- c. Emphatic order
- d. Spatial order

Answer: C. Emphatic order

LO 2-17 Distinguish Emphatic Order as an Organizational Method

51. When writing in emphatic order, you have to arrange information from least to most important.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: B. False

LO 2-17 Distinguish Emphatic Order as an Organizational Method

52. This order is often using in persuasive writing.

- a. Conceptual
- b. Chronological
- c. Spatial

d. Emphatic

Answer: D. Emphatic

LO 2-17 Distinguish Emphatic Order as an Organizational Method

53. When you use this order for your writing, you can begin with a general statement and then present specific details to elaborate on the statement.

- a. Logical order
- b. Conceptual order
- c. Alternating order
- d. Chronological order

Answer: A. Logical order

LO 2-18 Distinguish Logical Order as an Organizational Method

54. When you use this order for your writing, you can begin with specific details and then follow with a general statement of their significance?

- a. Spatial order
- b. Logical order
- c. Emphatic order
- d. Chronological order

Answer: B. Logical order

LO 2-18 Distinguish Logical Order as an Organizational Method

55. Logical order is a good structural method when writing to inform.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: A. True

LO 2-18 Distinguish Logical Order as an Organizational Method