

Lesson 1 Quick Review

The following represents an argument: "Decreasing obesity can be addressed through city infrastructure and parent education programs."
○ True ○ False
When compared to Opinion Writing, Argumentative Writing presents more evidence and addresses other perspectives.
○ True ○ False
s the reason a writer writes.
A. O Argument B. O Opinion C. O Purpose
presents logical appeals and involves claims and evidence to convince readers to adopt a certain point of view or to take a particular action.
A. O Argument B. O Opinon C. O Purpose
writing appeals to emotions and uses style to persuade readers.
A. O Argument B. O Opinion C. O Purpose Answers: True, True, C, A, B
Lesson 2 Quick Review
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Answers: C, B, C, False, True

Lesson 3 Quick Review

Recording all the ideas that you might be able to use is recommended because
 A. O it is important to include as many details as possible. B. O it is easier to eliminate a reference than to retrace your research. C. O it is best to have word-for-word references.
Always put quotation marks around direct quotes and record the name of the person and where you found the quote.
○ True ○ False
Plagairism is defined as
 A. O converting research into a play. B. O playing with words to make them your own. C. O the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as your own.
Answers: B, True, C
Lesson 4 Quick Review
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Answers: C, True, B, C

A. O Subjective VoiceB. O Clear VoiceC. O Objective Voice

Lesson 5 Quick Review

The topic sentence lets the reader know what information they can expect to find in the paragraph.
A. O True B. O False
The presents reasons, facts, details, and quotes that support the topic sentence and the claim.
A. O supporting evidence B. O outline C. O topic sentence
The is the first sentence in a paragraph that summarizes the main idea.
A. O supporting evidence B. O outline C. O topic sentence
The helps put your thoughts in a logical order to strengthen your argument.
A. O supporting evidence B. O outline C. O topic sentence
Answers: True, A, C, B
Lesson 6 Quick Review
Which definition applies to "supporting evidence"?
Which definition applies to "supporting evidence"? A. O Evidence officially collected by law enforcement. B. O Evidence that supports the most popular opinion. C. O Reasons, facts, details, and quotes that support the topic sentence and the claim of the essay.
A. O Evidence officially collected by law enforcement. B. O Evidence that supports the most popular opinion.
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 A. O Evidence officially collected by law enforcement. B. O Evidence that supports the most popular opinion. C. O Reasons, facts, details, and quotes that support the topic sentence and the claim of the essay. A thesis statement clearly establishes your viewpoint on the topic. O True O False What is the difference between a claim and a thesis statement? A. O A claim is more factual. B. O A thesis statement provides reasons for the claim.
 A. O Evidence officially collected by law enforcement. B. O Evidence that supports the most popular opinion. C. O Reasons, facts, details, and quotes that support the topic sentence and the claim of the essay. A thesis statement clearly establishes your viewpoint on the topic. O True O False What is the difference between a claim and a thesis statement? A. O A claim is more factual. B. O A thesis statement provides reasons for the claim. C. O A claim is temporary.
A. © Evidence officially collected by law enforcement. B. © Evidence that supports the most popular opinion. C. © Reasons, facts, details, and quotes that support the topic sentence and the claim of the essay. A thesis statement clearly establishes your viewpoint on the topic. © True © False What is the difference between a claim and a thesis statement? A. © A claim is more factual. B. © A thesis statement provides reasons for the claim. C. © A claim is temporary. A thesis statement is based on a claim. © True

Answers: C, True, B, True, B

Lesson 7 Quick Review

A rebuttal is a direct response to your opponent's argument that explains how or why they are wrong.	
○ True ○ False	
Which is most effective in writing a claim?	
 A. O Focus solely on the issues that support your claim. B. Anticipate the counterclaim to strengthen your claim. C. Provide a balance of reasons for a claim and counterclaim. 	
is the person or persons who are intended to read a piece of writing.	
A. O Counterclaim B. O Rebuttal C. O Audience	
is a contrasting, opposing, or refuting argument.	
A. O Counterclaim B. O Audience C. O Rebuttal	
is to refute or oppose an opponent's claim. A. © Counterclaim B. © Audience C. © Rebuttal Answers: True, B, C, A, C	
Lesson 8 Quick Review	>
If you realize that you need more evidence to support your claim while comparing your rough draft to your outline, what should you do?	
 A. O Begin new research on a different topic. B. O Conduct an informal survey to get opinions about your claim. C. O Add additional information from your research to the rough draft. 	
Why is Engaging the Reader addressed through the Six Trait of Organization?	
 A. O It is important to help readers organize their thoughts before reading. B. O It is the last element to consider when writing. C. O It refers to the beginning or introduction. 	
Which of the following strategies engages the reader with a sound effect?	
A. ○ Description Strategy B. ○ Onomatopoeia Strategy C. ○ Action Strategy	
Which of the following strategies engages the reader with visual imagery?	
William of the following strategies engages the reader with visual imagery?	

Which of the following strategies engages the reader with something being done or performed.

Answers: C, C, B, A, C

C. O Action Strategy

A. ○ Description StrategyB. ○ Onomatopoeia StrategyC. ○ Action Strategy

Lesson 9 Quick Review

When outlining notes from research, it is a good idea to list supporting evidence next to each reason for you claim.	
○ True ○ False	
In using an outline to compose a rough draft, which of the following applies?	
 A. O Start from the last item on the outline and work backward. B. O Create paragraphs that follow the outline after writing the introduction. C. O List all the sources in a concluding paragraph. 	
After writing an engaging beginning, it is important not to make any changes.	
○ True ○ False	
In using an outline to write a rough draft, how do you determine what to write after the introduction?	
 A. O Consider what the reader will be expecting. B. O Refer to the outline to write paragraphs that match the order of the outline. C. O Determine how to engage the reader in the second paragraph. 	
Which is NOT a benefit to using an outline in creating a rough draft?	
A. O It helps generate ideas for the content. B. O It keeps the thoughts organized. C. O It guarantees that only one draft is necessary.	
Answers: True, B, False, B, C	
Lesson 10 Quick Review	
	×
Which is NOT a relevant question to consider when preparing to write a conclusion?	<u> </u>
	*
Which is NOT a relevant question to consider when preparing to write a conclusion? A. O What point do I really want to make that will make my provide a convincing close to my argument? B. O Can I close with an opposing point of view?	×
Which is NOT a relevant question to consider when preparing to write a conclusion? A. O What point do I really want to make that will make my provide a convincing close to my argument? B. O Can I close with an opposing point of view? C. O How can I best wrap up my ideas?	
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Answers: B, False, C, A, B

C. Organization

Lesson 11 Quick Review

Providing reasons and evidence to support a claim is important in establishing an effective argument.
○ True ○ False
Which question is appropriate for evaluating the effectiveness of your argument?
A. O Will everyone agree with my claim? B. O How many people know how I really feel? C. O Do my reasons and evidence make sense?
are thoughts or ideas that support your claim.
A. O Evidence B. O Claims C. O Reasons
is one of the Six Traits that addresses developing and supporting a claim with reasons and evidence.
A. O Evidence B. O Claims C. O Reasons
proves or disproves something based on facts, statistics, and research.
A. O Evidence B. O Claims C. O Reasons
Answers: True, C, C, B, A
Lesson 12 Quick Review ×
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MLA format refers to A. O letters in reverse alphabetical order. B. O many Latin authors. C. O proper essay formatting. Which applies to the use of Parenthetical Citations? A. O Paraphrasing an idea B. O Providing a source of information C. O Giving credit to authors for their work D. O All of the above (Smith 145) is an example of one author. O True False (qtd. USA Today) is an example of citing information without the original source. True

Answers: C, D, True, True, B

Argument Lesson 13 Quick Review Which of the following is a benefit to using academic and discipline-specific language? A. O It is important to the Six Trait of Conventions. B. O It gives the writer more authority on the subject. C. O It is the first stage of writing a rough draft. The math terms "square root" and "quotient" are examples of discipline-specific language. O True O False refers to words that are used within a particular subject area. A. O Word choice B. O Discipline-specific language C. O Academic language helps communicate in academic settings. A. O Word choice B. O Discipline-specific language C. O Academic language refers to the vocabulary a writer chooses to convey meaning. A. O Word choice B. O Discipline-specific language C. O Academic language Answers: B, True, B, C, A Lesson 14 Quick Review Match the type of transition below with the words/phrases. In order to, if, then Similarly, together with, as well as Adjacent to, between, among Compare Location Cause Transitions can be used between sentences and paragraphs to link ideas together. ○ True O False Which of the Six Traits addresses "transitions" and "varied sentence beginnings?" A. O Idea

Answers: Cause, Compare, Location, True, B, True

Transitions are words or phrases that tie ideas together.

B. O Sentence Fluency

C. O Voice

TrueFalse

Lesson 15 Quick Review

Revision
Editing is different from revision because
 A. O It takes more time. B. O It deals with the surface of writing: grammar, spelling, punctuation, etc. C. O It requires a peer editor.
Which of the following is not true?
 A. O The Argument rubric is helpful to the process of revising. B. O Checking for punctuation errors is an important step in revising. C. O Working with a peer can be useful to the process of revising.
means again.
A. O Re B. O Vision C. O Pre
The root word "vision" in revision means to see.
○ True ○ False
means to make changes after reviewing and rethinking.
A. O Editing B. O Prewriting C. O Revision
C Revision

Answers: B, B, A, True, C

Lesson 16 Quick Review

Editing

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It can be helpful to use an Editing Checklist during the editing process
○ True ○ False
Which does NOT apply to the editing process?
 A. O Correcting spelling, including "no excuse" words B. O Checking that paragraphs are indented C. O Replacing words to add to the tone
The editing process often considers the accuracy of
A. O Works cited B. O Word usage C. O Conventions
Rethinking how to write something takes place during revision.
○ True ○ False
Correcting the surface details of writing takes place during revision.
○ True ○ False

Answers: True, C, C, True, False

Lesson 17 Quick Review

MLA Format

Which is NOT a characteristic of MLA formatting?
A. ○ 2-inch margins B. ○ Double-spacing C. ○ 12-inch font
There is an MLA format for citing websites.
○ True ○ False
MLA format provides a guide to document and cite sources.
○ True ○ False
Works cited is a list of source materials used in preparation for writing
○ True ○ False
is a list of source materials referenced in an essay
A. O Works cited B. O Bibliography C. O Glossary

Answers: A, True, True, False, A

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