



| Term    | Name & Surname (Nickname)      | Academic Year   | Date         |
|---------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Term 2  |                                | 2023-2024       | ___/___/2024 |
| Subject | Teacher: Mrs. Zarina           | Class           | Marks        |
| English | Skills for effective writing 2 | Grade _9_ ENG B | / 50         |

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## MONTHLY QUIZ III (March)

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Skills 25-30

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### INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, your teacher's name and your grade in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Dictionaries are **not** allowed.

- 1 An opinion that seems to oppose yours is called
- a. a counterargument.
  - b. a refutation.
  - c. an initial opinion.
- 2 A refutation
- a. strengthens your counterargument.
  - b. strengthens your opinion.
  - c. strengthens your opponent.
- 3 Adding a counterargument and refutation
- a. strengthens your argument.
  - b. weakens your argument.
  - c. makes your argument too complicated.
- 4 What do transition words do?
- a. They always come at the end of sentences.
  - b. They only show contrasting ideas in writing.
  - c. They connect ideas in writing.
- 5 What do transition words that give examples do?
- a. They introduce unnecessary information about an idea.
  - b. They introduce specific information to explain an idea.
  - c. They show an idea that is different.
- 6 What do transition words that introduce more information do?
- a. They build on an idea.
  - b. They tell why an idea is wrong.
  - c. They state a reason for the main idea.
- 7 What do transition words that show contrast do?
- a. They give additional information about an idea.
  - b. They give specific information to illustrate an idea.
  - c. They show an idea that is different.
- 8 An example of more formal writing is
- a. an e-mail to a professor.
  - b. an e-mail to your study group members.
  - c. a text message to a friend.
- 9 More formal English should be used for
- a. research papers.
  - b. e-mails to your roommate.
  - c. notes to friends.
- 10 Which is an example of informal, nonacademic writing?
- a. An essay for a history class
  - b. A personal note to a classmate
  - c. An application essay for a scholarship
- 11 Vivid language is usually
- a. more general.
  - b. imprecise.
  - c. more specific.
- 12 Choose the most informal word.
- a. information
  - b. stuff
  - c. objects
- 13 Academic writing usually has
- a. a more formal tone.
  - b. a more informal tone.
  - c. a more personal tone.
- 14 In academic writing it is often important to include only facts and well-supported opinions. This is called being
- a. detailed.
  - b. subjective.
  - c. objective.
- 15 To achieve a more academic tone in your writing, avoid
- a. all pronouns.
  - b. full forms.
  - c. *I, me, and my*.
- 16 Contractions may give your writing
- a. a very formal tone.
  - b. a less formal tone.
  - c. a specific tone.
- 17 All complete sentences have
- a. a subject and more than one clause.
  - b. a subject and a verb.
  - c. a comma and a conjunction.

18 A sentence fragment

- a. is not a complete sentence.
- b. is grammatically correct.
- c. always has a conjunction.

19 A run-on sentence

- a. does not have a subject or a verb.
- b. has more than one comma.
- c. has no comma and no conjunction.

20 A comma splice

- a. has a conjunction, but no comma.
- b. has a comma, but no conjunction.
- c. has a comma and a conjunction.

21 Which of the following is a sentence fragment?

- a. My parents were teenagers during the Civil Rights Movement.
- b. After they were born in 1952.
- c. They fought for civil rights, and they even went to Washington, D.C.

22 A supporting detail that is not directly related to the main idea of a paragraph is

- a. relevant.
- b. irrelevant.
- c. necessary for understanding.

23 The main idea of a paragraph is often found in the

- a. details.
- b. middle.
- c. topic sentence.

24 A relevant detail is

- a. not important to the main idea.
- b. directly related to the main idea.
- c. always in the topic sentence.

25 Which supporting sentence is irrelevant to a paragraph about energy drinks and sleep?

- a. Energy drinks are high in caffeine.
- b. Energy drinks can be expensive.
- c. An energy drink may help you stay awake.

26 Which supporting sentence is irrelevant to a paragraph about babies and sleep?

- a. Babies grow quickly.
- b. Babies need more sleep than adults.
- c. A baby can sleep 15 hours in a day.

Match each formal word (1–10) with the correct more informal word (a–j).

- |                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| — 27 children       | a mess up |
| — 28 money          | b hi      |
| — 29 strike (verb)  | c cops    |
| — 30 man            | d useful  |
| — 31 police         | e happen  |
| — 32 develop (verb) | f kids    |
| — 33 people         | g make    |
| — 34 effective      | h cash    |
| — 35 damage (verb)  | i guy     |
| — 36 hello          | j folks   |

Circle the more vivid words.

37 A tornado *hit* | *came* to the area ten years ago.

38 The earthquake was *powerful* | *big*.

39 I was *afraid* | *terrified* when I saw the tornado.

40 *Major* | *Big* disasters can happen anywhere.

41 *People* | *Residents* were not prepared for the hurricane.

42 Earthquakes can *happen* | *strike* without any warning.

43 Finding money to rebuild after a disaster can be *hard* | *challenging*.

44 The state *developed* | *made* a better plan for the future.

45 When there is a *serious* | *bad* disaster, people need to help each other.

46 Emergency vehicles *drove* | *rushed* to the scene.

47 Choose the more informal word in this sentence: *Some folks helped the children.*

- a. folks
- b. helped
- c. children

48 Which greeting is most formal in English?

- a. Hey!
- b. Hello!
- c. Hi!

49 Which word is an example of more informal English?

- a. guy
- b. man
- c. gentleman

50 The word *cops* is

- a. more formal.
- b. more informal.
- c. incorrect.