



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

MONTHLY QUIZ III (March)

Skills 25-30

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.