

ch02

Student: _____

1. The approaches to prereading are,
 - A. Skim, Write, Link
 - B. Scan, Skip, Link
 - C. Skim, Scan, Size
 - D. Skim, Scan, Link
2. In prereading, you should skim all _____.; these include such things as titles; chapter previews and summaries; headings and subheadings; analytical questions; text boxes; and any print that is highlighted, boldfaced, or italicized.
 - A. footnotes
 - B. signposts
 - C. charts and graphs
 - D. bulleted lists
3. Writing is different from speaking orally because
 - A. We use more examples to support our point of view when we speak.
 - B. We use more examples to support our point of view when we write.
 - C. We speak and write using the same level of examples and evidence
 - D. We speak at a more sophisticated level when we speak.
4. By _____, you form pictures and images in your mind based on what you are reading.
 - A. previewing
 - B. agreeing
 - C. describing
 - D. visualizing
5. Key topics in essays are developed through
 - A. Examples
 - B. Explanations
 - C. Details
 - D. All of the above
6. Which sentence in a paragraph contains the topic sentence?
 - A. Last
 - B. Second
 - C. First
 - D. Anywhere
7. When readers _____ a text, they underline or highlight important points and then write marginal notes to record their reactions to the material.
 - A. document
 - B. exemplify
 - C. annotate
 - D. analyze
8. You can recognize key topics in writing by locating
 - A. Verbs
 - B. Proper nouns
 - C. Adjectives
 - D. Adverbs

9. Proper nouns are,
 - A. The action taking place
 - B. The word that describes the action taking place
 - C. People, places and things
 - D. The first word in the sentence
10. When writing a paraphrase you should
 - A. Copy the text in the author's original words.
 - B. Re-arrange the text into your own words.
 - C. Re-arrange the order of the sentences in the author's original words.
 - D. Write a very short synopsis of the text.
11. We read to understand why writers write.
True False
12. Critical reading includes such activities as learning concepts, showing how they interrelate, memorizing facts and examples, and evaluating ideas and issues.
True False
13. The reading process has three steps: prereading, reading, and postreading.
True False
14. Prereading involves refining and retaining ideas that you have already read; postreading involves preparing to understand what you are about to read.
True False
15. Facts provide evidence for the reader to support the authors point of view.
True False
16. Paraphrasing and summarizing are the same thing.
True False
17. Both paraphrasing and summarizing involve putting the text's ideas into your own words.
True False
18. A summary is longer than a paraphrase.
True False
19. If you do the reading step well, it is not necessary to complete the postreading step.
True False
20. Repeated material is not important.
True False
21. When reading it is important to understand words in context.
True False
22. A useful way to review what you have read is to quiz yourself on the material as if your instructor were asking you questions.
True False
23. When skimming a chapter, you should try to find connections to its information, either by linking that material to something you already know, or by discovering ways in which that material may be useful to you in the future.
True False
24. When scanning the body paragraphs of a reading you should focus on the first sentence and the last sentence of the paragraph.
True False

25. Readers who interact with a text ask questions, anticipate the author's next point, agree or disagree with the ideas, and link new information to their established knowledge.
True False
26. When reading, you should take time to react to the information in the text; in other words, you should ask questions about it and decide whether you agree or disagree with it.
True False
27. If you link new ideas to previous knowledge through associations and comparisons, you help yourself understand and remember.
True False
28. Both thesis sentences and topic sentences convey the main idea of a piece of writing. The thesis sentence contains the main idea of an essay, and the topic sentence contains the main idea of a paragraph.
True False
29. The thesis statement of an essay is usually in the opening paragraph.
True False
30. When reading, you should focus on the most important examples and details; you should not let yourself be distracted by the less important ones.
True False
31. When reading, you should not use a pencil or highlighter because extra markings within the text will become too distracting.
True False
32. When reading actively, you should highlight and underline as much as possible.
True False
33. Creating an informal outline for a text can help you remember the most important points of that text.
True False
34. Recognizing patterns of development is not one of the strategies for focusing your reading.
True False

ch02 Key

1. The approaches to prereading are,
A. Skim, Write, Link
B. Scan, Skip, Link
C. Skim, Scan, Size
D. Skim, Scan, Link

Brannan - Chapter 02 #1
Learning Objective: 2.3
Type: M/C

2. In prereading, you should skim all ____; these include such things as titles; chapter previews and summaries; headings and subheadings; analytical questions; text boxes; and any print that is highlighted, boldfaced, or italicized.
A. footnotes
B. signposts
C. charts and graphs
D. bulleted lists

Brannan - Chapter 02 #2
Learning Objective: 2.3
Type: M/C

3. Writing is different from speaking orally because
A. We use more examples to support our point of view when we speak.
B. We use more examples to support our point of view when we write.
C. We speak and write using the same level of examples and evidence
D. We speak at a more sophisticated level when we speak.

Brannan - Chapter 02 #3
Learning Objective: 2.3
Type: M/C

4. By ____, you form pictures and images in your mind based on what you are reading.
A. previewing
B. agreeing
C. describing
D. visualizing

Brannan - Chapter 02 #4
Learning Objective: 2.3
Type: M/C

5. Key topics in essays are developed through
A. Examples
B. Explanations
C. Details
D. All of the above

Brannan - Chapter 02 #5
Learning Objective: 2.3
Type: M/C

6. Which sentence in a paragraph contains the topic sentence?
A. Last
B. Second
C. First
D. Anywhere

Brannan - Chapter 02 #6
Learning Objective: 2.4
Type: M/C

7. When readers _____ a text, they underline or highlight important points and then write marginal notes to record their reactions to the material.
- A. document
 - B. exemplify
 - C. annotate**
 - D. analyze

Brannan - Chapter 02 #7
Learning Objective: 2.4
Type: M/C

8. You can recognize key topics in writing by locating
- A. Verbs
 - B. Proper nouns**
 - C. Adjectives
 - D. Adverbs

Brannan - Chapter 02 #8
Learning Objective: 2.4
Type: M/C

9. Proper nouns are,
- A. The action taking place
 - B. The word that describes the action taking place
 - C. People, places and things**
 - D. The first word in the sentence

Brannan - Chapter 02 #9
Learning Objective: 2.4
Type: M/C

10. When writing a paraphrase you should
- A. Copy the text in the author's original words.
 - B. Re-arrange the text into your own words.**
 - C. Re-arrange the order of the sentences in the author's original words.
 - D. Write a very short synopsis of the text.

Brannan - Chapter 02 #10
Learning Objective: 2.4
Type: M/C

11. We read to understand why writers write.
TRUE

Brannan - Chapter 02 #11
Learning Objective: 2.1
Type: T/F

12. Critical reading includes such activities as learning concepts, showing how they interrelate, memorizing facts and examples, and evaluating ideas and issues.
TRUE

Brannan - Chapter 02 #12
Learning Objective: 2.2
Type: T/F

13. The reading process has three steps: prereading, reading, and postreading.
TRUE

Brannan - Chapter 02 #13
Learning Objective: 2.2
Type: T/F

14. Prereading involves refining and retaining ideas that you have already read; postreading involves preparing to understand what you are about to read.
FALSE

Brannan - Chapter 02 #14
Learning Objective: 2.3
Type: T/F

15. Facts provide evidence for the reader to support the authors point of view.
TRUE

Brannan - Chapter 02 #15
Learning Objective: 2.4
Type: T/F

16. Paraphrasing and summarizing are the same thing.

FALSE

Brannan - Chapter 02 #16
Learning Objective: 2.4
Type: T/F

17. Both paraphrasing and summarizing involve putting the text's ideas into your own words.

TRUE

Brannan - Chapter 02 #17
Learning Objective: 2.4
Type: T/F

18. A summary is longer than a paraphrase.

FALSE

Brannan - Chapter 02 #18
Learning Objective: 2.4
Type: T/F

19. If you do the reading step well, it is not necessary to complete the postreading step.

FALSE

Brannan - Chapter 02 #19
Learning Objective: 2.5
Type: T/F

20. Repeated material is not important.

FALSE

Brannan - Chapter 02 #20
Learning Objective: 2.5
Type: T/F

21. When reading it is important to understand words in context.

TRUE

Brannan - Chapter 02 #21
Learning Objective: 2.4
Type: T/F

22. A useful way to review what you have read is to quiz yourself on the material as if your instructor were asking you questions.

TRUE

Brannan - Chapter 02 #22
Learning Objective: 2.5
Type: T/F

23. When skimming a chapter, you should try to find connections to its information, either by linking that material to something you already know, or by discovering ways in which that material may be useful to you in the future.

TRUE

Brannan - Chapter 02 #23
Learning Objective: 2.3
Type: T/F

24. When scanning the body paragraphs of a reading you should focus on the first sentence and the last sentence of the paragraph.

TRUE

Brannan - Chapter 02 #24
Learning Objective: 2.3
Type: T/F

25. Readers who interact with a text ask questions, anticipate the author's next point, agree or disagree with the ideas, and link new information to their established knowledge.

TRUE

Brannan - Chapter 02 #25
Learning Objective: 2.3
Type: T/F

26. When reading, you should take time to react to the information in the text; in other words, you should ask questions about it and decide whether you agree or disagree with it.
TRUE
- Brannan - Chapter 02 #26
Learning Objective: 2.3
Type: T/F*
27. If you link new ideas to previous knowledge through associations and comparisons, you help yourself understand and remember.
TRUE
- Brannan - Chapter 02 #27
Learning Objective: 2.3
Type: T/F*
28. Both thesis sentences and topic sentences convey the main idea of a piece of writing. The thesis sentence contains the main idea of an essay, and the topic sentence contains the main idea of a paragraph.
TRUE
- Brannan - Chapter 02 #28
Learning Objective: 2.4
Type: T/F*
29. The thesis statement of an essay is usually in the opening paragraph.
TRUE
- Brannan - Chapter 02 #29
Learning Objective: 2.4
Type: T/F*
30. When reading, you should focus on the most important examples and details; you should not let yourself be distracted by the less important ones.
TRUE
- Brannan - Chapter 02 #30
Learning Objective: 2.4
Type: T/F*
31. When reading, you should not use a pencil or highlighter because extra markings within the text will become too distracting.
TRUE
- Brannan - Chapter 02 #31
Learning Objective: 2.4
Type: T/F*
32. When reading actively, you should highlight and underline as much as possible.
FALSE
- Brannan - Chapter 02 #32
Learning Objective: 2.4
Type: T/F*
33. Creating an informal outline for a text can help you remember the most important points of that text.
TRUE
- Brannan - Chapter 02 #33
Learning Objective: 2.4
Type: T/F*
34. Recognizing patterns of development is not one of the strategies for focusing your reading.
FALSE
- Brannan - Chapter 02 #34
Learning Objective: 2.4
Type: T/F*

ch02 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Brannan - Chapter 02	34
Learning Objective: 2.1	1
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Learning Objective: 2.5	3
Type: M/C	10
Type: T/F	24