

Test Bank

For

Wordsmith: A Guide to Paragraphs and Short Essays

Seventh Edition

Pamela Arlov, *Middle Georgia State College*

Prepared by

Darcie Kinsella

Portland Community College

Susan Booth Larson

Portland Community College

Pamela Arlov

Middle Georgia State College



Pearson



This work is protected by United States copyright laws and is provided solely for the use of instructors in teaching their courses and assessing student learning. Dissemination or sale of any part of this work (including on the World Wide Web) will destroy the integrity of the work and is not permitted. The work and materials from it should never be made available to students except by instructors using the accompanying text in their classes. All recipients of this work are expected to abide by these restrictions and to honor the intended pedagogical purposes and the needs of other instructors who rely on these materials.

Copyright © 2019, 2016, 2012 by Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved. Printed in the United States of America. This publication is protected by copyright, and permission should be obtained from the publisher prior to any prohibited reproduction, storage in a retrieval system, or transmission in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise. For information regarding permissions, request forms and the appropriate contacts within the Pearson Education Global Rights & Permissions Department, please visit www.pearsoned.com/permissions/.

ISBN-10: 013477230X

ISBN-13: 9780134772301



Pearson

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter Tests

Chapter 1	1
Chapter 2	4
Chapter 3	7
Chapter 4	10
Chapter 5	13
Chapter 6	16
Chapter 7	20
Chapter 8	24
Chapter 9	27
Chapter 10	30
Chapter 11	34
Chapter 12	37
Chapter 13	39
Chapter 14	41
Chapter 15	43
Chapter 16	47
Chapter 17	51
Chapter 18	54
Chapter 19	56
Chapter 20	58
Chapter 21	60
Chapter 22	64

Chapter 23	67
Chapter 24	70
Chapter 25	72
Chapter 26	75
Chapter 27	78
Chapter 28	80
Grammar Pretest	83
Grammar Posttest	90
Chapter Test Answer Key	98
Pretest Answer Key	118
Posttest Answer Key	119

Chapter 1, Test 1

The Writing Process

1. Put the following steps in the writing process in order: drafting, planning, proofreading, revising, prewriting
2. Which step is the “thinking” step?
3. Which step involves making major changes in content and organization?
4. Which step involves writing a topic sentence?
5. What is the meaning of the Latin root of the word “revise”?
6. Which step of the writing process involves correcting grammar and spelling?
7. Is the writing process sequential or repetitive? Explain.
8. What kind of help might you expect to get from a writing group?
9. What does it mean to have a “right-brained” or “holistic” thinking style?
10. Name one specific tip for “right-brained” writers.

Chapter 1, Test 2

The Writing Process

1. Which step in the writing process is the “thinking” step?
 - a) planning
 - b) proofreading
 - c) prewriting
 - d) revising
2. Which step in the writing process involves correcting grammar, spelling, and punctuation?
 - a) planning
 - b) drafting
 - c) proofreading
 - d) revising
3. Which step in the writing process involves making major changes in content and organization?
 - a) planning
 - b) drafting
 - c) proofreading
 - d) revising
4. Which step in the writing process involves writing a topic sentence?
 - a) planning
 - b) drafting
 - c) proofreading
 - d) revising
5. The steps in the writing process go in the following order:
 - a) prewriting, drafting, revising, planning, proofreading
 - b) prewriting, planning, drafting, revising, proofreading
 - c) planning, prewriting, drafting, proofreading, revising
 - d) planning, prewriting, revising, drafting, proofreading
6. A writing group can help a writer with
 - a) grammar and punctuation.

- b) development of ideas.
 - c) focusing on the requirements of the assignment.
 - d) all of the above.
7. A writing group should be consulted
- a) before prewriting.
 - b) immediately after prewriting.
 - c) when the writer has completed a rough draft.
 - d) when the final paper is complete.
8. “Revising” literally means
- a) repeating.
 - b) writing again.
 - c) writing correctly.
 - d) seeing again.
9. “Right-brained” thinkers
- a) can’t use the writing process.
 - b) focus on details.
 - c) are poor writers.
 - d) see the “big picture.”
10. Right-brained writers should
- a) follow the writing process exactly in order.
 - b) write during their most creative times of day.
 - c) write in a silent atmosphere.
 - d) write by hand rather than on a computer.

1. What causes writer's block?
2. How does prewriting protect a writer against writer's block?
3. What is the main goal of prewriting?
4. What is brainstorming?
5. What is freewriting?
6. What is "invisible writing"?
7. What is clustering?
8. Which technique is designed to use both the right and left sides of the brain?
9. What is outlining?
10. What is the benefit of keeping a journal?

1. A writer should use prewriting to
 - a) generate ideas.
 - b) prevent writer's block.
 - c) sort out some thoughts on the topic.
 - d) all of the above.
2. The goal of prewriting is to
 - a) get as many ideas as possible on paper.
 - b) select which ideas are good or useful.
 - c) complete a solid rough draft.
 - d) think about a topic before writing anything down.
3. Brainstorming involves
 - a) making a list.
 - b) drawing.
 - c) using a computer.
 - d) meeting with a group.
4. Freewriting involves writing
 - a) with no punctuation.
 - b) in a smooth, logical sequence.
 - c) a numbered list of ideas.
 - d) nonstop for a short period of time.
5. Invisible writing involves
 - a) thinking or talking about your topic without writing.
 - b) writing on a computer with the monitor turned off.
 - c) talking rather than writing.
 - d) writing in a journal.
6. Clustering involves
 - a) putting ideas in circles connected by lines.

- b) making two lists: pros and cons.
 - c) creating lists of subtopics.
 - d) sketching pictures of your ideas.
7. The prewriting method that involves both the right and left hemispheres of the brain is
- a) brainstorming.
 - b) freewriting.
 - c) invisible writing.
 - d) clustering.
8. When prewriting, you should be most concerned with
- a) the quality of ideas.
 - b) the quantity of ideas.
 - c) organization.
 - d) grammar and punctuation.
9. Outlining is helpful to
- a) practice Roman numerals.
 - b) think of new ideas.
 - c) organize your thoughts.
 - d) describe your specific details.
10. Outlining is usually done
- a) before prewriting.
 - b) during brainstorming, freewriting, or clustering.
 - c) as the last step in prewriting.
 - d) after the first draft.