CALIFORNIA ENGLISH 10 · UNIT 3 · 25 QUESTIONS

Writing — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **A sentence that states the main point of an essay and can be argued about is called a**

- A Transition
- B Conclusion
- C Thesis statement
- D Topic sentence

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **The first sentence of a body paragraph, which states what that paragraph is about, is called the**

- A Topic sentence
- B Hook
- C Title
- D Thesis statement

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3 **A sentence in a paragraph that gives a fact, example, or quotation to back up the topic sentence is**

- A A heading
- B A transition only
- C A title
- D A supporting sentence

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4 **The last sentence of a paragraph, which sums up its point or leads to the next paragraph, is a**

- A Concluding sentence
- B Quotation
- C Thesis statement
- D Hook

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5 **The opening paragraph of an essay mainly should**

- A Introduce the topic and state the thesis
- B List every source
- C Repeat the conclusion
- D Give the bibliography

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6 **The closing paragraph of an essay mainly should**

A Add a long new example

B Introduce a new topic

C Ask for a grade

D Restate the main point and end clearly

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7 **A word such as also and furthermore most often signals**

A Contrast

B Conclusion

C Cause

D Addition

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8 **A word such as however and on the other hand most often signals**

- A Sequence
- B Contrast
- C Cause
- D Addition

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9 **A word such as therefore, as a result, and so most often signals**

- A Cause and effect
- B Contrast
- C Addition
- D Example

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10 **A strong opening that grabs reader attention, such as a surprising fact, is called a**

- A Summary
- B Hook
- C Citation
- D Conclusion

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11 **In a narrative, a series of events told in time order is called the**

Question 11

In a narrative, a series of events told in time order is called the

A) Plot

B) Thesis

C) Summary

D) Glossary

- A Plot
- B Thesis
- C Summary
- D Glossary

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12 **A writer wants the reader to understand that a character is kind. Instead of writing 'She was kind', the writer describes the character sharing lunch with a new student. This technique is called**

- A Quoting
- B Summarising
- C Showing, not telling
- D Outlining

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13 **Changing the ideas and organization of a draft, such as moving a paragraph, is called**

- A Revising
- B Editing
- C Publishing
- D Proofreading

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14 **Fixing spelling, grammar, and punctuation in a draft is called**

- A Brainstorming
- B Editing
- C Outlining
- D Revising

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15 **Before drafting, listing ideas freely without judging them is called**

- A Citing
- B Publishing
- C Editing
- D Brainstorming

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16 **A plan that lists main points and supporting points in order before drafting is called an**

A Summary

B Citation

C Draft

D Outline

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17 **A sentence that does not belong in a paragraph because it is off topic breaks the paragraph**

A Unity

B Font

C Title

D Length

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18 **Words that link ideas smoothly between sentences and paragraphs are called**

A Transitions

B Titles

C Citations

D Hooks

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19 **Writing that gives facts and explains a topic clearly, without taking a side, is mainly**

A Persuasive writing

B Drama

C Expository writing

D Poetry

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20 **A writer who explains a topic differently for classmates than for young children is adjusting for**

- A Spelling
- B Page count
- C Font size
- D Audience

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21 **Descriptive writing that helps readers picture a place mainly uses**

- A Sensory details
- B Citations only
- C Statistics only
- D Outlines

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22 **A personal narrative is usually told from which point of view**

A First person

B Third person omniscient

C Second person only

D No point of view

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23 **Feedback from a classmate that points out an unclear paragraph is most useful during**

A Publishing

B Titling

C Revision

D Printing

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24 **Which thesis is clearest and most debatable**

- A Many students eat lunch
- B School lunches exist
- C Lunch is at noon
- D School lunches should offer more fresh choices because students learn better after healthy meals

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25 **Which sentence best supports a claim that reading daily builds vocabulary**

- A Students who read daily met many new words in context across books
- B Libraries are quiet
- C Books have covers
- D Reading is fun

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ANSWER KEY

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. A
5. A
6. D
7. D
8. B
9. A
10. B
11. A
12. C
13. A
14. B
15. D
16. D
17. A
18. A
19. C
20. D
21. A
22. A
23. C
24. D
25. A

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