CALIFORNIA ENGLISH 11 · UNIT 2 · 25 QUESTIONS

Informational Reading and Research — 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 research question that is too broad should be**

- A Answered without sources
- B Narrowed to a manageable focus
- C Turned into an opinion
- D Left unchanged

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2 **A research thesis should state a clear, focused claim that the research will**

A Avoid proving

B Support with evidence

C Hide from readers

D Repeat as a question

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3 **A letter written by a witness to an event is an example of a**

A Secondary source

B Review

C Summary

D Primary source

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4 **An encyclopedia article written later about an event is an example of a**

A Secondary source

B Diary

C Primary source

D Speech transcript

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5 **A source is most credible when its author is qualified, its evidence is cited, and it is**

A Undated

B Full of slogans

C Anonymous

D Current and accurate

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6 **A peer reviewed journal article has been checked by**

- A Advertisers only
- B Other experts in the field
- C The general public only
- D No one

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7 **Using another writer ideas or words without credit is called**

- A Summary
- B Citation
- C Plagiarism
- D Paraphrase

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8 **Restating a source idea in your own words and sentence structure is called**

A Paraphrase

B Direct quotation

C Annotation

D Plagiarism

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9 **Copying a passage word for word in quotation marks is a**

A Summary

B Outline

C Paraphrase

D Direct quotation

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10 **A citation mainly tells readers**

A Where an idea came from

B What grade it deserves

C How long the paper is

D Who printed the paper

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11 **A works cited list mainly gives**

A A list of topics to avoid

B Full source details for sources used

C The writer opinions

D A summary of the paper

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12 **An in text citation briefly points readers to the**

A First paragraph only

B Title page only

C Appendix only

D Full entry in the works cited list

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13 **Common knowledge, such as the fact that water boils when heated strongly, generally needs**

A A direct quotation

B Three citations

C No citation

D A footnote on every line

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14 **When two reliable sources disagree, a careful researcher should**

A Pick one and hide the other

B Drop the topic

C Copy both word for word

D Note the disagreement and weigh the evidence

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15 **A search that uses specific key words and synonyms is more likely to find**

A Only old books

B No sources

C Relevant sources

D Only advertisements

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16 **A university library database is usually more reliable for research than a general web search because its sources are**

A More colourful

B Selected and reviewed

C Free of authors

D Shorter

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17 **An author who sells a product praised in an article may have a conflict of interest, so readers should check for**

A Length

B Font

C Bias

D Price

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18 **A research outline mainly helps a writer to**

A Avoid all evidence

B Organise ideas before drafting

C Hide sources

D Skip revision

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19 **Synthesis in research writing means**

A Combining ideas from several sources into a new understanding

B Quoting without comment

C Copying one source

D Listing titles only

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20 **A note card that records a fact should also record its**

- A Grade
- B Paper colour
- C Font size
- D Source

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21 **An annotated bibliography gives, for each source, a citation plus a brief**

- A Summary and evaluation
- B Price list
- C Advertisement
- D Poem

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22 **A claim in a research paper should be followed by**

A A new unrelated claim

B A joke only

C Evidence and explanation

D A blank page

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23 **A website that gives no author, no date, and no sources should be treated as**

A Peer reviewed

B A primary source

C Questionable until verified

D Highly credible

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24 **A student reads a surprising claim online. Before using it in an essay, the student finds the same claim in a second, independent source. This practice is called**

- A Outlining
- B Fact checking
- C Annotating
- D Plagiarism

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25 **A researcher who changes a thesis after finding stronger evidence is showing**

- A Good research practice
- B Bias
- C Plagiarism
- D Dishonesty

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ANSWER KEY

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

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