Question 1

What is an Essay

- A) A paragraph containing several lines
- **W** B) A piece of writing consists of several paragraphs
 - **C**) A story from many pages
 - **D**) A poem from 14 line

Question 2

How many topics does an essay have?

🖌 A) One

- B) Two
- C) Three
- D) None

Question 3

The difference between an essay and a paragraph is that:

- A) The paragraph contains several essays
- **B**) The paragraph is more complicated
- **C**) The essay is longer
 - **D**) The essay have more than one topic

Question 4

The title of the essay should be in the _____ of the page

- A) Bottom
- B) Left
- **(**C) Middle
 - D) Right

Question 5

What is the correct order of the essay parts?

١

- **A**) Introductory Main body Conclusion
 - **B**) Conclusion Introductory Main body

- C) Main body Conclusion Introductory
- D) Introductory Conclusion Main body

Question 6

The thesis statement usually comes at:

- **A)** The end of the introductory paragraph
- **B**) The beginning of the introductory paragraph
- C) The end of the conclusion paragraph
- **D**) The beginning of the main body paragraph

Question 7

The part of the essay that supports and explains the thesis statement is:

A) The introductory paragraph

$\mathbf{\mathbf{V}} \mathbf{B}$) The main body

- C) The topic sentence
- D) The conclusion

Question 8

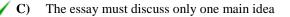
It restates the thesis statement

- A) The topic sentence
- **B**) The introductory paragraph
- C) The essay
- **D**) The conclusion

Question 9

"Unity" in an essay means that:

- A) The essay must contain only one main body
- B) The introductory paragraph must contain only one thesis statement



D) The conclusion must contain only one topic sentence

Question 10

Using transition signals is an example of:

✓ A) Coherence

- **B**) Unity
- **C**) Good thesis statement
- **D**) Long conclusion paragraph

Question 11

"in contrast", "first", "in conclusion", are examples of:

- A) conclusions
- **B**) unity
- **C**) transition signals
 - **D**) coherence

Question 12

A teacher has an important role that should never be taken lightly. They help inspire children to be the best that they can be. For a lot of children their teacher is the only decent role model that they may ever encounter in life. Also, parents have a sense of relief knowing that when their children are at school the teacher will keep them safe. In addition, there are several children who only get the support that they need from their teacher. A preschool teacher's job consists of being a role model, making sure the children are safe, and being supportive.

First of all, a teacher should always be a good role model. Children will imitate adults, so when they see that their teacher is practicing healthy procedures then they will do the same. It is important that the teacher is on time, finish what was started, and keep their word. Because when children see this, they start to have the mentality that if my teacher can do it then so can I. Also, being calm and patient when children are being very disobedient is a must. A lot of children are used to their parents yelling at them 24/7. When their teacher talks in a calm and assertive manner then they will start to understand that yelling is not the answer.

Secondly, a teacher should always keep their children safe. The environment should be spacious enough for when the children play it will help in reducing injuries. The teacher should incorporate games and books that help children in learning safety procedures. The teacher should communicate openly with the children about safe practices. More importantly, there should always be strict supervision.

Thirdly, a teacher should be very supportive of her children. Being supportive helps the children understand theirselves and others. The teacher should always encourage and praise her children. This results in the kids having high self-esteem. There are so many children that do not get the support that they need in their families. Because the teacher gives them that support that they need, it can change children's lives for the better.

In essence, teachers have an extremely blessed job. For the most part they are the ones that help children determine their potential. They always have little eyes watching everything that they do, so it is important that the teacher does everything correct as much as possible. Teachers are responsible for keeping their children safe at all times. It is gratifying for the teacher when they know that they will help at least on child if not more throughout their lifetime of teaching.

Which paragraph is the conclusion?

- **A**) 2
- **B**) 3
- **C**) 4
- **/ D**) 5

Question 13

In the second paragraph, what is the topic sentence?

A) a teacher should always be a good role model

B) When their teacher talks in a calm and assertive manner then they will start to understand that yelling

is not the answer

- C) First of all,
- **D**) It is important that the teacher is on time,

Question 14

What is the topic of the essay?

- A) A teacher has an important role that should never be taken lightly.
- **B**) The role of preschool teacher
- C) A preschool teacher's job consists of being a role model, making sure the children are safe, and being supportive.
- **D**) English schools

Question 15

Which one is the thesis statement?

- A) It is gratifying for the teacher when they know that they will help at least on child if not more throughout their lifetime of teaching.
- **B**) A teacher has an important role that should never be taken lightly. They help inspire children to be the best that they can be.
- C) A preschool teacher's job consists of being a role model, making sure the children are safe, and being supportive.
 - **D**) In essence, teachers have an extremely blessed job.

Question 16

Which paragraph restates the thesis statement?

- **A**) 2
- **B**) 3
- **C**) 4

/ D) 5

Question 17

Using these phrases: "secondly", "thirdly" and "In essence" shows that this essay is: A) $$U\ensuremath{\text{United}}$$

- **B**) Cohesive
- C) Long
- D) weak

Question 18

Which paragraph(s) is/are the main body? A) 1.2.3.4.5

- **B**) 2.3.4
 - **C**) 2
 - **D**) 1

Question 19

Which paragraph is the introductory paragraph?

- ✓ A) 1
 - **B**) 2.3.4
 - **C**) 2
 - **D**) 5

Question 20

What is the type of the introductory paragraph?

A) Historical background



- C) Surprising facts
- **D**) Dramatic

Question 21

"The music was composed as a drinking song for an 18th-century London social club. The words were written in 1814 by Francis Scott Key to commemorate a battle. And on March 3, 1931, "The Star-Spangled Banner" officially became the national anthem of the United States. Ever since then, people have been complaining that the tune is unsingable and the lyrics are offensive. In response to these complaints, a bill was recently filed in Congress to replace "The Star-Spangled Banner" with "America the Beautiful" as our national anthem. For a number of reasons, this bill deserves wide support."

What is the type of this introductory paragraph?

- A) Funnel
- **B**) Dramatic
- C) Surprising

D) Historical background

Question 22

What is the thesis statement?

A) For a number of reasons, this bill deserves wide support.

- **B**) In response to these complaints, a bill was recently filed in Congress to replace "The Star-Spangled Banner" with "America the Beautiful" as our national anthem.
- C) The music was composed as a drinking song for an 18th-century London social club.
- **D**) The words were written in 1814 by Francis Scott Key to commemorate a battle.

Question 23

The best topic for this paragraph is:

- A) Files of the Congress
- **B**) The Star-Spangled Banner
- C) Francis Scott Key
- **D**) Time for an Anthem the Country Can Sing

Question 24

The Earth orbits the Sun once a year

- A) Strong thesis statement
- **B**) Weak thesis statment

Question 25

"Here are some advantages of drinking green tea"



- A) Good thesis statement
- **B**) Bad thesis statement

Question 26

"Buying a brand new car has some advantages and disadvantages"

- A) Strong thesis statement
- **B**) Weak thesis statement

-2-

Question 1

Which of the following is the best thesis statement:

- A) There are many ways to travel.
- **B**) There are three main ways to travel, by air, by land and by sea.
- C) There are three main ways to travel: by air, by land and by sea.
- **D**) There are three main ways to travel: by air, by land and using ships.

Question 2

"I will tell you the benefits of eating oranges" This is not a good thesis statement because:

A) It is too general

B) It is an announcement

- C) It is an obvious fact
- **D**) There is no paired conjunction

Question 3

The colon ":" is often used:

A) Before listing subtopics in a thesis statement

- **B**) After listing subtopics in a thesis statement
- C) After a paired conjunction in a paragraph
- **D**) Between sentences of the body paragraph

Question 4

(both... and, not only... but also) are examples of:

- A) Colons
- **B**) Logical division
- C) Parallelism
- **D**) Paired conjunction

Question 5

The best way to list two subtopics is to use:

- A) Colon
- B) Numbers
- C) Paired conjunction
- D) Coma

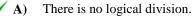
Question 6

"A good driver should drive not only carefully, but also with confidence" this is not a good thesis statement, because:

- A) We did not use colon
- **B**) The subtopics are not parallel
 - C) There are no logical divisions
 - **D**) It is too general

Question 7

"To write a good thesis statement, there are several rules to follow" This is not a good thesis statement because:



- **B**) It is too general.
- C) There are too many paired conjunctions.
- **D**) The subtopics are not parallel

Question 8

In an essay, we link paragraphs by using:

- A) Colons
- **B**) Comas
- C) Transition signals
- **D**) Parallelism

Question 9

Which one is the best thesis statement:

- (**A**) There are three benefits of using buses instead of cars: less pollution, less congestion and more saving.
 - **B**) I will talk about the benefits of using buses instead of cars: less pollution, less congestion and more saving.
 - C) There are three benefits of using buses instead of cars. less pollution, less congestion and more saving.
 - **D**) Using buses is very good.

Question 10

In this sentence " An architect should be both an artist and an engineer", what is the paired conjunction?

- A) An architect
- B) at artist .. an engineer
- C) should .. be
- 🖌 D) 🛛 both .. and

Question 1

"A dog is man's best friend." That common saying may contain some truth, but dogs are not the only animal friend whose companionship people enjoy. For many people, a cat is their best friend. Despite what dog lovers may believe, cats make excellent housepets as they are good companions, they are civilized members of the household, and they are easy to care for.

In the first place, people enjoy the companionship of cats. Many cats are affectionate. They will snuggle up and ask to be petted, or scratched under the chin. Who can resist a purring cat? If they're not feeling affectionate, cats are generally quite playful. They love to chase balls and feathers, or just about anything dangling from a string. They especially enjoy playing when their owners are participating in the game. Contrary to popular opinion, cats can be trained. Using rewards and punishments, just like with a dog, a cat can be trained to avoid unwanted behavior or perform tricks. Cats will even fetch!

In the second place, cats are civilized members of the household. Unlike dogs, cats do not bark or make other loud noises. Most cats don't even meow very often. They generally lead a quiet existence. Cats also don't often have "accidents." Mother cats train their kittens to use the litter box, and most cats will use it without fail from that time on. Even stray cats usually understand the concept when shown the box and will use it regularly. Cats do have claws, and owners must make provision for this. A tall scratching post in a favorite cat area of the house will often keep the cat content to leave the furniture alone. As a last resort, of course, cats can be declawed.

Lastly, one of the most attractive features of cats as housepets is their ease of care. Cats do not have to be walked. They get plenty of exercise in the house as they play, and they do their business in the litter box. Cleaning a litter box is a quick, painless procedure. Cats also take care of their own grooming. Bathing a cat is almost never necessary because under ordinary circumstances cats clean themselves. Cats are more particular about personal cleanliness than people are. In addition, cats can be left home alone for a few hours without fear. Unlike some pets, most cats will not destroy the furnishings when left alone. They are content to go about their usual activities until their owners return.

Cats are low maintenance, civilized companions. People who have small living quarters or less time for pet care should appreciate these characteristics of cats. However, many people who have plenty of space and time still opt to have a cat because they love the cat personality. In many ways, cats are the ideal housepet.

What is the type of the concluding paragraph?

- A) A summary of the main points
- **B**) a restatement of the thesis statement in different words
- C) a restatement of the body paragraphs in different words
- **D**) There is no concluding paragraph

Question 2

In the concluding paragraph, the writer:

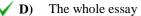
A) emphasize the result of the ideas in the essay

- **B**) offers a solution to the problems stated in the essay
- C) predicts a situation that will result or occur from the ideas introduced in the essay
- **D**) makes a recommendation concerning material presented in the essay

Question 3

The conclusion must summarize:

- A) Half of the essay
- **B**) The first point of the essay
- C) The topic sentence



Question 4

The conclusion should not raise any new points but must be related to the thesis statement or body of the essay



B) False

Question 5

People study in college or university for many different reasons. I think the most important reason is to gain more knowledge and learn more skills. Of course, there are also many other reasons that people study in college such as to get more friends, and increase one's self-confidence. These days, most jobs require people who are educated and have good job skills. Therefore, the people who want a good job have to study hard and at least graduate with a high education. Furthermore, as technology advances all over the world, more and more education is required of people.

Some people who study in college or university want to make more friends and increase their interpersonal skills. They enjoy their lives in university or college and tend to socialize a lot. They can meet more people who have the similar interests with themselves. They can go to uni ball after school and make more friends who they trust.

The people who graduate from college seem more confident in our community. These people are more respected by society. Many people want to be respected and to be important by family, friends, their bosses, and others in their lives. They find that most of them can confidently talk and do their jobs as they are more educated. Therefore, most people want to get the confidence through the university or college study.

In today's society, people need more knowledge and skills to be adapted. The university and college study is a good way to achieve this.

In this concluding paragraph, the writer:

(A) offers a solution to the problems stated in the essay

- **B**) predicts a situation that will result or occur from the ideas introduced in the essay
- **C)** Quotes an authority of the topic
- **D**) Makes a prediction

Question 6

When children are young the only teacher they have are their parents. Parents teach children basic skills that are needed in the real world and important to for a child's development. While some people argue that parents are the best teachers, I believe that parents are not the best teachers because they are unable to be objective when it comes to their children and try to force their own morals and values on their children.

First, it is not possible for parents to make objective decisions about their children. Parents often believe their children can do no wrong. For example, a parent may immediately blame the other child if theirs gets into trouble at school for fighting. They could not possibly believe that their child would start any trouble. The complete lack of objectivity makes it increasingly difficult for children to learn from their mistakes. If children never learn to face the consequences of their actions, they will not be able to handle the issues that occur in the real world. The idea that either mom or dad will come to the rescue will not allow them to consider taking responsibility for their own actions. As an employee, this characteristic is extremely undesirable from an employer's perspective.

Second, parents often try to force their own values and morals on their children. While either actively or unintentionally, parents need to remember that their children are separate people and need the opportunity to development and make their own decisions. While a certain set of morals and attitudes may have been appropriate for their parents, children face changes that parents may be unable to adapt to due to generational differences. For example, a parent may find a certain type of music inappropriate for their children such as Eminem. While the lyrics may use profanity, parents may forget that Elvis at the time was considered inappropriate due to his gyrating hips. When it comes to careers, trying to steer their child in a specific direction is only living vicariously. A child needs to make the choices in their own life, not follow the goals and dreams of their parents.

In conclusion, while parents play a significant role in the development of their children, they are not the best teachers. A parent's lack of objectivity will detrimentally effect a child's development when children are not held accountable for their actions. Parents may also push their morals and values on their children against their wishes. These problems can seriously hold back a child's overall development.

In this conclusion, the writer:

- A) Quotes an authority on the topic
- **B**) predicts a situation that will result or occur from the ideas introduced in the essay
- C) offers a solution to the problems stated in the essay
- **D**) makes a recommendation concerning material presented in the essay

Question 7

As an avenue of entertainment and communication, and as a research and reference tool, the internet has had a huge impact on the modern societies of developed nations. At the same time, there is concern that the disadvantages and negative influences may outweigh the benefits to the society. This essay argues that, in the last decade, the advantages of the internet far outweigh the disadvantages. This claim is addressed with the support of current authoritative sources which provide the framework for making such a claim. This essay first

explores the effect of the internet on the social structures of family life, and religious and spiritual practice. Subsequently, this essay examines the repercussions of the internet on national cultural identity and multiculturalism.

Firstly, in the last ten years, modern family life has been enhanced by developments in technology, and the internet is no exception. The advent of the internet affords parents the opportunity to use the World Wide Web to work from home, removing the need to place preschool age children in day care centres in the care of strangers and so reinforcing the family unit (Jenkins 2010). However, the benefits of the internet not only have implications for immediate family; members of the extended family can overcome the barriers of time or distance to remain close through such channels as email or social networking sites, for example Facebook. Despite this, Fenech (2007) asserts that the internet has eroded some aspects of family life. Where previous generations may have forsaken dinner conversation in order to watch television together, the practical dimensions of a laptop screen now preclude this act of "togetherness" (p342). Nevertheless, any avenue that generally allows more opportunity for contact between members of an immediate or extended family has to be seen as advantageous. Moreover, the internet allows a sense of inclusion that goes beyond the family sphere.

Secondly, due to the increasing accessibility of the internet in the last ten years, participating in a religion no longer necessarily depends on a person's ability to attend a place of worship. The virtual 'congregation' may offer a person more opportunities of interaction with both the spiritual leader and other devotees by providing facilities such as blogs, chat rooms and video links. Moreover, this

creates a sense of belonging to a religious or spiritual community where one may have not existed before, as more and more people commute, work longer hours and, indeed, are required to work on public holidays, which often coincide with religious festivals (Wong 2009). Though Goldstein (2008) ascertains that the flagrant consumerism promoted through such mass media outlets as the internet is responsible for a turn away from religious practices and a rapid decline in religious service attendance, her research focuses solely on, Christianity, Judaism and Islam and is not inclusive of growing sects such as Jews For Jesus and alternative religions such as The Baha'i Faith. Groups such as these use the internet to unite their followers globally (Wong 2009).What is more, the internet is uniting people on a more personal and intimate level.

Thirdly, the internet offers the opportunity to maintain cultural ties with one's country even when living abroad for work purposes. Expatriates can view electronic versions of newspapers, stream and download news, current affairs programmes and local dramas from their country of origin, so keeping in contact with the culture. It could be argued, as Azhad (2008) does, that this process could be facilitated just as easily by print media and DVD recordings being sent through the mail, as would have been the norm a decade ago. Nonetheless, it is the 'live' experience of being able to access news from home "as it happens" that reinforces a national's ties to the home culture, and simulates a feeling of "being there" (Olsten 2008 p.6). This connectedness to home alleviates feelings an expatriate might have of dislocation or alienation from their countrymen, as 'real time' exposure to the home vernacular creates common reference points, making communication a much smoother process (Wong 2009). Equally, other facilities afforded by the internet, such as Skype, enable someone away from home to still have a presence in the home country as they participate in the celebration of cultural festivals and national holidays, thus reinforcing their commitment to nationalism in the eyes of their compatriots and tightening the ties that bind. Alternatively, just as the internet serves to strengthen national identity, it can also provide a point of reference for those who live in a multicultural context.

Finally, in a globalised world, the last ten years have seen the internet augment a multicultural society by creating a venue to air diverse cultural opinions and to construct diverse cultural identities. Mainstream newspapers, radio and current affairs programmes are representative of a perceived norm and do not reflect the complexity of a multicultural society. In turn, ethnocentric or non-mainstream media reach a narrowly targeted audience and serve to further ghettoize "the other" (Zadrow 2010 p.11). The internet thus provides the opportunity for any voice to be heard alongside and equally with all other voices in the country, community, or indeed, the world. In this way the internet equips the global citizen with a fluidity they can use to exist and interact both globally and locally, rather than being confined to a fixed and marginalised identity. Notwithstanding the fact that the internet is English based and broadly advocates a western lifestyle, this does not necessarily mean it must lead to a homogenized world. Citing the research of Kennard, Zadrow (2010) maintains that the internet acts as an interactive archive from which an individual can draw all the elements to both create and, more importantly, preserve cultural identity.

In conclusion, this essay explored the effect of the internet on people's lives in the last decade and found that the advantages of the internet far overshadow the disadvantages. It found the internet has had positive effects on family life, allowing the hands on parenting of pre-school children by those parents who are able to use the internet to work from home. In addition, it has reinforced the extended family by harnessing email and social networking sites as a means to stay in direct contact. Furthermore, blogs, chat rooms and video links have offered an alternative to attendance at religious services, which have suffered such rapid decline in recent times. Another positive effect of the internet is its ability to re-assert national identity, particularly for those living abroad, as they retain remote access to the home culture by being able to download or stream current affairs or local drama. Finally, the internet enhances multiculturalism by offering an alternative to mainstream media representations of the norm to those who identify as 'the other'. Arguments which support the negative impact of the internet on people's lives in the 21st century focus on very narrow aspects and fail to acknowledge the broad range of benefits the internet has borne on contemporary society.

In this concluding paragraph, the writer:

- A) paraphrases the thesis statement
- **B**) restates the thesis statement
- **C**) summarizes the subtopics
- **D**) summarizes the thesis statement

Question 8

Before you begin writing the first draft of your essay, it is best to:

- A) make an outline
- **B**) write the conclusion
- C) paraphrase the thesis statement
- **D**) summarize the subtopics

Question 9

When writing an essay, we can save time by:

- A) Using a good pen
- **B**) Making an outline
- **C**) writing a good thesis statement
- **D**) Using a new computer

Question 10

In formal outline, we use:

- A) letters to represent paragraphs and details
- B) letters to represent paragraphs, and Roman numbers to represent details
- C) Roman numbers to represent paragraphs and details
- **D**) Roman numbers to represent paragraphs, and letters to represent details

Question 11

To begin an outline, you need to start with:

- A) the topic
- **B**) the conclusion
- C) the thesis statement
- **D**) the body paragraph

Question 12

The topic sentence for each body paragraph should:

- A) support the conclusion
- **B**) support the thesis statement
- C) restate the thesis statement
- **D**) support the outline

Question 13

Under the topic sentence for each paragraph, list some of:

- A) thesis statements
- **B**) conclusions
- C) supporting details
- **D**) paragraphs

-5 & 6-

Question 1

Which of the following sentences is O.K. to use in an essay:

- A) In this essay I will talk about skyscrapers
- B) After you take measurements, start drawing
- C) I think that buses are safer than cars
- **(D)** After that, I began to build the house

Question 2

The best organization for a 5-paragraph process essay is as follows:

- A) Introduction paragraph Stage one paragraph Transition, stage two paragraph transition, stage three paragraph transition, conclusion
 - B) Introduction, Thesis Effect 1 Effect 2 Effect 3 Conclusion
 - C) Introduction, Thesis Cause 1 Cause 2 Cause 3 Conclusion
 - D) Thesis statement Stage one paragraph Transition, stage two paragraph transition, stage three paragraph conclusion

Question 3

In the process essay, each body paragraph is:

- A) two steps in the process
- **B**) one step in the process

- C) Three steps in the process
- **D**) Five steps in the process

Question 4

In process essay, to tie steps and sub-steps we use:

- A) Preposition
- B) Conclusion
- **C**) Transition
 - D) Thesis statement

Question 5

Which of the following is NOT one of good introductory paragraph characteristics

- A) Opens with a general subject and gradually moves toward the THESIS STATEMENT
- **B**) Flows well, with no choppy sentences appearing out of nowhere.
- C) After reading it, the reader knows immediately that the essay will be about a procedure.
- **D**) It restates the thesis statement

Question 6

The thesis statement is:

- A) the first sentence in the introductory paragraph
- **B**) the last sentence in the introductory paragraph
- C) the first sentence in the body paragraph
- **D**) the last sentence in the conclusion paragraph

Question 7

The most important sentence in the essay is:

- A) the topic sentence
- **B**) the thesis sentence
- C) the first statement
- **D**) all are the same

Question 8

All of the ideas you present in your body paragraphs must flow from:

- A) the conclusion
- **B**) the topic sentence
- C) the thesis statement
- **D**) the topic

Question 9

If the topic sentence is "Next, I bought a new mobile phone", then, which of the following ideas can't be mentioned in the paragraph.

(A) the amount of your mobile phone bill

- **B**) prices of mobile phones
- **C**) types of mobile phones
- **D**) mobile phone colors

Question 10

In writing topic sentences, "to be" verbs are usually:

- A) strong
- **B**) interesting
- **(**C) boring
 - D) safe

Question 11

Which of the following is NOT correct about writing a good essay?

- A) Define any terms with which the readers may not be familiar.
- B) Inform readers of necessary cautions or warnings
- C) Don't use pictures or diagrams
- D) Sometimes it's important to tell the readers what not to do. And why.

Question 12

Which of the following is not true about the relation between introductory paragraph and conclusion?

- (A) Both of them should be the same in length
 - B) One way to see if your conclusion is good is to read your introduction and then jump directly to the

conclusion and see if the two flow together well, or do they seem to be part of two different essays.

- C) They should be similar in tone; if you start your intro humorously, your conclusion should be also.
- D) if your intro is formal, your conclusion should be formal as well

Question 13

Which of the following is a thesis statement that suggests the essay will describe a process?

- A) The most tiring days for a pregnant are the last days in her pregnancy.
- **B**) Traveling from Dammam to Riyadh by car takes about 4 hours.
- **C)** Formatting a PC is a simple process.
- D) This house was built in one year

Question 14

Which of the following thesis statements suggests a chronological order?

- A) Installing an operating system on a PC takes approximately 45 minutes to complete.
- B) Installing an operating system on a PC can be done through some simple steps.
- C) To bake a cake, we have to prepare some ingredients.
- **D**) There is a procedure to change a car's oil.

Question 15

In a cause and effect essay:

- A) we can examine cause only
- **B**) we can examine effect only
- **(C)** we can examine both cause and effect
 - **D**) If we examine cause we can't examine the effect

Question 16

"To build a house, there are several steps to follow". This thesis statement suggests a process. Which part of the sentence tells that?

- A) build
- **B**) there

(C) steps

D) several

Question 17

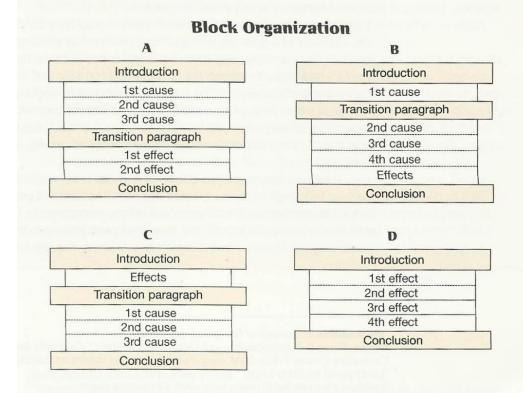
"During the last year I faced many strange and funny situation", this thesis statement suggests a chronological order. What part of the sentence tells that?



-) During the last year
- **B**) faced many
- C) strange and funny
- **D**) situations

-7-

In short, a block-style cause/effect essay could have many different patterns. Some possibilities are shown below.



As you read the following model essay, try to determine which of the patterns the model essay follows: A, B, C, or D.

Question 1

Which of the following is NOT correct about cause & effect essay?

A) Cause and Effect analyzes why something happens.

- **B**) Some effects are caused by multiple causes.
- C) Some causes can result in multiple effects.
- **D**) Some events doesn't have a cause

Question 2

One of the following is not a good way of writing a cause & effect essay?

A) Usually there are more than one reason for the situation.

B) When there are many reasons, there is usually one that is most important.

C) Support only one cause. Give good examples.

D) State your most important cause list.

Question 3

Transition for showing cause:

- A) However,
- B) In conclusion
- **C)** Because and as
- D) To sum up

Question 4

How many types of cause & effect essays are there?

- **(** A) 2
 - **B**) 3
 - **C**) 4
 - **D**) 6

Question 5

Burns are dreadful accidents that could happen to any person. Burns are tissue injuries that result from contact with numerous agents. Certain chemicals, electricity, and fire cause burns; moreover, each one of these affects the body in a different way and may result in death.

When the skin comes in contact with a toxic substance like hydrochloric acid or sulfuric acid, a chemical burn occurs. Local pain, breathing difficulties, and unconsciousness result from chemical burns. In severe cases, they may lead to death.

An electrical burn occurs when the skin is exposed directly to electricity. This type of burn leads to fatigue. In addition, it can develop heart or respiratory failure, which could be fatal.

Thermal burns result from residential or house fires. They cause pain and blisters. If complications arise, shock and death may result.

In conclusion, the most common types of burns are chemical, electrical, and thermal. In mild cases, all types cause pain, fatigue, and blisters. In severe cases, heart and respiratory disorders may be fatal.

What is the organization of this cause & effect essay?

- (A) Block organization
- **B**) Chain organization
- C) Chronological
- **D**) Process

Question 6

From the picture, what is the type of this essay? A) A

- **B**) B
- **C**) **C**
- 🖌 D) D

Question 7

Causes and Effects of Uncontrolled Urbanization

If you are an urban dweller, you may know the real meaning of urbanization. However, this does not always indicate your sufficient insight in the "uncontrolled urbanization" topic too. To form a causal chain, it is right to say that more jobs, more services in the urban side and absence of land in the countryside force people to migrate to larger cities which brings about uncontrolled urbanization. As a result, some problems arise such as unemployment, inadequacy of infrastructure/services and some environmentally unwanted events as well as unpleasant demographic incidents.

To begin with, it is a good point to dig up the reasons for people to come to larger cities. First of all, by all accounts, cities are perceived to offer a wide variety of job opportunities on the grounds that there are very different branches of businesses in cities. Inasmuch as unemployment level is hugely high in the rural areas and the work is only about farming in contrast to countless business sectors in chief cities, more and more people choose searching for their chances in the metropolis.

Secondly, comes another significant reason: There are better services in cities. As a matter of fact, transportation is extremely developed so as to make use of time efficiently. Medical services are supported with the latest technological improvements, there are unbelievably modern hospitals. Besides, education is taken into account seriously. There are very high-quality schools with excellent teachers, teaching with up-to-date techniques. None of these can be found in the rural areas, at this stage.

Apart from these pull factors causing migration to big cities, there is a strong push factor stemming from absence of enough land. It would be very hard and useless to cultivate the land if it is too small to make an agricultural production. One important thing triggers this

incident increasingly during the last years; namely, division of land. To explain, in the rural areas when someone dies, the inheritance would usually be the land. Yet, the land is divided into many parts due to the fact that in the countryside it is common to have lots of children and they all have rights to take one part of the inherited land. Therefore, what they get are useless small lands rather than a gigantic land which is capable of making a great deal of agricultural production itself. The inability to do the only thing, farming, again brings about migration to big cities with the hopes of making money.

As mentioned earlier, all these facts and figures necessitate uncontrolled urbanization, in the midst of the causal chain. So, what are the side effects and drawbacks of this growth?

The first main problem is unemployment rate in the cities, no doubt. Imagine that a city with a population of 5 million people and everything is fine, everyone has work. Then, other citizens of the same country - especially from the rural areas - see the opportunity to have a better life and migrate to this city. Another 1 million people may be OK, 2 million might be accepted due to newly created sectors; nevertheless, if another 5 million people come to this city, what will be the result? Excess unskilled labourers will certainly occupy everywhere. There will be a dramatic rise in the unemployment level owing to the limited capacity of workers. Looking from a different angle, since young adults come to cities before their families, unemployment will reach a maximum point that is defined by the term "unable to cope with".

The next shortcoming is, of course, inadequacy of infrastructure and services. This uncontrollably growing kind of urbanization results in so much pressure on the infrastructure that no means of infrastructure can respond to any needs of urban life effectively. For instance, when there is a sudden rain, there would be floods all over the city, but in fact, there should not be by the help of regular working sewers and drainage. Garbage removal is another bad aspect as well as destroyed roads and the inconsistencies of the power supplies. Electricity and natural gases have innumerable problems as a consequence of this denial of service. Services sectors are also in deep trouble. There do not seem to be any noticeable investments in transportation; hence, it cannot meet the needs of city residents. For the expensiveness of highly equipped private hospitals, urban crowds choose the state hospitals mostly and this leads to very long queues indeed. As a result, people cannot get a good examination in medical centers. Education is also badly hurt; because, children are made to receive education in incredibly crowded classrooms such as 60-80 students in one classroom.As you see, the teacher cannot show the same interest to every child and that drops the

learning level sharply in this so-called educational system.

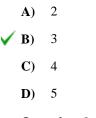
Within this type of urbanization, some unwanted events occur, specifically environmental e.g. pollution and deforestation. Factories and motor vehicles pump large quantities of carbon dioxide and other waste gases into the air. More vehicles mean more pollution. For example, the poisonous gases coming from the vehicles result in acid rain that damages trees, buildings and can kill fish in lakes and rivers. Rivers can also be polluted by industrial waste from factories. Deforestation, on the other hand, is very widespread in recent years; large areas have been destroyed, as the trees are cut down for wood or burned to clear the land for building universities, shopping centers, skyscrapers and so forth. It is not wrong to say that this unplanned urban growth influences accommodation in the form of illegal buildings by ruining the nature and natural beauties.

The last impact is about unpleasant demographic results. At this point i.e. the last ring of the overall causal chain, there is a mini chain relevant to demography. When the uncontrolled urbanization occurs, the most noticeable effect is overpopulation in chief cities. In the meantime, this flow causes depopulation in the rural areas. Subsequently, this contributes to a decrease in agricultural production. Besides, there are a lot of crises in the urban side, there is an economic one in the countryside too. It is appropriate to give this incident as an example

for lose-lose principle if two sides are considered opposites.

In conclusion, uncontrolled urbanization is a very deep subject existing in the middle of a causal chain with causes; for example, more job opportunities and better services in urban life in contrast to absence of land in the rural areas and effects; such as unemployment, insufficiency of infrastructure, unwanted environmental events and unpleasant demographic theories. In the right hands, urbanization can determine or at least influence the destiny of a city and may be a turning point for its existence and optimistic future, whereas in unstable and unplanned conditions, urbanization creates nothing but a real mess. Therefore, migrants to an uncontrolled urban side may meet the worst disappointments in their lives instead of hopes of making easy money; because, it is not perpetually true that "Roads are paved with gold.", especially in today's world...

How many causes are in this essay?



Question 8

The transitional paragraph is the paragraph number ____

- **A**) 1
- **B**) 2
- **C**) 5
 - **D**) 9

Question 9

From the picture, what is the type of this essay?

🖌 A) 🛛 A

- **B**) B
- **C**) **C**
- **D**) D

Question 10

How many effects are in this essay?

- **A**) 3
- **B**) 5
- **C**) 7

V D) 4

Question 11

What is the function of paragraph 4?

- A) Introduction
- **B**) Conclusion
- V C) Cause
 - D) Effect

Question 1

Eating is an activity that we as humans do at least two times a day. We live in a world where the variety of food is immense, and we are responsible for what we eat. We decide what we are about to eat and how it will affect our bodies. The purpose of this essay is to compare and contrast the differences between eating fresh foods instead of canned foods. The three main differences are flavor, health benefits, and cost.

The most notable difference between these two kinds of foods is their flavor. Fresh foods have great flavor and taste because they keep all their natural conditions. Canned foods however, lack a lot of its flavor characteristics because there are some other chemical products added to the natural foods. It is logical that the fresh foods will have a greater taste and flavor when consumed just because of the time in which they have been prepared.

Comparing both types of foods we notice another difference. There is a health factor that affects both of them. Canned foods lose some of the original fresh food nutrients when stored, and also it has to be tinned with many conservatives and chemical factors that prolong the shelf life and apparent freshness of the food but could also become toxic if consumed too often.

Yet another difference between these two types of foods is the cost. Canned foods are much more expensive than fresh foods. Here the benefit of buying tinned foods is that they are easier to find, for example, in a supermarket instead of the market like the fresh foods, and they require less work to prepare than fresh foods, just open and serve.

Here are the main three differences between buying fresh foods and buying canned foods. As we can see it comes down to a personal choice, based on the time each person has, the money and the importance he/she gives to his/her nutrition and health. Therefore it is important that you consider your possibilities and choose the best type of foods for your convenience and lifestyle.

What does the this essay discuss? and how?

- A) Similarities, point by point
- **B**) Differences, point by point
- C) Similarities, block
- **D**) Differences, block

Question 2

Which paragraph is the transition paragraph? A) 1

B) 2

C) 4

D) There is no transition paragraph

Question 3

Fighting the Battle against Drugs

The use of drugs has increased in recent years, according to numerous articles in medical journals. They threaten communities all over the world because of how affect the organs of the body and their functions. Crack and cocaine are two of these dangerous drugs. Thus, it is important for health care professionals to have knowledge about them in order to deal with any problems related to their use that patients may experience. While they may appear similar at first glance, in fact they have three major differences.

Crack and cocaine have three similar effects on the human body. Although crack is heat resistant and cocaine is destroyed by heat, both cause hypertension. Also, crack and cocaine bring about physiological and psychological damage, depending on pre-existing conditions and the extent of drug use. For example, hallucination, psychosis, paranoia and aggressive behavior may occur, and an overdose of either may cause cardiac collapse or convulsion. Finally, use of both drugs can lead to addiction.

Despite crack and cocaine's similarities, they have three major differences. First, although crack and cocaine are derived from the coca plant, they differ in form. Crack has the form of flakes whereas cocaine is found in the form of powder, which can be dissolved. Furthermore, both crack and cocaine contain cocaine, but in various percentages: crack contains as much as 90 percent pure cocaine whereas cocaine contains from 15 to 25 percent pure cocaine. Another major difference is how they enter the body. For example, crack is smoked in a pipe or cigarette. It enters the body by the lungs into the bloodstream. Cocaine, on the other hand, is inhaled as a powder or is injected if dissolved. It enters the body via the nasal mucosa into the bloodstream or, if injected, directly via the bloodstream.

In conclusion, it can be seen that, while being alike in three ways, these two drugs differ in three ways. They affect the body in similar ways. Both can lead to physiological problems such as convulsions and psychological problems such as hallucinations. Furthermore, their use may result in addiction. However, cocaine and crack differ in form, content of pure cocaine and method of entry into the body. Therefore, it is important that health care professionals know about these drugs.

What is the method of this essay?



- **B**) point by point
- C) Block by block
- **D**) point

Question 4

What is the function of paragraph 2?

- A) Introduction
- **B**) Discussing similarities
- C) Discussing Differences
- **D**) Conclusion

Question 5

My Parents

I think that my parents are very different from each other. They never agree on a point. They always have different opinions, even on very simple issues. They argue all the time and I think this is their secret formula for staying married for such a long time. Arguing is a way of talking to each other and talking enables couples to know and understand each other. As a result, my parents are still together although they have more differences than similarities.

Their differences start with their appearances. My father is dark, very tall and of medium weight. On the other hand, my mother is not so tall; she is a little fat, and she has brown hair and a fair complexion. They don't look similar at all. However, they look nice together.

In addition, their personalities are very different. My mother is open-minded; she doesn't stick to one idea. She listens to other people and changes her mind if it is necessary. My father, on the other hand, is very stubborn. If he has an opinion, he refuses to change it. I think they have only one personality trait in common: they are both very giving to my sister and me.

Their tastes in life are different too. My father likes football and basketball games, while mother likes TV serials and movies. My father likes listening to music loudly and this annoys my mother.

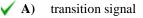
They are very different but they have my sister and me in common. They love each other and us after so many years together. Some people say 'opposites attract'. I think it is true.

What does this essay describe? and how?

- A) Similarities, point by point
- **B**) Differences, point by point
- C) Similarities, block
- **D**) Differences, block

Question 6

Paragraph 3 starts with:



- B) coordenator
- C) subordenator
- D) preposition

Question 7

In the thesis statement, what is the subordinator?

- A) I think
- **B**) In addition
- **C**) Although
- **D**) Than

Question 8

What is the type of the conclusion?

- A) There is no conclusion
- **B**) It restates the topic sentence
- C) It mentions the main points
- \checkmark **D**) It restates the thesis statement

Question 9

In paragraph 4, what do we call the word "too"

- A) Coordinator
- B) Subordinator
- **C**) Transition
 - **D**) Preposition

Question 10

What is the function of paragraph 3?

- A) Introduction
- 🖌 B) 🛛 Body
 - C) Conclusion
 - **D**) Thesis

-9-

Question 1

Which of the following is a dependent clause?

- A) and I like yellow color.
- for he is a teacher. B)
- C) in addition, she lives abroad.
- **D**) because I have read many books

Question 2

Which of the following is an independent clause?



- A) But Japan is far away from here.
 - B) although the movie was sad.
 - **C**) as she arrived early
 - **D**) if you want to know more about it.

Question 3

Which of the following is not a type of sentences?

- A) complex
- B) independent
- C) compound
- **D**) simple

Question 4

I like going to malls; it is a big fun.

This is a:

- A) dependent clause
- **B**) simple sentence
- C) compound sentence
- **D**) complex sentence

Question 5

Butter is delicious, _____ it is not healthy. (opposite idea)

- A) so
- B) for
- **C**) but
- D) nor

Question 6

She does not read books, _____ does she read magazines (negative equal idea)

A)	but
B)	for
C)	or
🗸 D)	nor

Question 7

I love my children, _____ I always play with them. (similar idea)

(A) and

- **B**) but
- C) nor
- **D**) for

Question 8

He speaks English well, _____ he works with native English speakers. (add a reason)

- A) but
- **B**) or
- C) so

D) for

Question 9

Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

 \checkmark A) This TV is small but expensive.

- **B**) This TV is small, but expensive.
- C) This TV is small but, expensive.
- **D**) This TV is, small but expensive.

Question 10

Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

- A) Lettuce is a very healthy food, however. I don't like it.
- **B**) Lettuce is a very healthy food; however, I don't like it.
 - C) Lettuce is a very healthy food, however; I don't like it.

D) Lettuce is a very healthy food; however. I don't like it.

-10-

Question 1

Which of the following is a dependent clause:

- A) and he went home.
- **B**) although he went home
- C) for he went home
- **D**) then, he went home

Question 2

Which of the following is an independent clause?

- **A**) Because they study hard
- **B**) Although they study hard
- \checkmark C) And they study hard.
 - **D**) If they study hard.

Question 3

Which of the following is a compound sentence?

- A) She speaks Arabic and French
- **B**) Although she is 10 years old, she speaks French
- C) She speaks French
- **D**) She is 10 years old, and she speaks French

Question 4

Which of the following is a complex sentence?

- \checkmark A) If you want to visit someone, you should call him first
 - **B**) I want to visit you in your house and your office
 - C) If you visit me
 - **D**) Could I visit you, please

Question 5

Which of the following is a simple sentence?

- A) While I was in Kuwait I met an old friend
- **B**) I was in Kuwait last month, and I met and old friend there.
- **C**) I traveled to Kuwait, Bahrain, UAE and Oman
- **D**) Because I want to travel to Oman

Question 6

Which of the following is a complex sentence?

- A) I am so tired
- **B**) I am so tired and hungry
- C) I am so tired, for I was working all the day.
- **D**) I know what you want

Question 7

"I saw you last night while you were driving". What is the type of the dependent clause in this sentence?

- A) Adjective clause
- **B**) Adverbial clause
 - C) Noun clause
 - **D**) Verb clause

Question 8

Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

- \checkmark A) I go by car when it is too far or too hot to walk.
 - **B**) I go by car, when it is too far or too hot to walk.
 - C) I go by car when it is too far, or too hot to walk.
 - **D**) I go by car, when it is too far, or too hot to walk.

Question 9

"He failed the exam"."He cheated" What is the appropriate conjunction to link the two sentences

A) and

- **B**) yet
- C) but
- V D) for

Question 10

He is sick _____ he came to work.

(A) however;

- **B**) therefor;
- C) unless
- **D**) as a result,

-11-

Question 1

"Children likes to eat chocolate and playing with toys"

This sentence is parallelized.

- A) True
- **B**) False

Question 2

"This magazine is full of nice articles, pictures and games"

This sentence is paralleled>



B) False

Question 3

"The production manager was asked to write his report quickly, accurate ly, and in a detailed manner."

This sentence is paralleled.

A) True

B) False

Question 4

"The dictionary can be used to find: word meanings, pronunciations, correct spellings, and looking up irregular verbs."

This sentence is paralleled.

A) True



Question 5

"In order to prepare for the exam, the professor told the students that they should get plenty of sleep, that they should study the lecture notes, and that they should be confident in themselves.

This sentence is paralleled.



B) False

Question 6

___ is used to offer a negative choice.

- A) and
- **B**) nor

_

- C) but
- D) yet

Question 7

She likes cheesecake. She bought one piece.

To show a relationship between these two sentences we use:

🖌 A) so

- **B**) and
- C) yet
- D) but

Question 8

Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

- A) We played well but we didn't win.
- **B**) we played well, but; we didn't win.
- **C**) we played well but, we didn't win.
- **D**) we played well, but we didn't win.

Question 9

Which of the following is paralleled.

A) Ali plays not only basketball but also plays volleyball.

B) Ali plays not only basketball but also volleyball.

- C) Ali not only plays basketball but also volleyball.
- **D**) Ali not only plays basketball but he is also playing volleyball.

Question 10

Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

- A) Mohammad studies biology, and physics.
- **B**) Ahlam speaks English and she speaks French also.
- **C)** What I requested and what I got are different.
- **D**) It is sunny yet cold.

Question 11

I am very happy. I bought a new mobile.

What is the proper coordinating conjunction to connect these two sentences?

- A) when
- B) but
- C) nor
- D) for

Question 12

I like to travel by car. I do not like to drive while travelling.

What is the proper coordinating conjunction to connect these two sentences?

- A) or
- **B**) although

C) but

D) nor

-12-

Question 1

The paired conjunction "either" is used with:

- A) and
- **B**) or
 - C) nor
 - **D**) but also

Question 2

The paired conjunction "not only" is used with:

A) but also

- **B**) and
- C) or
- D) nor

Question 3

Which one of the following is not paralleled

- A) Your car is newer than my car.
- **B**) This bird is more beautiful than that bird
- C) This building is as tall as the other building
- \checkmark **D**) To play football is harder than watching T.V.

Question 4

Which subordinating conjunction we ask about it by "when"?

🖌 A) until

- **B**) where
- C) wherever
- **D**) everywhere

Question 5

"Where can we find life?"

What is the correct answer?

A) We can find life until there is water.

- **B**) We can find life after there is water.
- **C)** We can find life wherever there is water.
- **D**) We can find life before there is water.

Question 6

"How does this book look?"

The correct answer is:

- A) it looks where new.
- **B**) it looks whenever new
- C) it looks after new

D) it looks as if it is new

Question 7

Which of the following is punctuated correctly:

- ✓ A) Because he worked hard, he succeeded.
 - **B**) Because he worked hard he succeeded.
 - C) Because he worked hard. He succeeded.
 - D) Because, he worked hard, he succeeded.

Question 8

Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

- A) She got tired fast, because she is pregnant.
- **B**) She got tired fast because, she is pregnant.
- C) She got tired fast because she is pregnant.
- **D**) She got tired fast. Because she is pregnant.

Question 9

Which of the following is correct:

- \checkmark A) He was so angry that he shouted at his children.
 - **B**) He was that angry so he shouted at his children.
 - C) So he was angry that he shouted at his children.
 - **D**) That he was so angry he shouted at his children.

Question 10

It is very cold. I want some ice cream.

What do we use to make the two statements, one of which contrasts with the other?

- A) if
- **B**) unless
- **C**) although
 - **D**) befor

Question 11

I will give you a gift. You pass the exam.

What should we use to talk about a possible situation?

A) or

√ B) if

- C) either
- **D**) but also

Question 12

Which of the following words is not used to refer to people?

- A) Whome
- **B**) That
- 🖌 C) Which
 - **D**) Whose

Question 13

Which of the following words we use to refer to place?

- **(A)** Where
 - **B**) That
 - C) Whom
 - **D**) Which

Question 14

Which structure is correct?

- A) Whether I will not travel or not I have vacation
- **B**) I will not travel whether I have vacation or not.
- C) Whether I will travel or not I have vacation.
- **D**) I have vacation whether I will travel or not.

Question 15

In Saudi Arabia, there are no revers at all. There are a lot of them in Lebanon.

What do we use to connect these sentence to show a complete contrast?

- A) alse
- **B**) nevertheless
- C) moreover
- **D**) in contrast

Question 16

Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

- \checkmark A) The priced are going up; however, people keep buying unnecessary things.
 - **B**) The priced are going up, however, people keep buying unnecessary things.
 - C) The priced are going up, however. People keep buying unnecessary things.
 - **D**) The priced are going up, however; people keep buying unnecessary things.

Question 17

to add a result, we use:

- A) then
- **B**) likewise
- C) thus
- D) therefore

Question 18

The sky was cloudy. It rained.

What do we use to list these sentences in order of time?

- A) afterwards
- **B**) thus

- C) likewise
- **D**) however

Question 19

To give an example, we use:

- A) not only ... but also
- **B**) because
- C) similarly
- **D**) for instance

Question 20

Which of the following structures is correct?

- A) Plants need water to survive; however, man can't stay alive without water.
- **B**) Plants need water to survive; for example, Man can't stay alive without water.
- **C**) Plants need water to survive; likewise, man can't stay alive without water.
 - D) Plants need water to survive; thus, Man can't stay alive without water.

Question 21

To give another possibility, we use:

- (A) on the other hand
- **B**) in fact
- C) however
- **D**) subsequently

Question 22

Some people are superstitious _____ they believe in unreal things _____ they believe that a black cat is a bad omen.

- A) however....thus
- **B**) in other words for instance
- C) in fact otherwise
- **D**) indeed as a result

Question 23

Driving fast is dangerous. The majority of death causes is car accidents.

The correct conjunctive adverb to use is:

A) thus

B) likewise

C) indeed

D) on the other hand

-13-

Question 1

Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

- A) People communicate with each other by using, telephones, computers, and mobile phones.
- \checkmark B) People communicate with each other by using telephones, computers, and mobile phones
 - C) People communicate with each other by using telephones, computers, mobile phones
 - D) People communicate with each other by using telephones; computers; and mobile phones

Question 2

Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

- **A**) Potable water can be found in rivers, in icebergs, and under the ground.
 - **B**) Potable water can be found in rivers, in icebergs and under the ground.
 - C) Potable water can be found in rivers, in icebergs and, under the ground.
 - **D**) Potable water can be found, in rivers, in icebergs, and under the ground.

Question 3

Which is correct?

- A) Apple, and orange, and mango are fruit.
- **B**) Apple, and orange and mango are fruit.
- C) Apple and orange, and mango are fruit.
- **(D)** Apple and orange and mango are fruit.

Question 4

Which of the following is not punctuated correctly?

- A) She has a big, pink handbag.
- **B**) He has a small, black car.
- **C**) This is a new, air conditioner.
- **D**) I like energetic, funny people.

Question 5

Which sentence is not punctuated correctly?

- A) Students waited for the English class, but the teacher did not come.
- B) I like to eat ice cream, but I want to loose weight.
- C) I can hear his voice but can't see him.
- \checkmark **D**) He will travel to the west, but will never come back.

Question 6

Which sentence is not punctuated correctly?

A) Mr. Al-Ahmad who was in the club yesterday will visit us tomorrow.

- B) The man who was in the club yesterday will visit us tomorrow.
- C) She was hungry and she is eating now.
- D) At the beginning of the ceremony, the coordinator gave a speech.

Question 7

Which sentence is not punctuated correctly?

- A) In October, he was in Mekkah.
- **B**) In October he was in Mekkah.
- C) To go to Europe, you have to have a visa.
- **D**) Opening the door, was so hard

Question 8

Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

- (A) Ayman, my coworker, is taller than me.
 - **B**) Ayman, my coworker is taller than me.
 - **C)** Ayman my coworker, is taller than me.
 - **D**) Ayman my coworker is taller than me.

Question 9

Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

- A) Bassam could please, bring me a cup of tea.
- **B**) I want to tell you my friend, that I like your handwriting.
- C) Cars, such as Lexus, looks very nice.
- **D**) Cars such as Lexus looks very nice.

Question 10

Which sentence is not punctuated correctly?

- A) Tom speaks English, not French.
- **B**) Mona graduated in 2006, from KSU, Riyadh.
- **(C**) The Institute is located at Al-Farazdaq Street, in Riyadh.
 - **D**) You are American, aren't you?

Question 11

Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

- A) Moodhy Hamad Ph.d is working at KAU.
- **B**) Moodhy Hamad Ph.d, is working at KAU.
- C) Moodhy Hamad, Ph.d, is working at KAU.
- **D**) Moodhy Hamad, Ph.d is working at KAU.

Question 12

Which sentence is not punctuated correctly?

- A) Her daughter looked at her and said: I love you mama.
- **B**) Q: How old are you. A: 29 years old.
- C) He arrived at 03:30 a.m.
- **D**) He replied to my request, "I'll think about it"

Question 13

Which sentence is correct?

- (A) He drove so fast; he had an accident.
- **B**) He drove so fast, he had an accident.

- C) He drove so fast: He had an accident.
- **D**) He drove so fast; and had an accident.

Question 14

 \checkmark

Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

- A) When I finish here, I will be glad to help you, and that is a promise I will keep
- **B**) When I finish here, I will be glad to help you; and that is a promise I will keep
- C) I brought with me for lunch: salad, rice, and soft drinks, and brought for dinner: cheese, bread, and olives.
- **D**) I brought with me for lunch; salad, rice, and soft drinks; and brought for dinner: cheese, bread, and olives.

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20