

What Do You Know?

Directions: Read each prompt and answer the multiple choice question.

Questions

1. You are reading a work and you need to identify the tone.

What is tone?

- A. How a passage makes the audience feel.
- B. The author's attitude toward the subject.
- C. The feelings word choices give the reader.
- D. The style and layout of the font.

2. Authors write with an audience in mind. What are two types of audiences?

- A. First and second person.
- B. General and specific.
- C. Accepting and hostile.
- D. Comic and tragic.

3. Authors take a perspective when presenting information to an audience. What is another name for perspective?

- A. Tone.
- B. Audience.
- C. Main idea.
- D. Point of view.

4. When authors address the audience directly, which perspective are they taking?

- A. First person.
- B. Second person.
- C. Third person.
- D. Outside observer.

5. Which perspective is often used in formal, academic writing?

- A. First person.
- B. Second person.
- C. Third person.
- D. Dramatic.

6. Answering which question helps you determine who the author's intended audience is?

- A. What emotions does the passage bring out?
- B. How does the passage influence the reader?
- C. What readers might be interested in the topic?
- D. Why did the writer choose this topic?

7. Authors write with a purpose. How many purposes are there for writing?

- A. Unlimited.
- B. Four
- C. Two
- D. One

8. You need to write a letter to your teacher persuading her to let you study a topic that is not on the approved list. What is the focus of persuasive writing?

- A. The subject.
- B. The words.
- C. The writer.
- D. The audience.

9. Which of these is an example of writing with an expressive purpose?

- A. A blog.
- B. A wiki.
- C. A novel.
- D. An advertisement.

10. Sometimes authors write with more than one purpose. Combining purposes for writing:

- A. Is not recommended.
- B. Is highly unusual.
- C. Makes a piece more interesting.
- D. Makes the piece harder to analyze.

Answers

1. B

Feedback: Tone is defined as the author's attitude toward the subject.

2. B

Feedback: Audiences may be general or specific.

3. D

Feedback: Perspective is often referred to as point of view.

4. B

Feedback: Second person voice is when the audience is referred to directly, using the pronoun 'you.'

5. C

Feedback: Academic writing should be focused on the subject in third person.

6. C

Feedback: Audience is identified by the group the writer addresses and by who might be interested in the subject.

7. B

Feedback: The 4 purposes for writing are: to express; to entertain; to inform; and to persuade.

8. D

Feedback: To effectively persuade, a writer must carefully consider the audience.

9. A

Feedback: Expressive texts are all about the author, and they include blogs, diaries, journals, and letters.

10. C

Feedback: Nearly all texts combine purposes because the combination makes the text more interesting.