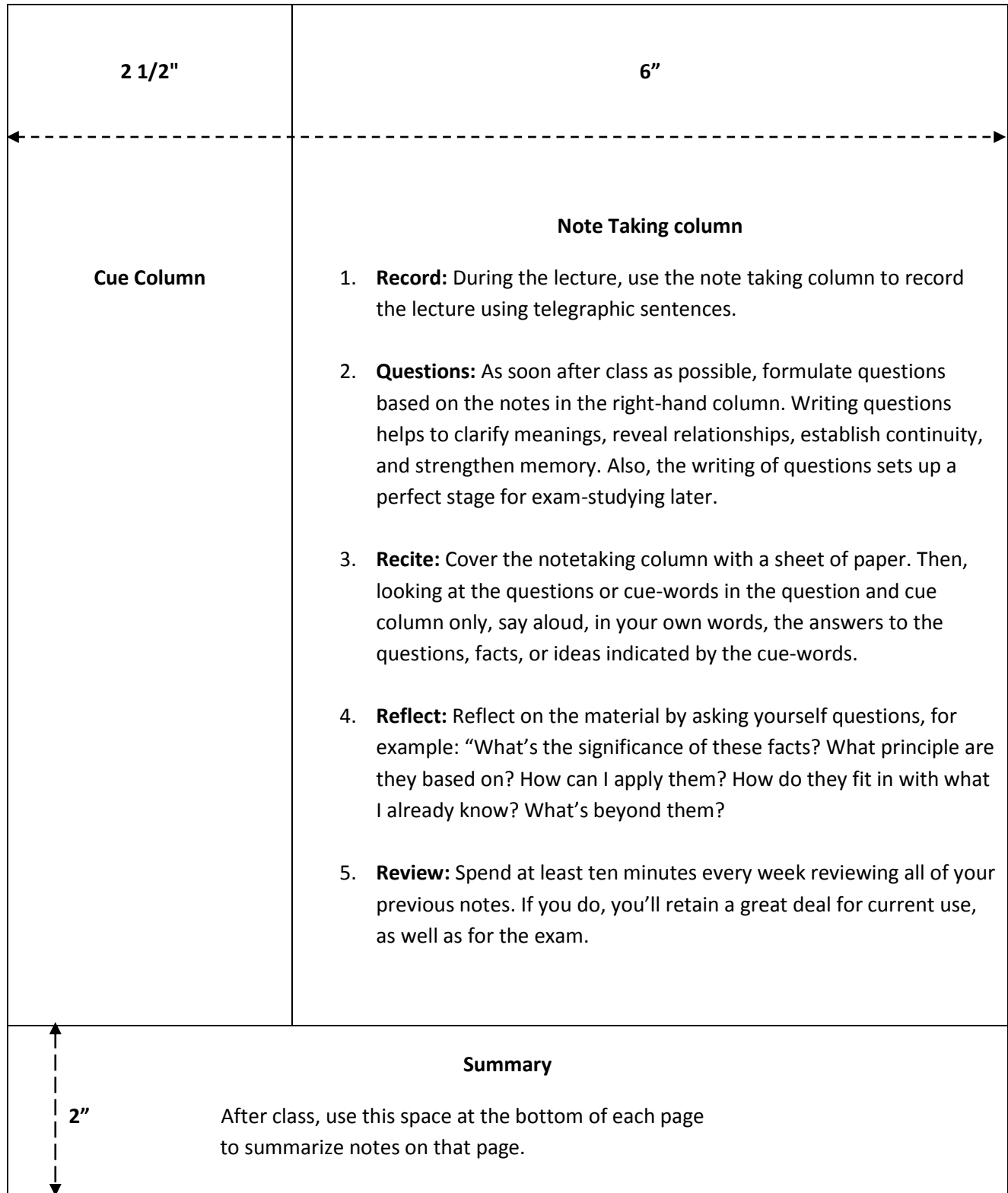


The Cornell Note-Taking System



Adapted from: Pauk, Walter. *How to Study College*. 7th Ed. New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 2001. Print.

Vocabulary Strategies

	Note Taking Column
Cue Column	
Synonym	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• word that has a similar meaning as another word
	Examples: smart, intelligent;
Antonym	
Noun	
Verb	
Adjective	
Adverb	

Vocabulary in Context

SAGE - **Vocabulary Strategy** for defining words within context

Synonym

The mountain climber *descended*, or climbed down, the steep mountain.

Antonym

Instead of trying to climb up the mountain before the storm arrived, the mountain climber *descended* quickly.

General Sense

The mountain climber, fearful that he would not reach the top of the mountain before the snow storm arrived, *descended* the mountain quickly.

Example or definition

The mountain was so steep that after he had climbed it, the mountain climber needed to return along the same route he had come. As a result, he *descended* the mountain.

Part of Speech Hints

When determining the part of speech of your vocabulary words, keep in mind that most of the time it will be one of the following:

Noun – a person, place, thing, or idea

Example – *freedom*

In America, we are lucky to have the *freedom* to vocalize disagreement with our government.

Verb – expresses action, describes an occurrence, or establishes a state of being

Example – *hiked*

The man *hiked* up the steep slope determined to make it to the top.

Adjective – describes a noun or pronoun

Example – *creative*

My *creative* sister decided to use her talent to design the set for my school play.

Adverb – describes a verb, an adjective, an adverb, or an entire sentence

Example – *slowly*

My grandma drove so *slowly* that I was late to school.

Synonym Clues

Many times, an author will place a synonym near a new or difficult word as a context clue to the word's meaning. Sometimes, a synonym is set off with a pair of commas, a pair of dashes, or a pair of parentheses before and after it.

Common Signal Words for Synonyms

or, in other words, that is, also called

Examples:

The dentist gave me laughing gas to **alleviate** or ease the pain of cutting out my wisdom teeth.

Being **nocturnal**, that is, active at night, owls are rarely seen during the day.

Antonym Clues

Antonyms help you guess a word's meaning by showing you what the original word is not

Common Signal Words for Antonyms

but, yet, however, in contrast, instead, not, on the other hand, while, whereas, although

Examples:

During dinner, Marie let out a long, loud burp that **mortified** her mother but amused her friends.

Suzanne's tone was surprisingly **flippant**, in contrast to her usual respectful manner.

General Sense Clues

Read the entire sentence or read ahead for a few sentences, for info that will help you understand new word. Sometimes definition provided, vivid word pictures or descriptions of a situation can provide a sense of the words meaning – use logic and reasoning skills

Examples:

To ensure safety, written and road tests should be **mandatory** for everyone who seeks a driver’s license for the first time; no exceptions should be allowed.

Instead of being placed in adult prisons, where they often become more antisocial by mixing with hardened criminals, youth who have been convicted of crimes should be placed in programs that **rehabilitate** them.

Note – *The Passage suggests placing youth in adult prisons makes them tougher so rehabilitate must mean something different because of word INSTEAD.*

Example Clues

Many times the author will show the meaning of a new or difficult word by providing an example. Signal words indicate an example is coming. Colons and dashes can also indicate examples

Common Signal Words for Examples
<i>for example, for instance, such as, including, consists of</i>

Examples:

The American presidency has suffered **infamous** events such as the Watergate scandal of Richard Nixon and the impeachment of Bill Clinton by the House of Representatives.

Some authors use **pseudonyms**; for example, famous American author Mark Twain’s real name was Samuel Clemens.

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Improving Vocabulary Skills Homework Log – Unit 1

Chapter 1 # Correct Context _____ Matching _____ Sent Check 1 _____ Sent Check 2 _____ Final Check _____ Points: _____/10 Initials _____	Chapter 2 # Correct Context _____ Matching _____ Sent Check 1 _____ Sent Check 2 _____ Final Check _____ Points: _____/10 Initials _____
Chapter 3 # Correct Context _____ Matching _____ Sent Check 1 _____ Sent Check 2 _____ Final Check _____ Points: _____/10 Initials _____	Chapter 4 # Correct Context _____ Matching _____ Sent Check 1 _____ Sent Check 2 _____ Final Check _____ Points: _____/10 Initials _____
Chapter 5 # Correct Context _____ Matching _____ Sent Check 1 _____ Sent Check 2 _____ Final Check _____ Points: _____/10 Initials _____	Unit 1 – Review Crossword Points: _____/10 Initials _____

**NC = Not Corrected

TOTAL POINTS: _____ / 60

Name _____

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Improving Vocabulary Skills Homework Log – Unit 2

Chapter 7 # Correct Context _____ Matching _____ Sent Check 1 _____ Sent Check 2 _____ Final Check _____ Points: _____/10 Initials _____	Chapter 8 # Correct Context _____ Matching _____ Sent Check 1 _____ Sent Check 2 _____ Final Check _____ Points: _____/10 Initials _____
Chapter 9 # Correct Context _____ Matching _____ Sent Check 1 _____ Sent Check 2 _____ Final Check _____ Points: _____/10 Initials _____	Chapter 10 # Correct Context _____ Matching _____ Sent Check 1 _____ Sent Check 2 _____ Final Check _____ Points: _____/10 Initials _____
Chapter 11 # Correct Context _____ Matching _____ Sent Check 1 _____ Sent Check 2 _____ Final Check _____ Points: _____/10 Initials _____	Unit 2 – Review Crossword Points: _____/10 Initials _____

**NC = Not Corrected

TOTAL POINTS: _____ / 60

Name _____

ACDV B62

Class Information: _____

Improving Vocabulary Skills Homework Log – Unit 3

Chapter 13 <p style="text-align: right;"># Correct</p> Context _____ Matching _____ Sent Check 1 _____ Sent Check 2 _____ Final Check _____ Points: _____/10 Initials _____	Chapter 14 <p style="text-align: right;"># Correct</p> Context _____ Matching _____ Sent Check 1 _____ Sent Check 2 _____ Final Check _____ Points: _____/10 Initials _____
Chapter 15 <p style="text-align: right;"># Correct</p> Context _____ Matching _____ Sent Check 1 _____ Sent Check 2 _____ Final Check _____ Points: _____/10 Initials _____	Chapter 16 <p style="text-align: right;"># Correct</p> Context _____ Matching _____ Sent Check 1 _____ Sent Check 2 _____ Final Check _____ Points: _____/10 Initials _____
Chapter 17 <p style="text-align: right;"># Correct</p> Context _____ Matching _____ Sent Check 1 _____ Sent Check 2 _____ Final Check _____ Points: _____/10 Initials _____	Unit 2 – Review p. 100 Points: _____/10 Initials _____

**NC = Not Corrected

TOTAL POINTS: _____ / 60

Unit One: Pretest

In the space provided, write the letter of the choice that is closest in meaning to the **boldfaced** word.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| ___ 1. animosity | a) approval | b) ill will | c) fear | d) shyness |
| ___ 2. encounter | a) meeting | b) total | c) departure | d) attack |
| ___ 3. absolve | a) make guilty | b) reject | c) clear from guilt | d) approve |
| ___ 4. adamant | a) realistic | b) stubborn | c) weak | d) flexible |
| ___ 5. amiable | a) stingy | b) rude | c) proud | d) good-natured |
| ___ 6. eccentric | a) odd | b) common | c) active | d) calm |
| ___ 7. amoral | a) honest | b) poor | c) without principles | d) generous |
| ___ 8. malign | a) depend on | b) speak evil of | c) boast | d) praise |
| ___ 9. antagonist | a) friend | b) relative | c) boss | d) opponent |
| ___ 10. epitome | a) perfect example | b) large hole | c) horrible sight | d) tallest point |
| ___ 11. sabotage | a) aid | b) follow | c) deliberately damage | d) hide from |
| ___ 12. dilemma | a) error | b) difficult choice | c) tendency | d) picture |
| ___ 13. wary | a) kind | b) unfriendly | c) tired | d) cautious |
| ___ 14. curt | a) ignorant | b) talkative | c) friendly | d) rudely brief |
| ___ 15. irate | a) very angry | b) proud | c) silly | d) very friendly |
| ___ 16. demoralize | a) encourage | b) lower the spirits of | c) set a bad example for | d) lecture |
| ___ 17. zeal | a) laziness | b) injustice | c) enthusiastic devotion | d) hatred |
| ___ 18. inclination | a) tendency | b) favor | c) lack | d) increase |
| ___ 19. retort | a) question | b) reply | c) argue | d) approve |
| ___ 20. subsequent | a) beneath | b) before | c) above | d) following |
| ___ 21. tangible | a) more than normal | b) touchable | c) hidden | d) orderly |
| ___ 22. acclaim | a) false name | b) great approval | c) disagreement | d) sadness |
| ___ 23. escalate | a) remove | b) lessen | c) include | d) intensify |
| ___ 24. elicit | a) draw forth | b) approve | c) praise | d) disprove |
| ___ 25. exploit | a) save | b) throw away | c) take advantage of | d) sell overseas |

- ___ 26. **adjacent** a) above b) under c) next to d) within
- ___ 27. **methodical** a) religious b) systematic c) careless d) immoral
- ___ 28. **obsolete** a) current b) difficult to believe c) out-of-date d) not sold
- ___ 29. **engross** a) destroy b) impress c) disgust d) hold the attention of
- ___ 30. **terminate** a) stop b) continue c) begin d) approach
- ___ 31. **succinct** a) prepared b) brief and clear c) impressed d) not fair
- ___ 32. **infirmity** a) hospital b) small city c) physical weakness d) relationship
- ___ 33. **revitalize** a) renew strength b) break in on c) feel weak d) get an idea
- ___ 34. **deterrent** a) ending b) memory c) prevention d) blame
- ___ 35. **implication** a) word b) statement c) rule d) something hinted at
- ___ 36. **infringe** a) add to b) intrude c) impress d) encourage
- ___ 37. **sparse** a) spread thinly b) gentle c) plentiful d) threatening
- ___ 38. **innovation** a) exercise b) application c) something new d) test
- ___ 39. **inequity** a) injustice b) bigger portion c) small party d) boring job
- ___ 40. **subjective** a) impressive b) cruel c) based on personal feelings
d) distantly related
- ___ 41. **banal** a) humid b) commonplace c) secret d) true
- ___ 42. **syndrome** a) attitude b) thought c) something required d) group of symptoms
- ___ 43. **appease** a) make calm b) tell the truth c) attack d) approve
- ___ 44. **taint** a) surprise b) dishonor c) annoy d) boast
- ___ 45. **allusion** a) indirect reference b) physical weakness c) improvement
d) short story
- ___ 46. **altruistic** a) honest b) lying c) proud d) unselfish
- ___ 47. **mercenary** a) clean b) mean c) calm d) greedy
- ___ 48. **euphemism** a) false appearance b) degree c) substitute for offensive term d) title
- ___ 49. **arbitrary** a) wordy b) unreasonable c) demanding d) believable
- ___ 50. **assail** a) attack b) travel c) defend d) confuse

Unit One: Posttest

In the space provided, write the letter of the choice that is closest in meaning to the **boldfaced** word.

- ___ 1. **acclaim** a) great approval b) sadness c) disagreement d) false name
- ___ 2. **antagonist** a) relative b) opponent c) boss d) friend
- ___ 3. **elicit** a) approve b) draw forth c) praise d) disprove
- ___ 4. **allusion** a) short story b) indirect reference c) improvement
d) physical weakness
- ___ 5. **adjacent** a) under b) above c) next to d) within
- ___ 6. **absolve** a) reject b) approve c) clear from guilt d) make guilty
- ___ 7. **methodical** a) careless b) systematic c) immoral d) religious
- ___ 8. **zeal** a) enthusiastic devotion b) injustice c) laziness d) hatred
- ___ 9. **dilemma** a) picture b) difficult choice c) error d) tendency
- ___ 10. **arbitrary** a) unreasonable b) believable c) demanding d) wordy
- ___ 11. **obsolete** a) out-of-date b) not sold c) difficult to believe d) current
- ___ 12. **euphemism** a) substitute for offensive term b) title c) false appearance d) degree
- ___ 13. **terminate** a) stop b) begin c) approach d) continue
- ___ 14. **amiable** a) good-natured b) stingy c) proud d) rude
- ___ 15. **eccentric** a) common b) active c) odd d) calm
- ___ 16. **succinct** a) brief and clear b) not fair c) impressed d) prepared
- ___ 17. **curt** a) talkative b) rudely brief c) friendly d) ignorant
- ___ 18. **assail** a) travel b) confuse c) defend d) attack
- ___ 19. **banal** a) secret b) commonplace c) true d) humid
- ___ 20. **infirmity** a) physical weakness b) small city c) relationship d) hospital
- ___ 21. **wary** a) tired b) unfriendly c) cautious d) kind
- ___ 22. **exploit** a) throw away b) sell overseas c) take advantage of d) save
- ___ 23. **inequity** a) bigger portion b) boring job c) small party d) injustice
- ___ 24. **revitalize** a) get an idea b) feel weak c) renew strength d) break in on
- ___ 25. **deterrent** a) prevention b) memory c) blame d) ending

- ___ 26. **amoral** a) generous b) without principles c) honest d) poor
- ___ 27. **implication** a) statement b) rule c) something hinted at d) word
- ___ 28. **subsequent** a) before b) above c) following d) beneath
- ___ 29. **epitome** a) horrible sight b) large hole c) tallest point d) perfect example
- ___ 30. **sabotage** a) deliberately damage b) follow c) hide from d) aid
- ___ 31. **infringe** a) intrude b) impress c) add to d) encourage
- ___ 32. **malign** a) praise b) depend on c) boast d) speak evil of
- ___ 33. **innovation** a) test b) exercise c) something new d) application
- ___ 34. **taint** a) dishonor b) boast c) annoy d) surprise
- ___ 35. **engross** a) destroy b) hold the attention of c) disgust d) impress
- ___ 36. **demoralize** a) lecture b) encourage c) set a bad example for d) lower the spirits of
- ___ 37. **subjective** a) impressive b) based on personal feelings c) distantly related d) cruel
- ___ 38. **retort** a) reply b) approve c) argue d) question
- ___ 39. **animosity** a) shyness b) ill will c) approval d) fear
- ___ 40. **syndrome** a) something required b) thought c) attitude d) group of symptoms
- ___ 41. **irate** a) proud b) very friendly c) silly d) very angry
- ___ 42. **tangible** a) touchable b) orderly c) hidden d) more than normal
- ___ 43. **appease** a) tell the truth b) approve c) attack d) make calm
- ___ 44. **altruistic** a) lying b) unselfish c) proud d) honest
- ___ 45. **encounter** a) total b) attack c) departure d) meeting
- ___ 46. **escalate** a) include b) lessen c) intensify d) remove
- ___ 47. **mercenary** a) calm b) mean c) greedy d) clean
- ___ 48. **adamant** a) stubborn b) flexible c) weak d) realistic
- ___ 49. **sparse** a) gentle b) threatening c) plentiful d) spread thinly
- ___ 50. **inclination** a) favor b) increase c) lack d) tendency

Unit Two: Pretest

In the space provided, write the letter of the choice that is closest in meaning to the **boldfaced** word.

- ___ 1. **fluctuate** a) stand still b) vary irregularly c) float d) sink
- ___ 2. **rehabilitate** a) restore to normal life b) relax c) plan in meetings d) interpret
- ___ 3. **flagrant** a) gentle b) hidden c) slight d) outrageous
- ___ 4. **calamity** a) disaster b) storm c) conference d) breeze
- ___ 5. **persevere** a) treat harshly b) mark c) continue d) delay
- ___ 6. **comprehensive** a) accidental b) including much c) delicate d) small
- ___ 7. **venture** a) turn aside b) urge c) risk d) misrepresent
- ___ 8. **ponder** a) think deeply about b) allow c) reduce d) flatten
- ___ 9. **turmoil** a) workplace b) quiet setting c) fire d) uproar
- ___ 10. **conventional** a) large b) at a conference c) outstanding d) ordinary
- ___ 11. **enhance** a) reject b) get c) improve d) free
- ___ 12. **mobile** a) firm in opinion b) able to move c) stationary d) restricted
- ___ 13. **orient** a) determine the location of b) lose c) represent d) consist of
- ___ 14. **attribute** a) admiration b) program c) disease d) quality
- ___ 15. **enigma** a) rash b) puzzle c) tool d) cleanser
- ___ 16. **discern** a) see clearly b) devise c) rule out d) consider
- ___ 17. **dispatch** a) recall b) remove c) send d) plant
- ___ 18. **exemplify** a) construct b) represent c) plan d) test
- ___ 19. **nocturnal** a) supposed b) not logical c) complex d) active at night
- ___ 20. **attest** a) bear witness b) examine c) tear up d) dislike
- ___ 21. **concurrent** a) apart b) happening together c) north d) off-and-on
- ___ 22. **hypothetical** a) moral b) factual c) avoidable d) supposed
- ___ 23. **constitute** a) make up b) eliminate c) separate d) remove
- ___ 24. **recession** a) parade b) amusement c) giving in d) business decline
- ___ 25. **predominant** a) smallest b) most noticeable c) having a tendency d) hidden

- ___ 26. **decipher** a) interpret b) study c) improve d) pay back
- ___ 27. **default** a) jump b) do automatically c) fail to do something required d) seize
- ___ 28. **nominal** a) open to harm b) large c) important d) slight
- ___ 29. **prerequisite** a) requirement beforehand b) test c) close inspection d) extra credit
- ___ 30. **confiscate** a) deny b) make difficult c) desire d) seize with authority
- ___ 31. **sanctuary** a) opinion b) hardship c) place of safety d) something complicated
- ___ 32. **suffice** a) think up b) be enough c) prevent d) pay back
- ___ 33. **degenerate** a) give up b) improve c) stay the same d) worsen
- ___ 34. **vulnerable** a) kind b) intelligent c) wicked d) sensitive
- ___ 35. **implausible** a) possible b) hard to believe c) imaginary d) historical
- ___ 36. **intercede** a) ask for a favor b) remove c) isolate d) come between to help solve
- ___ 37. **scrutiny** a) knowledge b) lack of interest c) close inspection d) ignorance
- ___ 38. **sinister** a) frightened b) lively c) generous d) evil
- ___ 39. **incoherent** a) not logical b) well-spoken c) quiet d) unable to read
- ___ 40. **intricate** a) easy b) complex c) workable d) touching
- ___ 41. **qualm** a) pleasure b) dead end c) feeling of doubt d) place of safety
- ___ 42. **blight** a) something that damages b) natural environment c) example d) storm
- ___ 43. **garble** a) refuse b) mix up c) claim d) speak clearly
- ___ 44. **contrive** a) allow b) inspect c) think up d) prepare
- ___ 45. **gaunt** a) large b) complex c) well d) thin
- ___ 46. **immaculate** a) roomy b) clean c) empty d) complete
- ___ 47. **retaliate** a) repair b) repeat c) renew d) pay back
- ___ 48. **gloat** a) express spiteful pleasure b) give up c) eat d) deny
- ___ 49. **plagiarism** a) support b) contribution c) stealing someone's writings d) removal
- ___ 50. **blatant** a) sudden b) immediate c) quiet d) obvious

Unit Two: Posttest

In the space provided, write the letter of the choice that is closest in meaning to the **boldfaced** word.

- ___ 1. **vulnerable** a) intelligent b) sensitive c) wicked d) kind
- ___ 2. **persevere** a) continue b) mark c) delay d) treat harshly
- ___ 3. **conventional** a) large b) outstanding c) at a conference d) ordinary
- ___ 4. **enigma** a) tool b) puzzle c) cleanser d) rash
- ___ 5. **comprehensive** a) including much b) small c) delicate d) accidental
- ___ 6. **attest** a) examine b) dislike c) tear up d) bear witness
- ___ 7. **calamity** a) storm b) breeze c) conference d) disaster
- ___ 8. **ponder** a) think deeply about b) allow c) reduce d) flatten
- ___ 9. **blatant** a) immediate b) obvious c) quiet d) sudden
- ___ 10. **constitute** a) make up b) separate c) remove d) eliminate
- ___ 11. **sinister** a) evil b) generous c) frightened d) lively
- ___ 12. **enhance** a) get b) free c) improve d) reject
- ___ 13. **dispatch** a) recall b) remove c) send d) plant
- ___ 14. **predominant** a) most noticeable b) having a tendency c) hidden d) smallest
- ___ 15. **venture** a) misrepresent b) urge c) turn aside d) risk
- ___ 16. **default** a) do automatically b) seize c) fail to do something required d) jump
- ___ 17. **discern** a) devise b) consider c) rule out d) see clearly
- ___ 18. **implausible** a) hard to believe b) historical c) imaginary d) possible
- ___ 19. **hypothetical** a) factual b) avoidable c) moral d) supposed
- ___ 20. **prerequisite** a) test b) extra credit c) close inspection d) requirement beforehand
- ___ 21. **suffice** a) be enough b) pay back c) prevent d) think up
- ___ 22. **mobile** a) stationary b) able to move c) restricted d) firm in opinion
- ___ 23. **attribute** a) admiration b) quality c) disease d) program
- ___ 24. **fluctuate** a) float b) sink c) vary irregularly d) stand still
- ___ 25. **scrutiny** a) lack of interest b) ignorance c) close inspection d) knowledge

- ___ 26. **nocturnal** a) not logical b) complex c) supposed d) active at night
- ___ 27. **nominal** a) large b) slight c) open to harm d) important
- ___ 28. **incoherent** a) well-spoken b) unable to read c) quiet d) not logical
- ___ 29. **intricate** a) touching b) workable c) easy d) complex
- ___ 30. **rehabilitate** a) relax b) restore to normal life c) plan in meetings d) interpret
- ___ 31. **qualm** a) dead end b) feeling of doubt c) place of safety d) pleasure
- ___ 32. **degenerate** a) improve b) worsen c) stay the same d) give up
- ___ 33. **plagiarism** a) support b) removal c) stealing someone's writings d) contribution
- ___ 34. **turmoil** a) quiet setting b) uproar c) fire d) workplace
- ___ 35. **confiscate** a) desire b) make difficult c) seize with authority d) deny
- ___ 36. **blight** a) natural environment b) storm c) example
d) something that damages
- ___ 37. **exemplify** a) represent b) test c) plan d) construct
- ___ 38. **garble** a) mix up b) claim c) speak clearly d) refuse
- ___ 39. **recession** a) parade b) business decline c) giving in d) amusement
- ___ 40. **contrive** a) inspect b) prepare c) allow d) think up
- ___ 41. **intercede** a) remove b) come between to help solve c) isolate d) strike
- ___ 42. **gaunt** a) complex b) thin c) well d) large
- ___ 43. **flagrant** a) hidden b) outrageous c) slight d) gentle
- ___ 44. **immaculate** a) clean b) complete c) empty d) roomy
- ___ 45. **decipher** a) study b) pay back c) improve d) interpret
- ___ 46. **retaliate** a) renew b) repeat c) pay back d) repair
- ___ 47. **orient** a) represent b) lose c) consist of d) determine the location of
- ___ 48. **gloat** a) eat b) give up c) deny d) express spiteful pleasure
- ___ 49. **concurrent** a) apart b) off-and-on c) north d) happening together
- ___ 50. **sanctuary** a) hardship b) something complicated c) place of safety d) opinion

Unit Three: Pretest

In the space provided, write the letter of the choice that is closest in meaning to the **boldfaced** word.

- ___ 1. **incorporate** a) anger b) separate c) combine d) calm
- ___ 2. **intermittent** a) hesitant b) nervous c) off-and-on d) constant
- ___ 3. **digress** a) stray b) improve c) resist d) repeat
- ___ 4. **incentive** a) fear b) pride c) concern d) encouragement
- ___ 5. **succumb** a) approach b) repeat c) give in d) cut short
- ___ 6. **rigor** a) ease b) hardship c) slowness d) meanness
- ___ 7. **squander** a) waste b) lose c) insult d) strongly desire
- ___ 8. **curtail** a) urge b) join c) cut short d) relieve
- ___ 9. **indispensable** a) necessary b) not important c) saved up d) wasted
- ___ 10. **devastate** a) spread out b) begin again c) reassure d) upset greatly
- ___ 11. **speculate** a) search b) think about c) inspect d) state to be so
- ___ 12. **cynic** a) pessimist b) serious person c) single person d) clown
- ___ 13. **infamous** a) not known b) small c) having a bad reputation d) related
- ___ 14. **benefactor** a) landlord b) one who gives aid c) optimist d) kindness
- ___ 15. **covert** a) distant b) hidden c) changed d) adjusted
- ___ 16. **virile** a) healthy b) manly c) wrinkled d) required
- ___ 17. **intrinsic** a) belonging by its very nature b) on the surface c) not noticeable d) careful
- ___ 18. **alleviate** a) make anxious b) depart c) infect d) relieve
- ___ 19. **demise** a) trick b) death c) disguise d) departure
- ___ 20. **revulsion** a) confession b) great disgust c) attraction d) compassion
- ___ 21. **deficit** a) surplus b) remainder c) part of the whole d) shortage
- ___ 22. **mandatory** a) masculine b) sexist c) required d) threatening
- ___ 23. **abstain** a) do without b) disagree c) prepare d) approve of
- ___ 24. **lucrative** a) silly b) profitable c) causing disease d) attractive
- ___ 25. **diversion** a) awareness b) practice c) amusement d) fate

- ___ 26. **affiliate** a) impress b) approve c) reject d) join
- ___ 27. **agnostic** a) one who is unsure there's a God b) saint c) believer d) genius
- ___ 28. **aspire** a) dislike b) strongly desire c) impress d) deliver
- ___ 29. **benevolent** a) kind b) wealthy c) nasty d) poor
- ___ 30. **dissent** a) approval b) defeat c) winning d) disagreement
- ___ 31. **proponent** a) foe b) supporter c) examiner d) one part of the whole
- ___ 32. **charisma** a) friendship b) kindness c) obedience d) charm
- ___ 33. **quest** a) search b) request c) place d) memory
- ___ 34. **contend** a) join b) claim c) arouse d) allow
- ___ 35. **conversely** a) rudely b) uncooperative c) in an opposite manner d) unfriendly
- ___ 36. **contemporary** a) modern b) odd c) old-fashioned d) futuristic
- ___ 37. **extrovert** a) shy person b) magnetism c) main point d) outgoing person
- ___ 38. **prevalent** a) famous b) widespread c) escapable d) plain
- ___ 39. **poignant** a) annoying b) beautiful c) careless d) touching
- ___ 40. **traumatic** a) causing painful emotions b) reversed c) delicate d) harmless
- ___ 41. **rapproch** a) support b) close relationship c) view d) report
- ___ 42. **reprisal** a) getting even b) defeat c) question d) search
- ___ 43. **flippant** a) cold b) formal c) disrespectful d) nervous
- ___ 44. **perception** a) meeting b) party c) dead end d) impression
- ___ 45. **relentless** a) angry b) persistent c) cruel d) kind
- ___ 46. **congenial** a) pleasant b) intelligent c) mixed-up d) lacking
- ___ 47. **prone** a) disliked b) tending c) active d) rested
- ___ 48. **rationale** a) research paper b) debate c) logical basis d) mood
- ___ 49. **impasse** a) exit b) central point c) gate d) dead end
- ___ 50. **prompt** a) urge b) avoid c) waste d) lie

Unit Three: Posttest

In the space provided, write the letter of the choice that is closest in meaning to the **boldfaced** word.

- ___ 1. **abstain** a) prepare b) disagree c) approve of d) do without
- ___ 2. **agnostic** a) believer b) saint c) genius d) one who is unsure there's a God
- ___ 3. **impasse** a) exit b) dead end c) gate d) central point
- ___ 4. **benevolent** a) kind b) nasty c) poor d) wealthy
- ___ 5. **cynic** a) serious person b) clown c) single person d) pessimist
- ___ 6. **dissent** a) defeat b) winning c) disagreement d) approval
- ___ 7. **conversely** a) uncooperative b) in an opposite manner c) rudely d) unfriendly
- ___ 8. **benefactor** a) kindness b) one who gives aid c) optimist d) landlord
- ___ 9. **proponent** a) supporter b) examiner c) one part of the whole d) foe
- ___ 10. **intrinsic** a) not noticeable b) on the surface c) careful
d) belonging by its very nature
- ___ 11. **charisma** a) friendship b) kindness c) obedience d) charm
- ___ 12. **incentive** a) concern b) pride c) encouragement d) fear
- ___ 13. **infamous** a) having a bad reputation b) small c) related d) not known
- ___ 14. **aspire** a) impress b) strongly desire c) deliver d) dislike
- ___ 15. **quest** a) request b) memory c) place d) search
- ___ 16. **squander** a) insult b) lose c) strongly desire d) waste
- ___ 17. **devastate** a) begin again b) upset greatly c) reassure d) spread out
- ___ 18. **contend** a) arouse b) allow c) claim d) join
- ___ 19. **reprisal** a) defeat b) search c) question d) getting even
- ___ 20. **rigor** a) meanness b) ease c) slowness d) hardship
- ___ 21. **affiliate** a) approve b) reject c) impress d) join
- ___ 22. **contemporary** a) old-fashioned b) futuristic c) odd d) modern
- ___ 23. **covert** a) hidden b) changed c) distant d) adjusted
- ___ 24. **extrovert** a) main point b) magnetism c) outgoing person d) shy person
- ___ 25. **curtail** a) join b) relieve c) cut short d) urge

- ___ 26. **revulsion** a) great disgust b) attraction c) confession d) compassion
- ___ 27. **prevalent** a) widespread b) escapable c) famous d) plain
- ___ 28. **indispensable** a) necessary b) not important c) saved up d) wasted
- ___ 29. **poignant** a) touching b) annoying c) careless d) beautiful
- ___ 30. **traumatic** a) reversed b) harmless c) delicate d) causing painful emotions
- ___ 31. **succumb** a) repeat b) cut short c) approach d) give in
- ___ 32. **rapproach** a) close relationship b) view c) support d) report
- ___ 33. **flippant** a) cold b) nervous c) formal d) disrespectful
- ___ 34. **incorporate** a) combine b) separate c) anger d) calm
- ___ 35. **perception** a) party b) dead end c) meeting d) impression
- ___ 36. **demise** a) disguise b) death c) departure d) trick
- ___ 37. **prompt** a) waste b) avoid c) lie d) urge
- ___ 38. **relentless** a) kind b) persistent c) cruel d) angry
- ___ 39. **alleviate** a) depart b) relieve c) infect d) make anxious
- ___ 40. **diversion** a) practice b) fate c) amusement d) awareness
- ___ 41. **congenial** a) intelligent b) lacking c) mixed-up d) pleasant
- ___ 42. **intermittent** a) constant b) nervous c) off-and-on d) hesitant
- ___ 43. **mandatory** a) masculine b) threatening c) required d) sexist
- ___ 44. **prone** a) active b) tending c) rested d) disliked
- ___ 45. **virile** a) wrinkled b) healthy c) manly d) required
- ___ 46. **lucrative** a) profitable b) attractive c) causing disease d) silly
- ___ 47. **rationale** a) debate b) mood c) logical basis d) research paper
- ___ 48. **deficit** a) remainder b) shortage c) part of the whole d) surplus
- ___ 49. **digress** a) improve b) repeat c) resist d) stray
- ___ 50. **speculate** a) think about b) state to be so c) inspect d) search

Improving Vocabulary Skills Unit 1 Practice Test

Part A:

Choose the letter(s) from the words in the box that best complete the sentences below.

a. dilemma	b. acclaim	c. deterrent	d. engross	e. exploit	ab. syndrome
ac. euphemism	ad. taint	ae. retort	bc. epitome	bd. encounter	

Write letter here

- _____ 1. Angelina Jolie has earned international _____ for not only her acting but for her charitable work around the world.
- _____ 2. Shopping in Kmart, I _____ (ed) a friend from high school and found out that they had transferred to CSU Fresno last fall.
- _____ 3. Children are often _____ (ed) in cartoons, sitting and staring at the TV for hours.
- _____ 4. Many home owners own dogs, both as a _____ against theft and as a family pet.
- _____ 5. Sometimes choosing between homework and hanging out with friends can be a _____ ; it is not always easy to make the right choice.
- _____ 6. The Ferrari is the _____ of a sports car; it is a perfect example.
- _____ 7. Many times, defense attorneys complain about news coverage because they are worried that a lot of media will _____ the jury.
- _____ 8. The lack of child labor laws in many third world countries allows children to be _____ (ed); this results in children as young as six working in factories for little to no pay.
- _____ 9. When I was talking to my sister, her _____ was "Whatever!"
- _____ 10. My aunt was recently diagnosed with an immune deficiency _____ and has to take many different types of medicine.

Part B:

Mark C if the italicized word is used **correctly**. Mark I if the word is used **incorrectly**.

- _____ 11. My little brother often *infringe* (s) on my personal space by leaving his toys on my bed.
- _____ 12. In order to help my friend land a role in the new school play, I *sabotage* (d) her by helping her learn all of her lines and finding her the perfect outfit.
- _____ 13. A wedding ring is a *tangible* expression of a couple's commitment to each other.
- _____ 14. If you notice that your child has trouble going to bed, it may be that he/she has a natural *inclination* to be alert at night.
- _____ 15. Ants have the *infirmary* of being able to survive under water for up to two weeks.

Part C: Synonyms

Circle the word that is the **synonym** of the boldfaced word.

16. **arbitrary** a. purposeful b. planned c. impulsive d. based on reason
17. **malign** a. compliment b. speak ill of c. flatter d. praiseful
18. **inequity** a. injustice b. fair c. equal d. equitable
19. **appease** a. anger b. bother c. to calm d. provoke
20. **amiable** a. cruel b. friendly c. natural d. unfriendly

Part D: Antonyms

Circle the word that is the **antonym** of the boldfaced word.

21. **innovation** a. groundbreaking b. new c. unoriginal d. invention
22. **zeal** a. unenthusiastic b. avid c. passionate d. enthusiasm
23. **curt** a. abrupt b. courteous c. rudely brief d. brusque
24. **adjacent** a. near b. side by side c. close d. distant
25. **revitalize** a. weaken b. refresh c. renew d. restore

Flowers for Algernon Anticipation Guide

Statement(s)	Agree or Disagree	Briefly explain your philosophy. Use examples if possible.
Being mean to people is okay if they don't know or understand.		
People are born the way they are meant to be – we shouldn't play God and change that.		
The smarter a person is, the happier he or she is.		
The abilities to reason and remember are what make people human.		
A negative experience is worthwhile if you learn something from it.		
Emotion is more important than intellect.		

Name:

Date/Time:

Flowers for Algernon

About the Author

Answer the following questions using the back of the novel and the author's website:

<http://www.danielkeyesauthor.com>.


1. Who is the author?
2. Where was he born?
3. What college did he attend and what degrees did he receive?
4. At which two colleges did he teach?
5. Where does he live?
6. Where and when was the book published?
7. Who is the publisher?
8. What, in your opinion, might the title mean?
9. What is the author's latest novel and what is it about?
10. List one additional interesting fact that you learned about the author by visiting his website.
This must be a fact that is not listed in the biography in the novel.

Flowers for Algernon Analysis

Setting (2 points)

When?	Where?
-------	--------

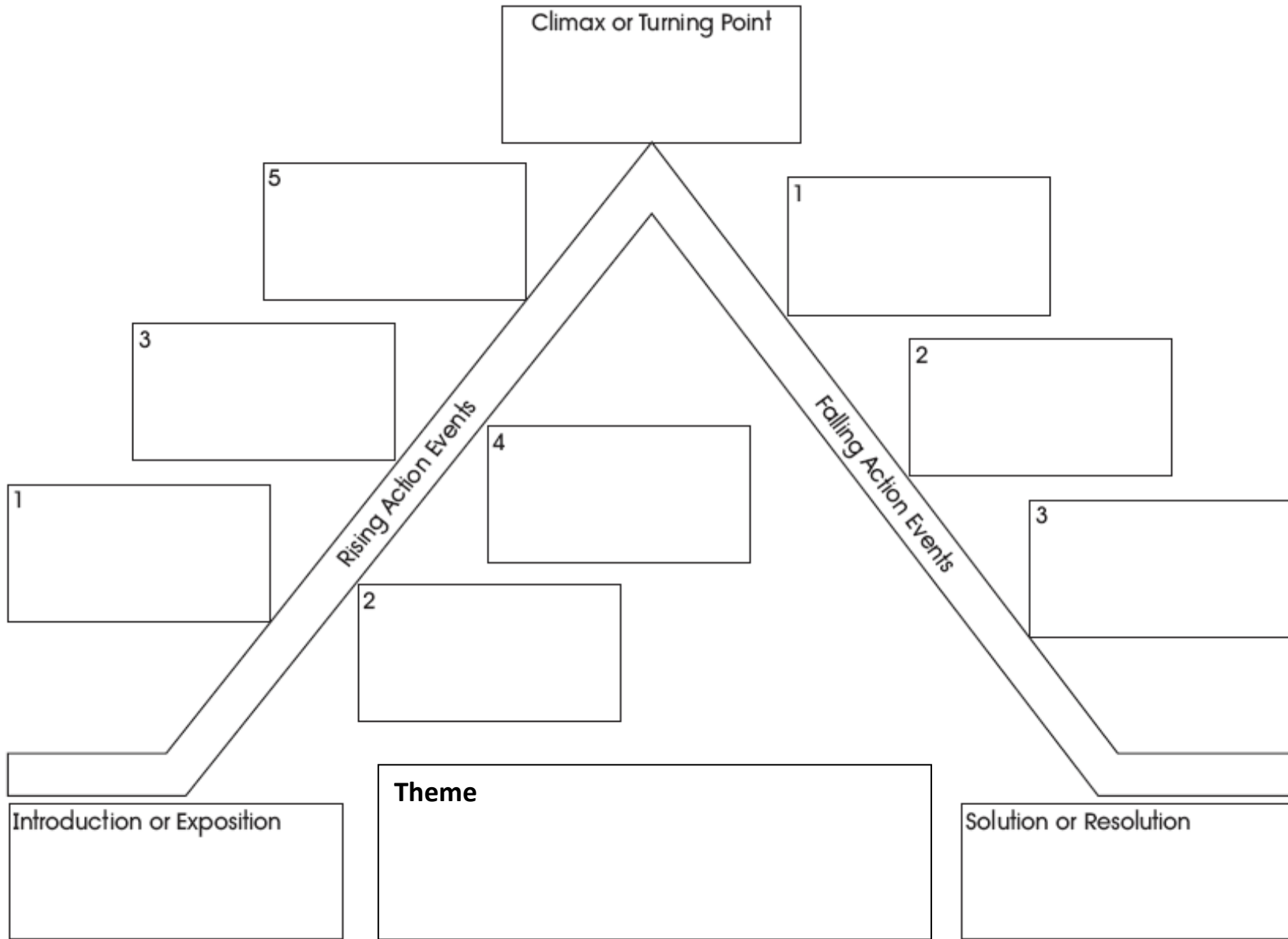
Characters

Protagonist (2 points) Include name, appearance, and personality. Support with a quote from the story.		Antagonists (2 points) Human and/or non-human force (List at least two.)
--	---	---

Conflicts (2 points) (List at least two)

Point of View (2 points)

Plot Map: Each box must be filled with at least one **complete sentence**. If you run out of room, write on the back or use a separate sheet of paper. **(2 points each)**



Reactions: (3 points each)

Who is your favorite character and why?

Did you agree or disagree with character actions?

Would you have done anything differently?

What did you like or dislike about the way the author wrote the book?

What could have been an alternative ending to the story?

Would you recommend this book to a friend? Why or Why not?

Surveying a Textbook

1. Note the title, author, and date of publication.
 - See if the title provides clues to the author's approach to their subject.
 - Read about the authors' backgrounds and credentials.
 - Note the date of publication, or copyright date, to determine how current the text's information is.
2. Read or skim the preface. The preface provides basic information about the contents and organization of the text.
3. Review the Table of Contents. Some texts contain a brief version of the table of contents along with a complete table of contents. For your initial survey, just review the brief version.
4. Note what the text includes in addition to the main chapters, such as the following:
 - Appendixes (note the Indexes (information may be indexed by name and/or subject),
 - A glossary, and
 - purpose of each),
 - Practice tests and answer keys.
5. Quickly skim one chapter to become familiar with the chapter layout and special features:
 - Does the chapter begin with a set of learning objective?
 - Are definitions of key terms located in the margin?
 - Which types of visual aids are used? Are there textual inserts as well?
 - Are review exercises inserted throughout the chapter?What study aids can be found at the end of the chapter (review quizzes, discussion questions, or lists of terms)?

Name:

Date/Time:

TEXTBOOK SURVEY

Directions: Select any textbook you are using in another class. Following the five steps previously described, take ten or fifteen minutes to survey the book, and then answer the following questions:

1. What is the title of the textbook?

2. Who wrote the textbook? What information is provided about the author(s)?

3. When was the book published?

4. How many major units or parts does this textbook contain? What major topics or issues will the textbook address?

5. How many chapters does the textbook contain?

6. What additional material is included at the end of the textbook, after the last chapter (for example, index or glossary)?

7. What special features does each chapter contain to help the reader learn and understand the material?

8. What do you hope to learn from this textbook?

9. What difficulties do you anticipate in working with this textbook?

10. What strategies will help you read the text most effectively?

SQ4R

Cue Column	Note Taking Column
<p>Survey</p> <p>What should I look for when I survey?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – title, headings, subheadings, visuals – vocabulary words and definitions • Preview <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – introduction, summary – chapter questions • Activate _____
<p>Questions</p> <p>What is an effective way to ask questions about the text?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn _____ into questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – wh- questions (who, what, why, how)
<p>Read</p> <p>How can I read actively?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer your heading questions • _____ if your questions didn't get answered • Annotate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – – –
<p>Recite</p> <p>How can I recite effectively?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put it in your own words (verbally or in writing) • Create 3x5 flashcards for important concepts • Create a _____
<p>Review</p> <p>What is an effective way to review the text?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-read notes • Re-read annotations and highlights
<p>Reflect</p> <p>How should I reflect?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare new ideas with what you already know • Ask _____

Summary

Name:

Date/Time:

Criminal Justice Chapter Survey

Fill in the blanks below as you preview the chapter from a textbook. Do not leave any blanks empty. If there are no examples, write "none" in the space provided.

Textbook Title: _____

Chapter Title: _____

Author (s): _____ Pages: _____ to _____ Number of Pages: _____

Read each boldface heading. What major topics are included in this chapter?

What do you already know about the major topics of this chapter?

Is there an introduction? _____ Page number(s)? _____ If yes, retell it in your own words.

Is there a summary? _____ Page number(s)? _____ If yes, retell it in your own words.

Are there objectives or goals listed at the beginning of the chapter? _____ Page number(s)? _____ If so, read them.

Are there study questions listed at the end of each section or chapter? _____ If so, read the questions.

Read any key vocabulary words that are listed in the chapter. List two of them, including their definitions and page number:

1. _____

2. _____

Observe all illustrations (pictures, charts, or graphs) in the chapter. Choose two, and list the page number and caption title. If there is no caption title, describe the illustration.

1. _____
2. _____

What information is located in the margins and /or footnotes?

Turn ten headings into questions. Use who, what, where, why, and how.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Key Words to Lead You to the Main Idea

Signal Words – They are often used in a main idea sentence; they signal a list of items it to follow.

several kinds (or ways) of

several causes of

some factors in

three advantages of

five steps

among the results

various reasons for

a number of effects

Transition Words – They are generally used to introduce a supporting detail.

one

to begin with

also

further

first (of all)

for one thing

in addition

furthermore

second(ly)

other

next

last (of all)

third(ly)

another

moreover

final(ly)

Outline

I. Main idea

A. Major Supporting Detail

1. Minor detail

2. Minor detail

B. Major Supporting Detail

1. Minor detail

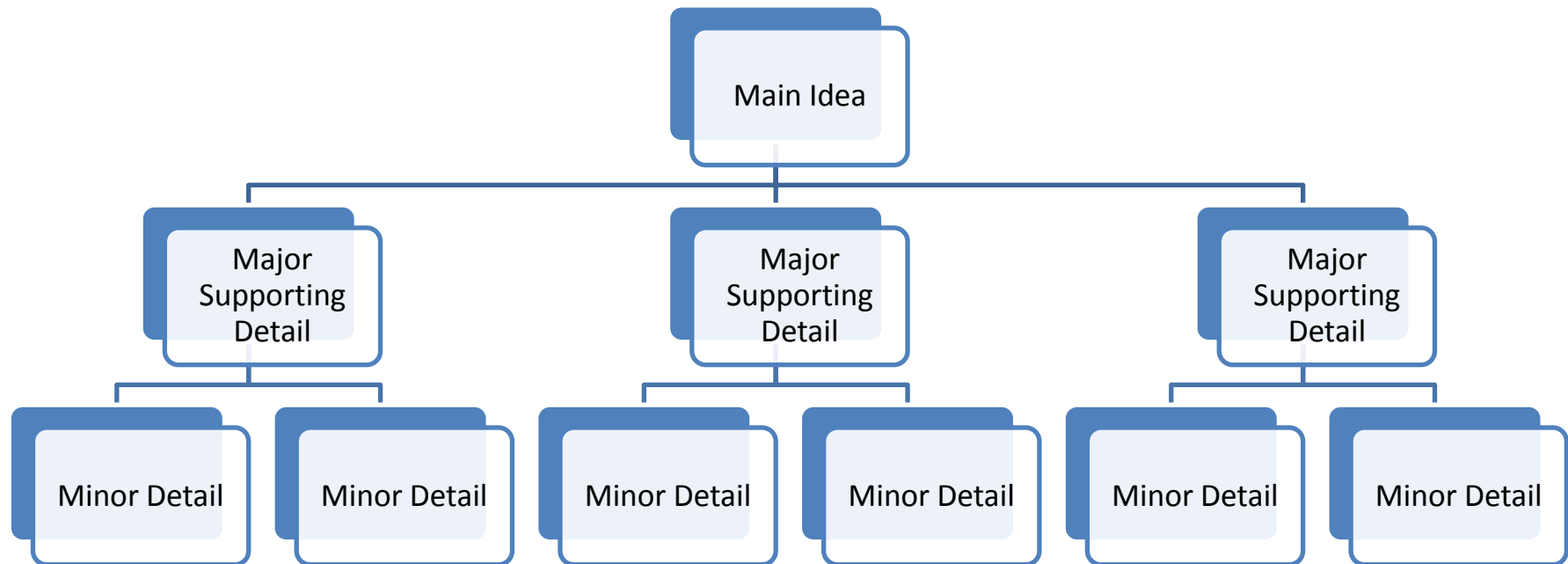
2. Minor detail

C. Major Supporting Detail

1. Minor Detail

2. Minor Detail

Concept Map



Transitions and Thought Patterns

Fill in the boxes below with transition words that might signal each pattern. Use Table 6.1 on **pg. 226** of your textbook to help you.

Definition and Example (pg. 207)

means refers to

is

Classification (pg. 209)

one kind of

another type of

classified as

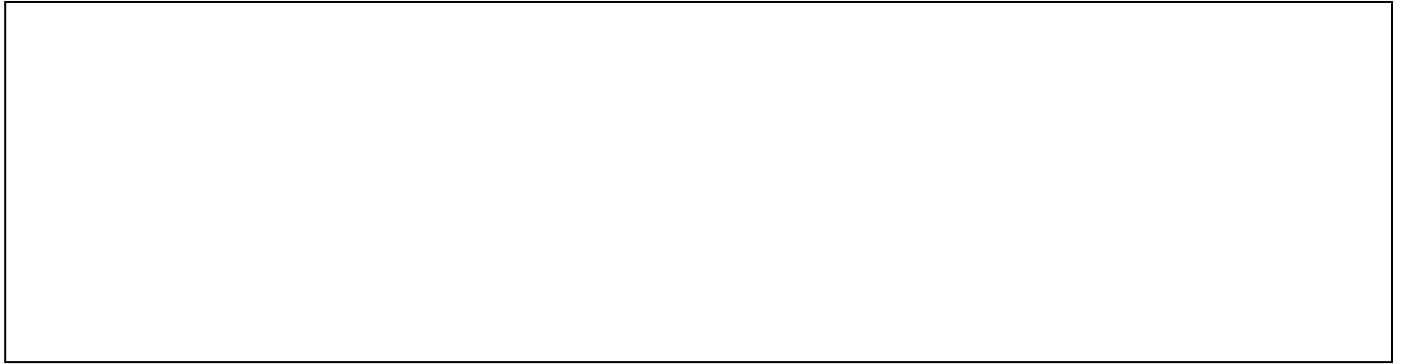
Time Order (Sequence of Events/Process) (pg. 211)

first

second

next

Comparison (pg. 214)



Contrast (pg. 216)



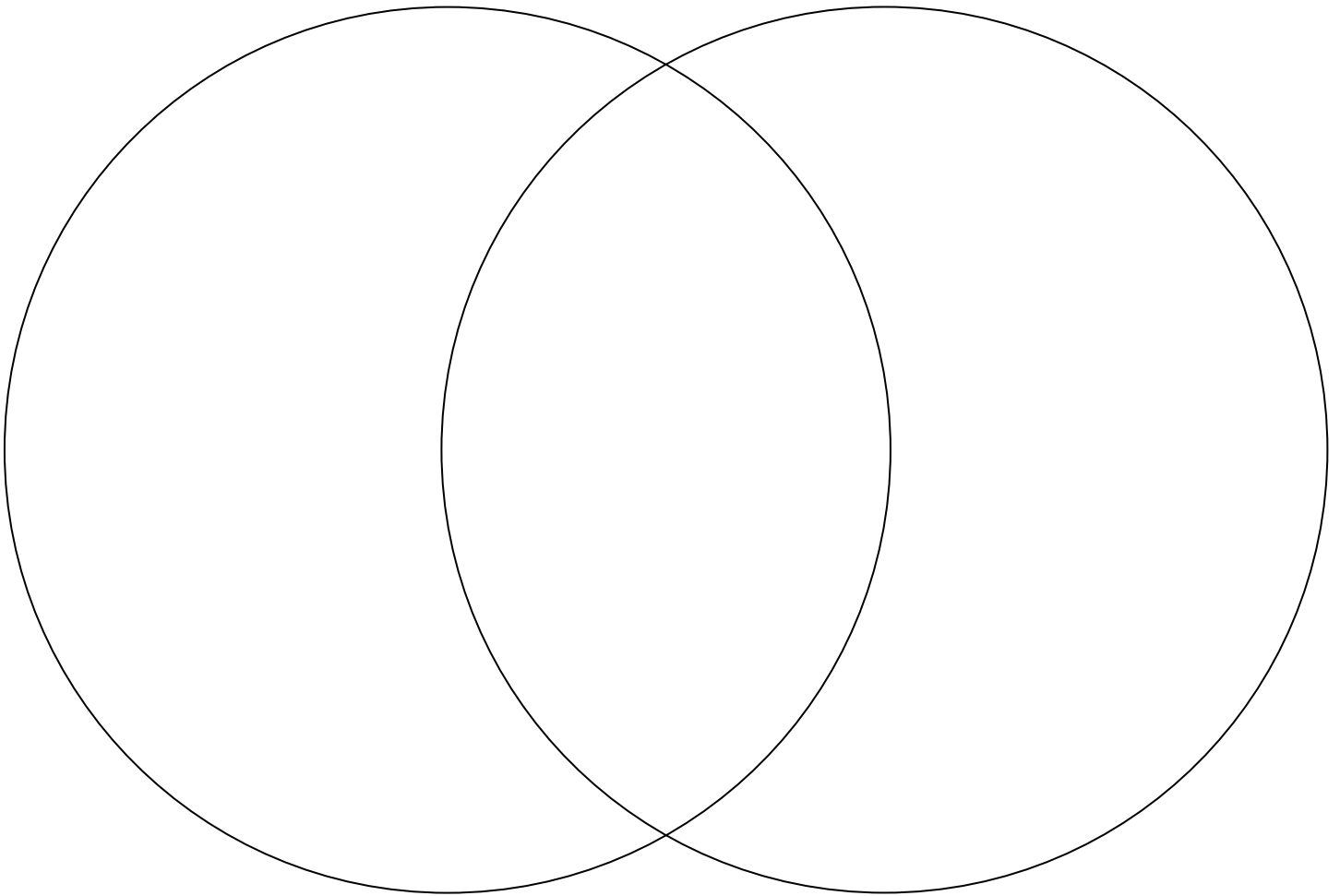
Cause and Effect (pg. 221)



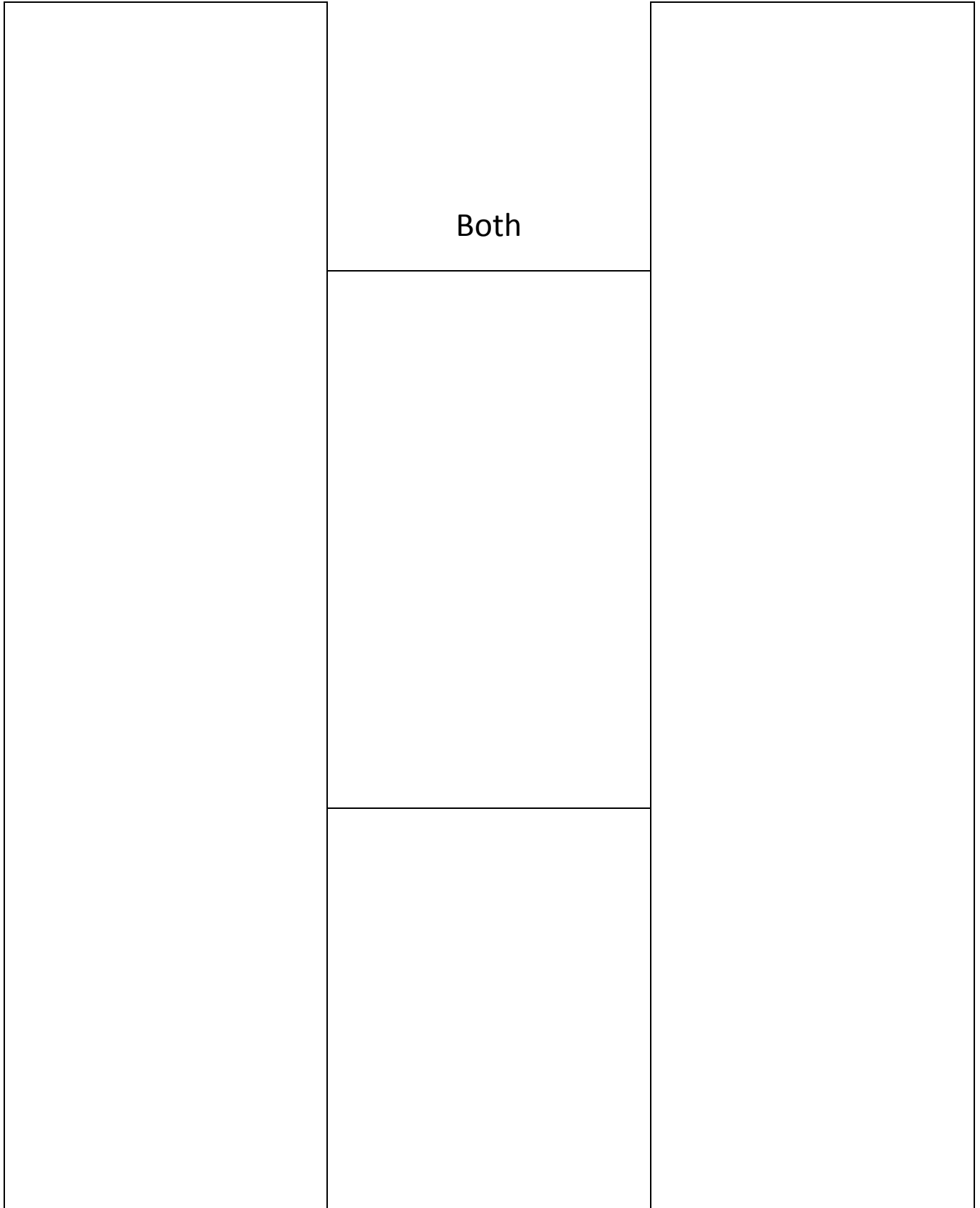
Listing or Enumeration (pg. 224)



Venn Diagram



H-Map



Marking the Textbook

Underlining is a skill that is developed through thought and practice.

Effective underlining: (1) helps you attend, while reading, to the distinction between main ideas and details, (2) enables you to identify important ideas for later review

Suggestions for Effective Underlining

1. Read and recite before underlining. Read a whole paragraph or short section and mentally review the key points before attempting to underline. This helps you distinguish important points from details.
2. Limit your underlining. If you mark too much, it will do little good when you return to the book later for further review and study. Good rule – underling no more than 25% of material you have read.
3. Underline complete thoughts. Read over what you have marked to ensure that it will be clear on later rereading.
4. Avoid repetition. Authors often repeat important ideas. Don't underline the same idea more than once.
5. Enhance underlining with annotation. Annotation = additional marking and writing in the textbook (in margins). Develop your own set of annotation symbols, and add brief explanatory comments when need. Examples: * or [] for important ideas, ex. Example.

Useful Symbols and Abbreviations for Annotating Textbooks

- * Use asterisk for key concepts
- ()[] Use to parentheses or brackets to distinguish main ideas and other important functions
- (1), (2),... Use numbers to show a listing or sequence of details.
- ? Use question marks to identify unclear sections or statements.
- → Use arrows to connect related ideas.
- Ex. Use Ex. To label examples
- Def. Use Def. to label important definitions.

PRACTICE – Select a one- to two-page section from a textbook you are using for another class. Mark the text, using the guidelines from the previous pages. When you are finished, be sure to reread what you have marked to judge how useful your markings would be for later study.

Country Profile Grade Sheet

Name: _____ Country: _____

Do not attach this sheet to your report. Leave it loose in the front of your report.*

	Points Possible	Points Earned	Comments
Report Folder (papers <u>attached</u>)	2		
Title Page	2		
Table of Contents	2		
Page Numbers	2		
Organization	2		
Typed Description of Geographical Features	5		
Atlas Copy w/Highlights	5		
Typed Outline of Land and Climate	10		
Culturegrams Copy	5		
Reference Guide for Everyday Information	10		
The World Almanac Copy	5		
Worldmark Encyclopedia Copies	5		
Pass Code for Future Residence w/highlight	10		
Gale Article Regarding Economic Situation w/ annotations	20		
MLA Guide (citations must be included)	10		
Citations in MLA format (one point deducted for each type of error)	5		
TOTAL	100		

This project is due on _____ at _____. (If you are late to class, your project will be late.)

For each class session it is late, one letter grade (10%) will be lost.

10 points will be deducted if this sheet is not included with the report!

Country Profile

Rationale:

I hope as a result of this assignment you will (1) gain sufficient knowledge about conducting research in the library as well as online, (2) learn how to correctly cite a variety of sources, and (3) and come away with a good base knowledge of a foreign country.

Setting:

You are hired as a new agent for the Witness Protection Program by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Upon graduation from BC and completion of a three-month training program in Washington, D.C., you will move to a secret location in a foreign country assigned to you. Your first training assignment is to analyze various aspects of that country and its prospects for possible relocation of citizens that are part of the Witness Protection Program (WPP). You will present this report to the CIA's management, so they can decide on your level of expertise and, therefore, your salary and benefits package.

Your supervisor informs you that your report must be presented in a professional manner compiled in a folder, with a typewritten title page and table of contents. This comprehensive report has to be accompanied by relevant evidence. To ensure its accuracy, complete the MLA Guide at the end of the report and include it in your folder.

Management is requesting you to supply the following information:

1. Description of Geographical Features

Use an atlas to find a map of your country. First, clearly write the name of the continent where your country is located on the copy. Next, identify and highlight the names of the neighboring nations or bodies of water. If those are not provided, you must add them to the map. This will allow supervisors to decide whether these are allies or foes. Do not neglect to mention adjoining bodies of water (oceans) since those might also pose a threat by means of naval attacks. Identify the geographical features of your country. Briefly describe the terrain, including major mountain ranges and rivers; based on this information, management will be able to carefully prepare those families that will be relocated to your country. Do not type more than a paragraph since superiors will be considering hundreds of reports.

2. Outline of Land and Climate

Your supervisor is especially interested in the report generated by the Mormon Church and published in *Culturegrams*. This book is especially valuable and is under continuous supervision of specially trained agents, also referred to as librarians. *Culturegrams* can only be found at the Reference Desk, which is located on the 2nd floor of the library. You must copy all of the four pages about your country and briefly outline the information found under the title "Land and Climate". (Tip: To use this resource, you must already know the continent the country occupies).

3. Reference Guide for Everyday Information

Use information from the *World Almanac and Book of Facts* (Note: Look up the country in the index at the back and use the page number listed in **bold** type) and either the *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Nations* **OR** *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life* to complete the chart below. Use the information recorded in the chart to create a quick reference guide. Witnesses will depend on the correctness of these facts to begin a new life in a strange world. Make sure to include information from both books. Attach original proof (copies of the pages where you found the information) to ensure the comprehensiveness of your report. [Our skilled negotiator will point out the location and how to find the call numbers for these books during one of your training sessions.]

World Almanac and Book of Facts:

a) Location: _____

b) Call Number: _____

Worldmark Encyclopedia of Nations **OR** *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life*

a) Location: _____

b) Call Number: _____

Monetary Unit:	Common Cuisine:	Major Holiday:

4. Pass Code for Future Residence

Find an interesting book (of your choice) from the library's general collection about the country to provide witnesses with the entrance code to their new residence. These books are kept in the secret stacks of the library and can only be found by conducting a "Subject Search" using the library catalog on the BC Library webpage. Once you find a book, make a copy of page 15 and highlight the 6th word in the 4th line. This is the pass code, which will provide entrance to the new quarters. Their future is in your hands, so be careful with your choice.

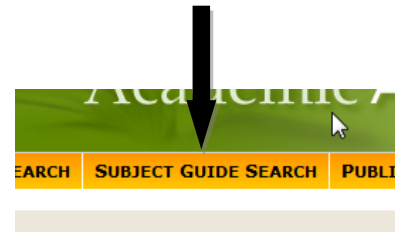
5. **Annotated Article Regarding Economic Situation**

Most witnesses will be accompanied by their families. To ensure employment opportunities, it is imperative that we have a good understanding of the current economic situation in the country. Find and print a magazine article about the country's economic conditions. Make sure it is no older than three years since the economy of a nation can change quickly. Use our top secret database called ***Gale Expanded Academic ASAP*** and follow the code below to get accurate results. Under NO CIRCUMSTANCES should you share this code with anyone as it is top secret. On your copy, HIGHLIGHT and record (ANNOTATE) the topic, main idea, and major supporting details, and include it in your report.

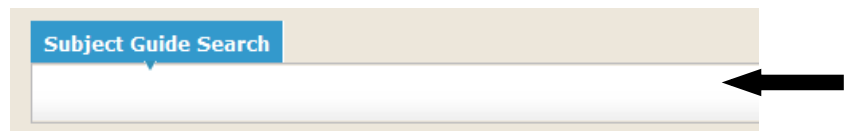
a. Click on ***Gale Expanded Academic ASAP*** on the BC Library website.



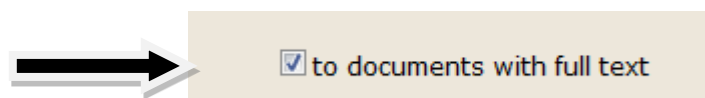
b. Click on Subject Guide Search



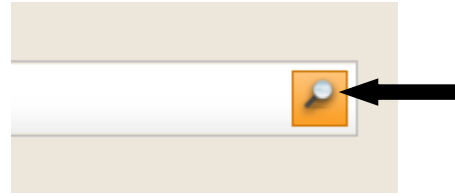
c. Type the name of the country in the search box



d. Put a check mark in the to documents with full text box



e. Click on the magnifying glass



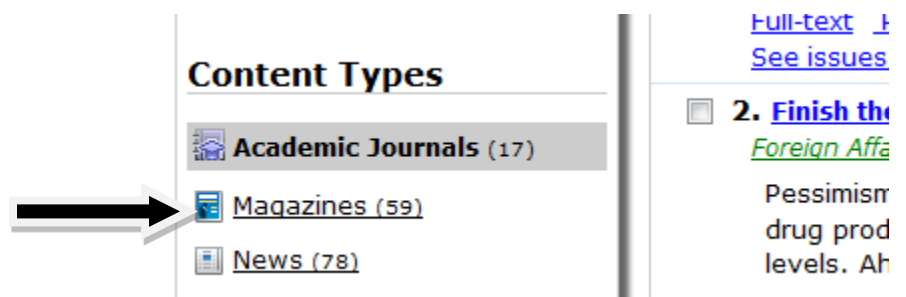
f. Choose Subdivisions under the name of your country



g. Choose Economic aspects or Economic policy



h. Select Magazines in the left pane called Content Types.



i. Pick an article that is less than three years old.

1. [Afghan pounds: the cost of waging war in a country full of complexities runs into billions.](#)
New Statesman (1996). 140.5060 (July 4, 2011) p28. Word Count:241.

Country List

Algeria	Mauritania
Argentina	Mongolia
Australia	Morocco
Austria	Netherlands
Bahamas	Nicaragua
Brazil	Nigeria
Cambodia	Norway
Chile	Oman
China	Pakistan
Colombia	Panama
Costa Rica	Paraguay
Denmark	Peru
Egypt	Poland
Ecuador	Portugal
Finland	Romania
France	Russia
Gambia	Rwanda
Germany	Senegal
Ghana	Singapore
Greece	South Africa
Guatemala	Spain
Hungary	Sweden
India	Switzerland
Israel	Thailand
Italy	Turkey
Jamaica	Uganda
Jordan	Ukraine
Kenya	Venezuela
Liberia	Vietnam
Mali	Zimbabwe

Country Profile MLA Guide

Atlas (Reference Book):

Name of Author(s): _____

Title of Article (Country Name): _____

Title of Collection: _____

Place of Publication: _____

Publishing Company: _____ Publishing Year: _____

Pages: _____ Publication Medium (Print or Web): _____

Format:

Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Publishing Year.
Pages. Publication Medium.

Citation:

CultureGrams (Article from an Encyclopedia):

Title of Article (Country Name): _____

Title of Collection: _____

Edition: _____

Place of Publication: _____

Publishing Company: _____ Publishing Year: _____

Pages: _____ Publication Medium (Print or Web): _____

Format:

Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Book*. Edition. Ed. Editor's Name(s). Place of Publication:
Publisher, Publishing Year. Pages. Medium.

Citation:

World Almanac and Book of Facts (Well-Known Reference Work):

Title of Article (Country Name): _____

Title of Book: _____

Publishing Year: _____ Publication Medium (Print or Web): _____

Format:

"Title of Article." *Title of Book*. Publishing Year. Publication Medium.

*Note - For well-known reference works, it is not necessary to include full publication information. Include only the title of the reference source, edition, and date of publication.

Citation:

Worldmark Encyclopedia of Nations or Cultures and Daily Life (Article from an Encyclopedia):

Name of Author(s): _____

Title of Article (Usually Country Name): _____

Title of Book: _____

Editor's Name(s): _____

Volume: _____

Place of Publication: _____

Publishing Company: _____ Publishing Year: _____

Pages: _____ Publication Medium (Print or Web): _____

Format:

Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Collection*. Ed. Editor's First Name Last Name. Vol. Place of Publication: Publisher, Publishing Year. Pages. Medium.

Citation:

Book in General Collection (Book):

Name of Author(s) or Editor(s): _____

Title: _____

Place of Publication: _____

Publishing Company: _____

Publishing Year: _____ Publication Medium (Print or Web): _____

Format:

Last Name, First Name. *Title*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Publishing Year. Publication Medium.

Citation:

Gale Expanded Academic (Online Magazine Article):

Name of author: _____

Title of article: _____

Magazine title: _____

Publishing date: _____ Pages: _____

Name of database: _____

Database provider: _____

Medium: _____ Access date: _____

Format:

Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Name of Magazine* Publishing Date: Pages. *Name of Database*.
Database Provider. Medium. Day Month Year of Access.

Citation:

My Completed Packet Checklist

- My documents are neatly organized and secured in a folder.
- I have a typed Title Page.
- I included a typed Table of Contents.
- The pages numbers in my Table of Contents correspond with the contents of my report.
- I numbered the pages throughout the entire folder.
- I included a typed description of the geographical features that I highlighted on the map.
- I included a copy of the map of my country from an atlas.
- I highlighted the borders and geographical features such as mountains and rivers on the map and wrote the name of the continent on the map.
- I included a typed outline of land and climate.
- I included a photocopy of *Culturegrams* Land & Climate page.
- I included a reference guide for everyday information.
- I included a photocopy of the monetary unit from *The World Almanac and Book of Facts*.
- I included photocopies of the food and a holiday from *The Worldmark Encyclopedia of Nations* OR *The Worldmark Encyclopedia of Daily Life*.
- I included a pass code for future residence (p. 15 from a book in the General Collection) about my country.
- I highlighted the sixth word in the fourth row on the pass code page.
- I included an annotated article regarding the economic situation.
- My MLA Guide is filled out completely including citations.
- My citations are in MLA format.
- The Country Profile Grade Sheet included with my report (*loose* in the front).

SAMPLE

Romania

Place report title about one third of the way down your paper.

Michael Melendez

Place your name about two inches below the title.

ACDV B62

Mrs. Dueñas-Cliff

Place your class information about two inches below your name.

April 7, 2012

Double space the information. The date should be the due date.

Sample Table of Contents

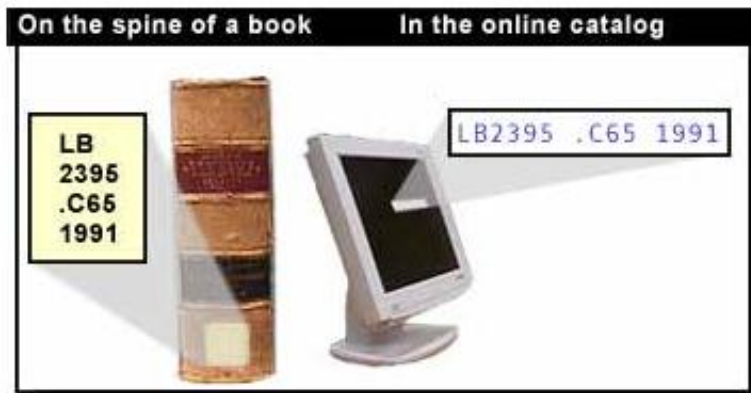
Description of Geographical Features	1
Outline of Land and Climate	2
Reference Guide for Everyday Information	4
Pass Code for Future Residence	5
Annotated Article Regarding Economic Situation	6
MLA Guide	9

Library of Congress Call Numbers

Libraries use classification systems to organize the books on the shelves. A classification system uses letters and/or numbers (call numbers) to arrange the books so that books on the same topic are together.

From the Online Catalog to the Shelf

Libraries in the United States generally use either the Library of Congress Classification System (LC) or the Dewey Decimal Classification System to organize their books. Most academic libraries use LC, and most public libraries and K-12 school libraries use Dewey.



Anatomy of a Library of Congress Call Number

Book title: *Uncensored War: The Media and Vietnam*

Author: Daniel C. Hallin

Call Number: DS559.46 .H35 1986

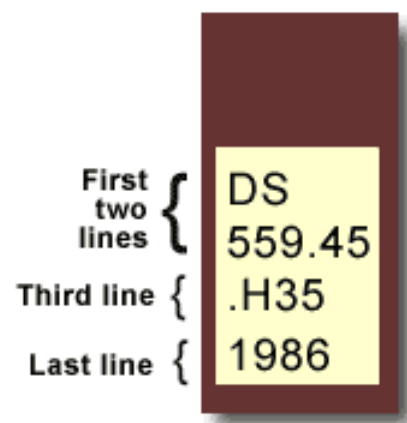
The first two lines describe the subject of the book.

DS559.45 = Vietnamese Conflict

The third line often represents the author's last name.

H = Hallin

The last line represents the date of publication.



Tips for Finding Books on the Shelf

Read call numbers line by line.

LB

Read the first line in alphabetical order:

A, B, BF, C, D... L, LA, LB, LC, M, ML...

2395

Read the second line as a whole number:

1, 2, 3, 45, 100, 101, 1000, 2000, 2430...

.C65

The third line is a combination of a letter and numbers. Read the letter alphabetically. Read the number as a decimal, eg:

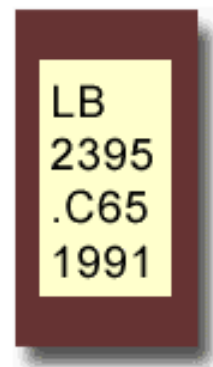
.C65 = .65 .C724 = .724

Some call numbers have more than one combination letter-number line.

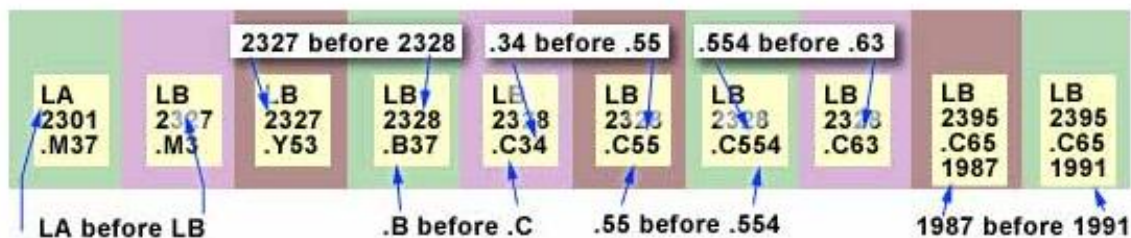
1991

The last line is the year the book was published. Read in chronological order:

1985, 1991, 1992...



Here is a shelf of books with the call number order explained.



Using the Library

Put the following “books” in order.

1.

KF 5200 .S78 1973	KD 501 .S78 1973	KF 5011 .S78 1974	K 52 .S78 1980	KD 45 .S78 1981
Book A	Book B	Book C	Book D	Book E

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

2.

PG 520 .M57 1965	PB 23 .N51 1961	PB 230 .C53 1962	PG 4320 .G55 1963	PG 520 .P56 1964
Book A	Book B	Book C	Book D	Book E

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

3.

BT 2502 .L101 1995	B 6549 .L1 1993	BT 99 .L1 1994	BT 2502 .L1 1995	BT 2502 .L1 1998
Book A	Book B	Book C	Book D	Book E

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

4.

PZ 101 .D1 2000	PZ 23 .D1 2007	P 780 .L1 1999	PZ 101 .D13 1994	P 780 .Q1 1995
Book A	Book B	Book C	Book D	Book E

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ S

PIRATES Strategy

(Prepare-Inspect - Read, Remember, Reduce - Answer or Abandon - Turn Back-Estimate - Survey)

Prepare to succeed: Students begin taking the test using the steps *PASS*:

- P: Put your name and PIRATES on the test,
- A: Allot time and order to the sections of the test,
- S: Say your affirmations and
- S: Start within two minutes

Inspect the instructions:

- R: Read the instructions,
- U: Underline what to do and where to do it,
- N: Note any special requirements.

Read, Remember, Reduce: READ the whole question,

- REMEMBER what you've studied, and
- REDUCE your choices, marking out the choices that you know aren't applicable.

Answer or Abandon: *Answer* what is known and *abandon* if you don't know. If you *abandon* it, place a mark next to and come back to it.

Turn Back: When you get to the end of the test, *turn back* to those abandoned questions using the ACE guessing techniques described below.

Estimate: Using the *ACE* guessing techniques students follow the sequence of:

- Avoiding absolute words, (e.g. all, always, every, no, none, never, only)
- Choosing the longest and most detailed answer and
- Eliminating similar choices.

Survey: After you have completed all the steps, look over the test one more time to *survey* if you have answered all the abandoned questions and change your answer if you have a good reason to do so.

Additional Test Taking Tips

A. Multiple choice

1. Read the stem separately with each option to hear how they sound together.
2. Be alert to the presence of words like **not**, **except**, **but**, and **all but** in the stem; they will affect the answer.
3. Look for answers that allow you to combine options.
4. If you have four choices of answers, and you must rely on guessing alone, choose B. If you have five choices of answers, and you must rely on guessing alone, choose C.

B. True/False

1. Don't over interpret true or false statements!!
2. After considering ACE and still in doubt, choose **TRUE**.

C. Matching

1. Reading both columns before you choose any answers.
2. Cross out options as you use them.
3. Pay Particular attention to direction for matching items.

D. Other general tips.

1. After completing and reviewing the test, change answers if any of the following are true:
 - You have rethought and conceptualized a better answer
 - Other parts of the test lead you to believe your original answer is wrong
 - You are making clerical corrections
 - You remembered more information
 - You used clues.
2. If there is no penalty for wrong answers, guess.
3. If there is a penalty, if one or more alternatives can be eliminated, guess.

Pre-Test

Section 1. In the blank provided, write the letter of the most appropriate.

- ____ 1. Christmas occurs in
a. Spring b. Summer c. Winter d. Fall
- ____ 2. Television and radio are
a. Used by animals c. means of communication
b. Used by fish d. means of visual communication
- ____ 3. Architects stopped using agronimum in construction because
a. It was too expensive c. It wasn't strong enough
b. It was too heavy d. It weighed too much
- ____ 4. Legs and arms are part of the body. Which of the following is not?
a. Branch c. Twig
b. Nose d. A and C
- ____ 5. The most common use of bason solutions is
a. Fermentation c. As a cleaning compound
b. As the organic catalyst found in oil solvents d. Pigmentation
- ____ 6. When the preservative monoglate is added to food
a. The food rarely spoils c. The food never changes color
b. The food always changes color d. The food never spoils.
- ____ 7. The Cadmos family fought with the Justins because they wanted
a. Their money back c. Their food back
b. Their land back d. Their clothes back

Section II. Write the letter in the blank next to the appropriate word

- ____ 1. boy a. A young cow
____ 2. minite b. A young gerbil
____ 3. calf c. A young male
____ 4. girl d. A young female

Section III. Briefly discuss three of your favorite television shows in the space below.

Section IV. Place a (+) in front of each sentence that is true. Place a (-) in front of each sentence that is false.

- ___ 1. Prisoners in Paduan prisons are usually allowed to use library facilities.
- ___ 2. Only farmers who grew alfalfa made money during the drought of 1956.
- ___ 3. Radio thermography is seldom used to diagnose apranorma
- ___ 4. It is important to learn to read.
- ___ 5. All doctors agree that aspirin is the best way to treat phrenitis.
- ___ 6. The Justins, who were land thieves, always got away with their thefts.
- ___ 7. Christmas always falls on December 24th.

Section V. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word

- 1. Red, green and blue are _____.
- 2. Ketomite is made up mainly of _____.
- 3. If sendium is added to phosphorus, it forms _____.
- 4. Two plus two equals _____.

Practice Test

Section I. Draw a line through the number next to those statements that are completely true.

1. Many colleges have football teams.
2. Tennod is often found in aloid solutions.
3. None of the elements used as primocatalysts are inert.
4. The kresh tree is found only in southern Paraguay.
5. Most monopods found in Asia migrated from Europe.
6. The seed of the oak tree is the acorn.
7. The symbol for Menlo City is the Big Pear.

Section II. Write the most appropriate word from Column II in the blank provided.

Column I	Column II
1. Genetic Zenoplast. _____	sun
2. Commonly drunk liquid. _____	water
3. Food from animals. _____	blood
4. Bright object in the sky. _____	meat

Section III. In the space provided, write a short essay on the following topic: My two most favorite things to do when I have free time.

Section IV. Draw a square around the letter of the best answer.

1. The United States was interested in purchasing the island territories
 - a. in order to build a strategic defense base
 - b. for tourism
 - c. for the sugar crop
 - d. for oil rights
2. Pens and pencils are both
 - a. made of glass
 - b. used for writing
 - c. made of wool
 - d. food
3. After the government banned the use of the insecticide paracene
 - a. it was never used again
 - b. all the crops died
 - c. most farmers used deoxyene
 - d. no insect died
4. The Big Pear, Menlo City, has
 - a. the Eiden Tower
 - b. The Powley State Building and the Johnson Statue
 - c. The Golden Gate Bridge
 - d. The Arch of Victory
5. Scientist seldom use agronium in fusion because it
 - a. costs too much
 - b. is unstable
 - c. is too expensive
 - d. is impure
6. To keep away insects, campers
 - a. wear red hats
 - b. use insect repellent
 - c. yell loudly
 - d. sing camp songs
7. To be able to legally drive a car you need all the following except
 - a. a car
 - b. a driver's license
 - c. being 16 years old
 - d. a and c

Section V. Write a word in the blank that makes the sentence correct.

1. Red, green, and _____ are all colors
2. Pennies, _____, and dimes are all coins.
3. Trunks and _____ are both crystalids.
4. Remington, James, and _____ are 19th century extentialists.

Name:

Date/Time:

BRS Ch. 26 SQ4R Worksheet

Fill in the blanks below as you preview the chapter from a textbook. Do not leave any blanks empty. If there are no examples, write "none" in the space provided.

S-Survey

Textbook Title: _____

Chapter Title: _____

Author (s): _____ Pages: _____ to _____ Number of Pages: _____

Read each boldface heading. What major topics are included in this chapter?

What do you already know about the major topics of this chapter?

Is there an introduction? _____ Page number(s)? _____ If yes, retell it in your own words.

Is there a summary? _____ Page number(s)? _____ If yes, retell it in your own words.

Are there objectives or goals listed at the beginning of the chapter? _____ Page number(s)? _____ If so, read them.

Are there study questions listed at the end of each section or chapter? _____ If so, read the questions.

Read any key vocabulary words that are listed in the chapter. List three of them, including their definitions:

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Observe all illustrations (pictures, charts, or graphs) in the chapter. Choose three, and list the page number and caption title. If there is no caption title, describe the illustration.

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

What information is located in the margins and /or footnotes?

Q-Question

Turn the first heading into a question. Use who, what, where, why, and how.

What is stress? _____

R-Read

Read the material following the first heading looking for the answer to your question.

R-Recite

Reread the heading and recall the question you asked. Briefly answer this question in your own words without looking at the section. Check to see if you are correct.

Continue using the question, read, and recite steps until you have finished each part of the chapter. Then complete the review step. You may want to include definitions in your notes.

You may also format your textbook reading notes like Cornell Notes.

Cornell Notes

Cue Column	BRS Ch. 26: Psychology - Health & Stress (pgs. 276-282) Note Taking Column
<p>Q. 1 What is stress? pg. 276</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical and mental response to an event that threatens or challenges a person and requires some form of adjustment
<p>Q. 2 What are stressors? pg. 276</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<p>Q. 3 What is the Social Readjustment Scale? pgs. 276-277</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Cornell Notes

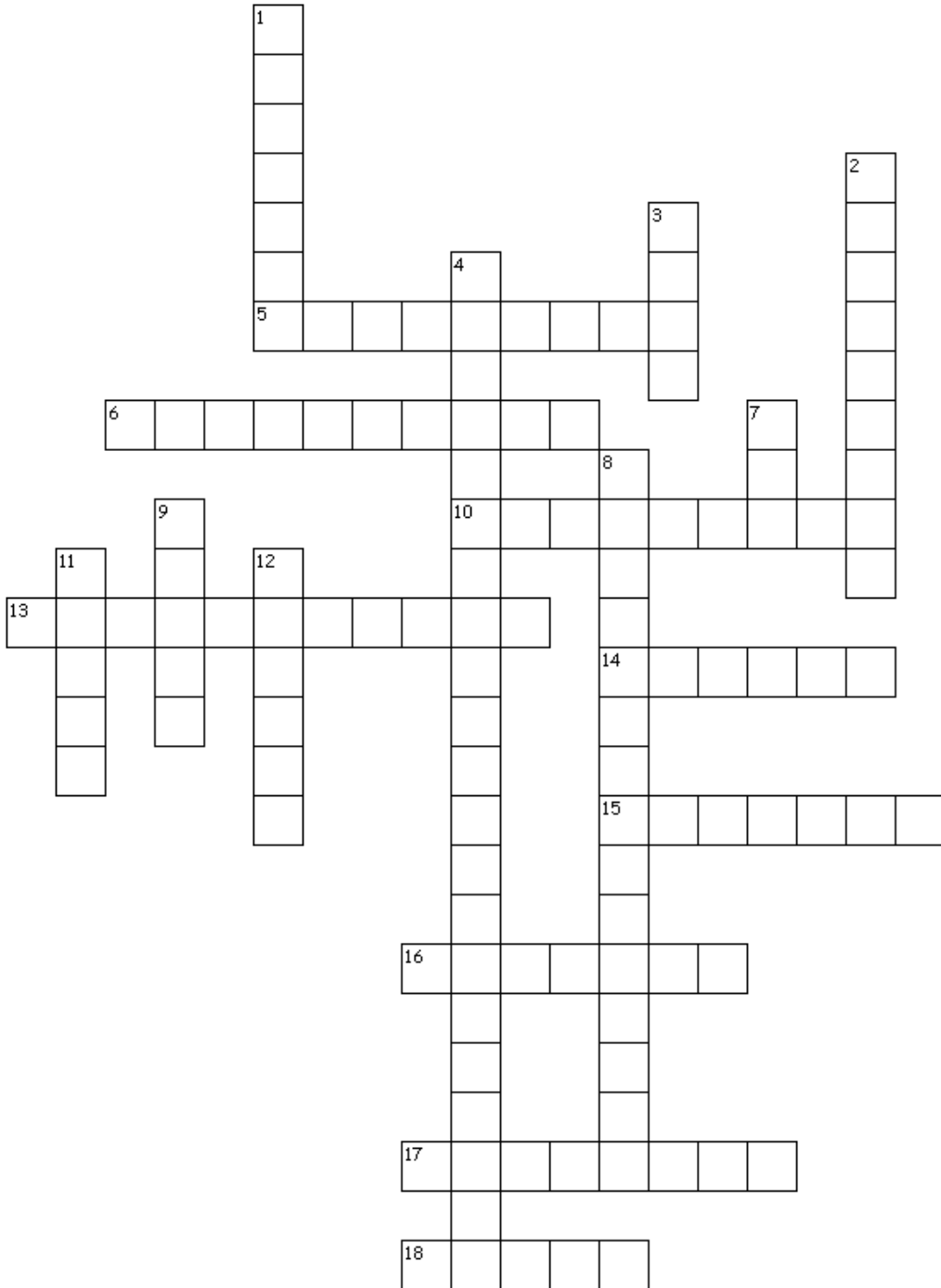
Cue Column	<i>BRS Ch. 26: Psychology - Health & Stress (pgs. 276-282) cont.</i>
	Note Taking Column

Summary

Name

Date/Time

CROSSWORD PUZZLE
Basic Reading Skills Chapter 26 – Psychology: Health and Stress



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Basic Reading Skills Chapter 26 – Psychology: Health and Stress

Across

5. events that cause a stress reaction
6. model that views illness as the result of biological factors alone
10. people who expect positive outcomes
13. white blood cells
14. physiological and psychological response to a condition that threatens or challenges a person and requires some form of adaptation or adjustment
15. daily annoyances of everyday life
16. lack of energy, exhaustion, and pessimism that result from prolonged stress
17. being pulled toward or drawn to two or more desires or goals, only one of which may be attained
18. behavior pattern marked by time pressure, impatience, hostility, anger

Down

1. positive events that neutralize the effects of hassles
2. combination of commitment, control, and challenge that helps individuals manage stress
3. prolonged response to traumatic event or chronic stress
4. the study of the effects of psychological factors such as stress, emotions, thoughts, and behavior on the immune system
7. the three stages of the body's physiological reaction to stress, including alarm, resistance, and exhaustion
8. model that focuses on health as well as illness
9. behavior pattern marked by relaxed approach to life
11. behavior pattern marked by chronic distress
12. efforts through action and thought to deal with stressors

BRS Ch. 26 Psychology: Health and Stress Exam Study Guide

You will take Cornell notes as you read the chapter, and your notes should cover all items listed on this study guide. You will turn in separate notes for each part.

PART 1 (pgs. 276-282)

stress

stressor

Holmes and Rahe

Social Readjustment Scale (SRRS)

Lazarus

hassles

uplifts

Choices - three types of conflict (explain and provide examples)

unpredictability and lack of control

stress in the workplace (variables and gender)

post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (definition, symptoms, examples)

Part 2 (pgs. 284-293)

general adaptation syndrome (GAS) (three stages and what happens at each stage)

primary appraisal

secondary appraisal

three coping strategies (definitions and examples)

coronary heart disease (risk factors)

Type A and Type B behavior pattern

Part 3 (pgs. 293-302)

lymphocytes

four personal factors that reduce the impact of stress (list and describe)

gender and health

ethnicity and health (African Americans, Hispanic Americans, and Native Americans)

benefits of exercise

alternative medicine (definition and reasons people use it)

Your TC Ch. 5 Final Exam will be worth **50 points**, and it will consist of:

- 10 multiple choice questions (1 point each)
- 5 matching (1 point each)
- 5 true/false (1 point each)
- 5 fill in the blank (1 point each)
- 5 short answer (5 points each) – These must be answered in complete sentences and be at least three sentences long. I recommend that you make a small outline of your ideas before you write.

1. Review BRS Ch. 26 – Psychology: Health and Stress and your notes using your study guide to assist you.
2. There are 23 topics on your study guide. Divide up the questions with your partner or group.
3. Write at least three questions of each type. Be sure that you cover all of the topics assigned to you.
4. Make **an answer key** that includes the **page number** where the answer can be found. The key also needs to include a paragraph (at least three sentences) for the short answer questions.

This assignment is worth 25 points!

Part 1. Multiple Choice

1)

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

2)

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

3)

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

Part 2. Matching.

_____1.

a.

_____2.

b.

_____3.

c,

Part 3. True or False.

_____ 1.

_____ 2.

_____ 3.

Part 4. Fill in the blank.

1.

2.

3.

Part 5. Short Answer Questions

1.

2.

3.

Name:

Date/Time:

Analyzing Test Results

Spend at least five minutes reviewing your graded test. Put an x in the appropriate box for the questions that you missed.

Number	It wasn't in my notes.	I did not review the notes.	I did not understand the concepts.	I did not understand the question.	Test anxiety interfered with my thinking.	I did not read the directions /question carefully.
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						

ACDV B62 Final Exam Study Guide

Your final exam is worth **50 points** and will consist of 25 questions. Each question is worth two points. The breakdown of the questions is the following.

Part 1: Using the Library

- Finding a book on the shelf using the Library of Congress system (2 questions)
- Finding a book when you only know the subject in the BC Library Catalog (1 question)
- Finding a specific book when you know the title in the BC Library Catalog (1 question)
- Finding an online magazine article on the BC Library webpage (1 question)

Part 2: Literary Elements (5 questions)

Part 3: Vocabulary in Context (5 questions)

Part 4: Reading Skills (two paragraphs to read)

- Finding the topic (2 questions)
- Finding the main idea (2 questions)
- Distinguishing major details from minor details (3 questions)
- Determining the pattern of organization within a paragraph (2 questions)
- Determining relationships between sentences (1 question)

Practice

Part 1:

Finding a book the BC library shelf

1. Which of these call numbers should come first?

- A. EA165 .24.B52 2006
- B. E184 .15 .D86 2004
- C. E184 .36 .W64 2002
- D. E104 .98.X88 2001

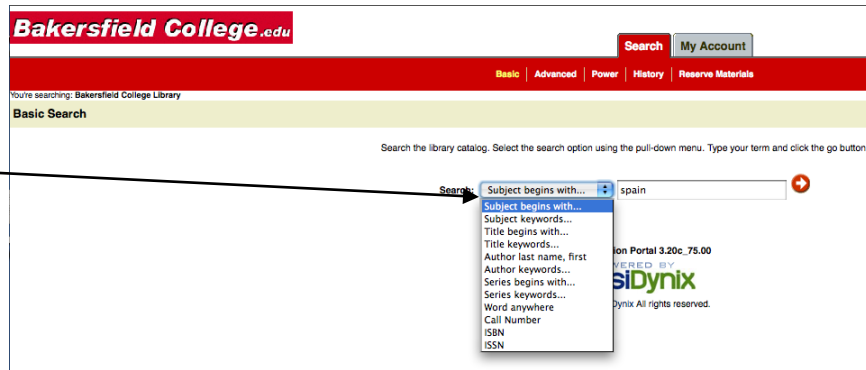
2. Which of these call numbers should come first?

- A. LB778 .P58 2000
- B. LB875 .D3 1999
- C. LB875 .B5 1978
- D. LB85 .P7 1998

Finding a book using the BC library catalog

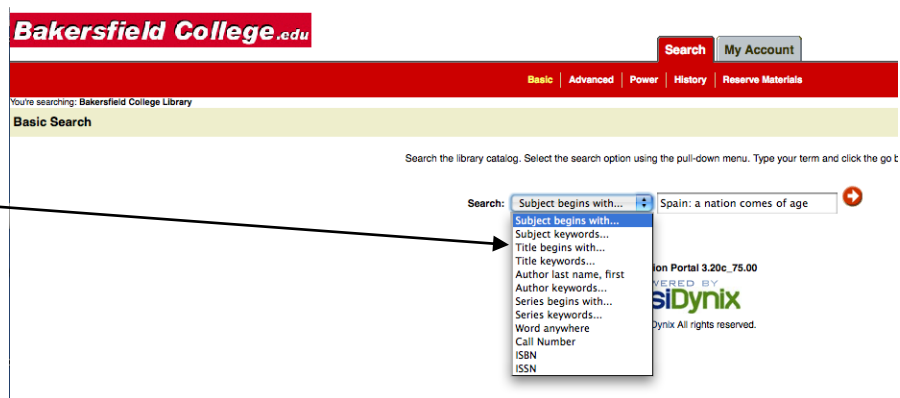
3. If you wanted to find a book about Spain, what type of search would you use?

Hint: These are the types of searches.



4. If you wanted to find a book titled "Spain: a nation comes of age", what type of search would you use?

Hint: These are the types of searches.



5. If you wanted to find a full-text online magazine article on the BC library homepage, where would you look? _____

Hint: Which of the links on this page might you click?

Bakersfield College My BanWeb insideBC Programs & Departments ...

Home Admissions & Records Student Services Programs & Classes Community Resources Employee Services At

Home > Student Services

Grace Van Dyke Bird Library

Student Services

- Assessment Center
- Athletics
- Bookstore
- Career Center
- Child Care
- Counseling
- Culture
- Disabled Students Programs & Services
- Discounts
- EOPS
- Financial Aid
- Fitness Center
- Health Center
- International Students

Library

- MESA
- Parking Permits
- Student Employment
- Student Government
- Student Handbook
- Student Organizations
- Transfer Services
- Veterans Services
- Wireless Access

Find a Book...

- BC Library Catalog
- BC eBooks Collection
- Other Libraries

Find an Article ...

- EBSCOhost | (Mobile Version)
- EBSCO Newspaper Source Plus
- Gale Expanded Academic ASAP
- Gale Biography In Context
- Gale Literature Resource Center
- Gale Opposing Viewpoints
- Free Online Periodical Databases

Search the Internet ...

- Useful Internet Resources
- Quick Reference Links
- Search Engines
- Websites for Classes

Research Guides...

Cite it Right -

- MLA Modern Language Assn. |
- APA American Psychological Assn. |
- AAA American Anthropological Assn. |
- ASA American Sociological Assn. [Cal State LA]
- Chicago/Turabian Style |
- Format a Word 2007 Paper |
- Format a Word 2010 Paper

Great Reads Book List

- Evaluation of Websites
- Evaluation of Print Sources

Services & Information...

- Hours and Phone Numbers
- Library Staff Directory
- Policies & Community Access
- Library Etiquette

Improve Your Research Skills...

- Research Workshops
- English B34 - Research Methods Cla
- English B34 -- Instructors Links
- Online Research Tutorials

What's New?

- "Bird's Eye View" Library Newsletter
- Leo Pierucci Historical Photo Collection

Grace Van Dyke Bird

- Biography
- Bakersfield College Archives

Part 2: Literary Elements

Write a definition for each term. **First, try it without looking at your notes!**

1. setting

2. plot

3. conflict

4. climax

5. resolution

6. point of view

7. antagonist

Part 3: Vocabulary in Context

1. Anissa, an **avid** reader, enjoys nothing more than a good science-fiction novel.

- a. likable b. devoted c. poor d. helpful

2. "Because I'm **ambivalent** about marriage," Eric said, "I keep swinging back and forth between wanting to set the date and wanting to break off the engagement."

- a. meaning well b. experienced c. excited d. having conflicted feelings

Part 4: Reading Skills

¹ If you have ever stayed up late, say, studying or partying, and then awakened early the next morning, you have probably experienced sleep deprivation. ² In fact, you may be sleep-deprived right now. ³ A study on sleep deprivation showed that there are several consequences of sleep deprivation. ⁴ The young adults who volunteered for the study were allowed to sleep for only five hours each night, for a total of seven nights. ⁵ After three nights of restricted sleep, volunteers complained of mental, emotional, and physical difficulties. ⁶ Moreover, their abilities to perform visual motor tasks declined after only two nights. ⁷ Hormones are also affected by sleep deprivation. ⁸ For example, the loss of even one night's sleep can lead to increases in the next day's level of cortisol. ⁹ Cortisol helps the body meet the demands imposed by stress. ¹⁰ Finally, going without sleep for long stretches of time, such as 4 to 11 days, causes profound psychological effects. ¹¹ Long-term sleep deprivation can lead to feelings of losing control and anxiety.

—Adapted from Kosslyn & Rosenberg, *Psychology: The Brain, The Person, and The World*, p. 138.

1. The topic of this paragraph is...

- A. sleep
- B. lack of sleep
- C. the effects sleep deprivation
- D. psychological effects of sleep deprivation

2. The main idea of the paragraph is...

- A. Sentence 1
- B. Sentence 2
- C. Sentence 3
- D. Sentence 11

3. Sentence 9 is a...

- A. major detail
- B. minor detail
- C. main idea sentence
- D. central point

4. Sentence 10 is a...

- A. major detail
- B. minor detail
- C. main idea sentence
- D. central point

5. The relationship between sentence 5 and sentence 6 is one of...

- A. addition
- B. comparison
- C. contrast
- D. cause and effect

6. The main pattern of organization is...

- A. listing
- B. classification
- C. time order
- D. cause and effect

FINAL EXAM REVIEW

Vocabulary Skills

1) Using the information that surrounds a new word in order to unlock meaning is called using _____.

- A) the glossary B) the thesaurus C) context clues D) etymology

2) The acronym *SAGE* helps an effective reader remember that the four kinds of context clues are _____.

- A) Similarities, Antiques, General Consensus, Exclamations
B) Synonym, Antonym, General Sense, Example
C) Symmetry, Anonymity, Generic Construct, Etymology
D) Synthesis, Anthesis, Generosity, Explicitness

3) The context clue that helps the reader see the shade of a word's meaning by providing its opposite is called a(n) _____ clue.

- A) synonym B) syllable C) homograph D) antonym

For the following question(s), choose the best definition of the underlined words based upon the context clues.

1) The Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and UNICEF are all altruistic organizations that work to help people in need.

- A) unsavory B) charitable C) expensive D) national

2) Sonya is adamant about her son's 9:00 bedtime and refuses to listen to his pleas to stay up later.

- A) flexible B) angry C) unreasonable D) insistent

3) Even some experienced jewelers have difficulty discerning the difference between genuine, precious stones and ones that are synthetically produced.

- A) distinguishing B) charging C) copying D) hearing

4) Decisions about rules and punishments should be carefully thought out in advance, not made arbitrarily.

- A) judiciously B) according to rule C) impulsively D) constantly

5) My desire to do housecleaning fluctuates (varies) with the weather. On sunny days I clean the house vigorously, but on dark, rainy days, I spend my time curled up with a book.

- A) changes B) stops C) increases D) disappears

6) Going to the beach may seem very mundane if you live near the ocean, but it is not so ordinary when you live in the mountains.

- A) commonplace B) adventurous C) mysterious D) exasperating

7) When Jason realized the magnitude of the problem, he brought in more officers to assist him with the investigation.

- A) size B) animosity C) deficit D) solution

8) Flies are not known for their longevity. Most never live longer than one or two weeks.

- A) intellect B) long life span C) benefits D) size

9) The directions for solving the problems were too obscure for Erica, but her boyfriend understood the assignment, and he was able to help her.

- A) unclear B) easy C) plain D) boring

Stated Main Ideas

- 1) One strategy for identifying the general subject or topic is to _____.
 - A) copy the paragraph into a notebook
 - B) skim the material searching for a recurring idea
 - C) reread the paragraph until the information is familiar
 - D) search for context clues

- 2) Which of the following items is *not* usually included in a main idea statement?
 - A) author's credentials
 - B) author's topic
 - C) author's attitude or opinion
 - D) author's approach

- 3) Which statement best describes the scope of the topic sentence?
 - A) The topic sentence is a narrow statement that supports the details of the paragraph.
 - B) The topic sentence reveals very little about the paragraph.
 - C) The topic sentence is a general statement that is supported by the other sentences in the paragraph.
 - D) The topic sentence is the most specific point in the paragraph.

- 4) Which question would best help an effective reader to identify the main idea?
 - A) Which sentence begins the paragraph?
 - B) What is the author's controlling point about the topic? C) Which sentence is the most specific in nature?
 - D) What is the author inferring about the subject?

- 5) The central idea of a long passage is stated in the _____.
 - A) heading
 - B) thesis statement
 - C) summary statement
 - D) supporting statement

- 6) When deciding upon the topic of a paragraph, an effective reader must be sure that the topic is neither _____.
 - A) too opposite nor too similar
 - B) too complicated nor too simple
 - C) too unusual nor too common
 - D) too general nor too specific

For the following question(s), choose the stated main idea from the paragraph.

- 1) After working for six years as a draftsman, Frank Lloyd Wright established his own architecture practice in 1893. Within ten years, Wright became internationally known for his design style, known as the Prairie School, which emphasized a harmonious relationship between a building's form and its function. His designs incorporated surrounding nature in order to blend a building with its environment. To achieve this natural harmony, he used earth colors and woods, and some structures even incorporated water.
 - A) His designs incorporated surrounding nature in order to blend a building with its environment.
 - B) To achieve this natural harmony, he used earth colors and woods, and some structures even incorporated water.
 - C) After working for six years as a draftsman, Frank Lloyd Wright established his own architecture practice in 1893.
 - D) Within ten years, Wright became internationally known for his design style, known as the Prairie School, which emphasized a harmonious relationship between a building's form and its function.

2) Everyone loves to save money, and most people ponder over ways to make their paycheck stretch a little further. Savvy consumers can save money on their grocery bills by using several creative strategies. One is to partner with neighbors and buy food in bulk at warehouse stores like Costco or Sam's Club, sharing the food and the discounted costs. Another is to search out stores that sell day-old bread items, slightly damaged goods, or items with torn packaging. These products can be purchased for about one-third of their original cost. Finally, consumers can buy produce at local farmer markets, getting the best buys on fruits and vegetables that are not top quality or those that are very ripe. Growers are often eager to sell off these items at discount prices.

- A) Savvy consumers can save money on their grocery bills by using several creative strategies.
- B) One is to partner with neighbors and buy food in bulk at warehouse stores like Costco or Sam's Club, sharing the food and the discounted costs.
- C) Everyone loves to save money, and most people ponder over ways to make their paycheck stretch a little further.
- D) Finally, consumers can buy produce at local farmer markets, getting the best buys on fruits and vegetables that are not top quality or those that are very ripe.

3) Americans are at war again. Not with foreign enemies from another country, but this time with spybots, spiders, spambots, or downloaders. Sound scary to you? It should, because all of these terrifying "enemies" are devices that are capable of recording all of your movements on your computer. These monitoring robots record even the smallest activity that takes place, including the programs launched, the sites visited, the e-mails sent, and even instant messaging. Everything and anything can be discreetly recorded, reported back to some other server or computer, and sold to spammers and clients that can use your personal information. So, if you have entered the computer age, get prepared to fight a never-ending battle against this invisible army of computer robots.

- A) Americans are at war again.
- B) So, if you have entered the computer age, get prepared to fight a never-ending battle against this invisible army of computer robots.
- C) Not with foreign enemies from another country, but this time with spybots, spiders, spambots, or downloaders.
- D) These monitoring robots record even the smallest activity that takes place, including the programs launched, the sites visited, the e-mails sent, and even instant messaging.

4) Making decisions is difficult for most people. Approaching the decision-making process in a thoughtful and analytic way, however, tends to achieve the most successful results. First, define the decision in specific terms. Then, consider all the possible options, not just the obvious ones. Next, gather all the information that is relevant and weigh the pros and cons of each choice. After identifying the advantages and disadvantages, select the choice that best meets the need of the situation. Finally, develop a plan of action, implement it, and monitor the results.

- A) Making decisions is difficult for most people.
- B) First, define the decision in specific terms.
- C) Approaching the decision-making process in a thoughtful and analytic way, however, tends to achieve the most successful results.
- D) After identifying the advantages and disadvantages, select the choice that best meets the need of the situation.

5) What do you want to major in? Most college students change their majors several times before finding a good fit. Even then, they are often unsure of their choice. Although many students worry that this is a sign of instability and immaturity, in many cases it means that the student is actively engaged in the process of career exploration. Students often learn from this process what they don't want to do and begin to weed out choices that would not be a good fit. Although it may seem confusing, this is a much healthier approach than waiting until graduation to decide that the chosen field is not a good match. Students engaging in this process will begin to create a picture of themselves that will help define what they are looking for and then help them to focus on a satisfactory and fulfilling career choice.

- A) What do you want to major in?
- B) Even then, they are often unsure of their choice.
- C) Although many students worry that this is a sign of instability and immaturity, in many cases it means that the student is actively engaged in the process of career exploration.
- D) Most college students change their majors several times before finding a good fit.

6) Cults are exclusive groups that often present themselves as religions. Actually, though, cults are usually centered around the extremist ideas and beliefs of one person. Most Americans don't worry much about the growth of cults, but two cults had a profound influence on many Americans not long ago. One was led by Jim Jones, who took his followers to the jungles of the South American country of Guyana. More than 900 members drank poison at the request of this man who called himself their father. Another cult leader was the Reverend Sun Myung Moon, who amassed a large personal fortune at the expense of his followers, the "Moonies." Most were young Americans who willingly handed over their money for his promises of eternal bliss.

- A) Most Americans don't worry much about the growth of cults, but two cults had a profound influence on many Americans not long ago.
- B) Cults are exclusive groups that often present themselves as religions.
- C) Actually, though, cults are usually centered around the extremist ideas and beliefs of one person.
- D) Most were young Americans who willingly handed over their money for his promises of eternal bliss.

7) **1**Binge drinking has become a growing concern for parents and leaders on campuses across the United States. **2**Many students today seem not only to be drinking more, but also to be drinking for the explicit purpose of getting drunk, or, to use their terminology, "wasted."

3This excessive drinking leads to problems, including fights, car accidents, property damage, and sexual assaults. **4** Some officials estimate that approximately 1,500 college students between the ages of 18 and 24 die each year from drinking-related incidents. **5**This figure doesn't include all the thousands of other injuries caused by alcohol abuse among this group.

6Binge drinking is a problem that seems to have swept America, and is a problem at virtually every college and university.

- A) sentences 1 and 2
- B) sentences 3 and 4
- C) sentences 4 and 5
- D) sentences 1 and 6

- 8) College seems deceptively easy during the first month of classes. First of all, students are pleased by the reduced amount of class time. *No more boring days of classes every hour on the hour!* Secondly, there are no more nightly homework assignments. In fact, no assignments are due until the exam, which won't be for almost another month. Admittedly, there are required reading assignments along with text assignments listed on the syllabus, but no one is checking. *There will be plenty of time to get the material read.* This attitude generally lasts until just a few days before that first exam. Then panic unfolds. *Where did the time go? The readings are much more difficult than I imagined. There is no time to cover all the material, let alone take notes on it. This is impossible! I'm going to fail.* Only now does the note on the syllabus make sense. "Students need to budget their time wisely and spend an average of one to two hours of study outside of class every day for every hour spent in class." This is when students vow never to procrastinate again.
- A) First of all, students are pleased by the reduced amount of class time.
 - B) This attitude generally lasts until just a few days before that first exam.
 - C) "Students need to budget their time wisely and spend an average of one to two hours of study outside of class every day for every hour spent in class."
 - D) College seems deceptively easy during the first month of classes.
- 9) Strawberries. Blueberries. Raspberries. Cherries. These delicious fruits are thought to offer far more than their pleasing flavors. In fact, berries offer several surprising health benefits. For one, the anthocyanins in cherries reduce pain because they slow down the enzymes that cause inflammation. Cherries also contain perillyl alcohol, which may slow down some cancers. Another fruit that offers a side benefit is the cranberry. Cranberries are thought to help prevent ulcers and to keep bacteria at bay that can cause urinary tract infections. Finally, raspberries, blackberries, and blueberries contain ellagic acid that is thought by some to inhibit tumor growth.
- A) These delicious fruits are thought to offer far more than their pleasing flavors.
 - B) For one, the anthocyanins in cherries reduce pain because they slow down the enzymes that cause inflammation.
 - C) In fact, berries offer several surprising health benefits.
 - D) Finally, raspberries, blackberries, and blueberries contain ellagic acid that is thought by some to inhibit tumor growth.
- 10) Students can bring about change. In the spring of 1989, thousands of Chinese students staged demonstrations, went on hunger strikes, and participated in marches. These students were protesting the authoritarian control of the Communist regime in China. The heart of these demonstrations was Tiananmen Square, where the students had erected their own version of the Statue of Liberty. The Chinese army invaded the square and killed a number of these students. However, the students were able to win the support of many people in China. The Chinese government later relaxed many of its strict policies as a result of this student movement.
- A) Students can bring about change.
 - B) In the spring of 1989, thousands of Chinese students staged demonstrations, went on hunger strikes, and participated in marches.
 - C) These students were protesting the authoritarian control of the Communist regime in China.
 - D) The Chinese government later relaxed many of its strict policies as a result of this student movement.

For the following question(s), choose the topic and stated main idea from the following paragraph.

Lenders commonly assess the credit payment history provided by one or more credit bureaus when deciding whether to extend a personal loan. For example, financial institutions may rely on this information when they decide whether to approve your credit card application, to provide you with a car loan, or to provide you with a home (mortgage) loan. The credit score can also affect the interest rate that is quoted on the loan that you request. A high score could reduce your interest rate substantially, which may translate into savings of thousands of dollars in interest expenses over time. (adapted from Madura. *Personal Finance*. 3rd ed. 2007, p. 177.)

- 11) Identify the idea that correctly states the topic.
A) credit bureaus B) interest rates C) credit scores D) banking
- 12) Which sentence states the main idea?
A) Lenders commonly assess the credit payment history provided by one or more credit bureaus when deciding whether to extend a personal loan.
B) For example, financial institutions may rely on this information when they decide whether to approve your credit card application, to provide you with a car loan, or to provide you with a home (mortgage) loan.
C) The credit score can also affect the interest rate that is quoted on the loan that you request.
D) A high score could reduce your interest rate substantially, which may translate into savings of thousands of dollars in interest expenses over time.

1Nurses assume a number of roles when they provide care to clients. **2**The caregiver role has traditionally included those activities that assist the client physically and psychologically while preserving the client's dignity. **3**In the role of communicator, nurses identify client problems and then communicate these verbally or in writing to other member of the health team. **4**As a teacher, the nurse helps clients learn about their health and the health care procedures they need to perform to restore or maintain their health. **5**In addition, a client advocate protects the client by representing the client's needs and wishes for information to the physician or by assisting clients in exercising their rights. **6**These are just some of the roles required of the nursing profession. (adapted from Kozier and Erb. *Fundamentals of Nursing: Concepts, Process, and Practice* ,. 8th ed. 2008, pp. 13-14.)

- 13) Identify the idea that correctly states the topic.
A) nurses as caregivers B) nurses
C) the nursing profession D) roles of nurses
- 14) Which sentence states the main idea?
A) sentence 1 and sentence 6 B) sentence 2
C) sentence 3 and sentence 4 D) sentence 5

Supporting Details

- 1) The principal points an author makes about a topic can be found in the ____.
A) topic sentence
B) main idea statement
C) minor details
D) major details
- 2) An effective reader understands that a supporting detail ____.
A) can always be left out without affecting the meaning of the paragraph
B) can be either a major detail or a minor detail
C) contains the main idea
D) is neither important nor significant
- 3) Which of the following statement is *not* true about minor details?
A) Minor details explain, develop, support, and illustrate major details.
B) Minor details could be deleted without affecting the main idea.
C) Minor details add interest and give further explanations.
D) Minor details are more general than major details.
- 4) Minor details are more ____ than major details.
A) general
B) specific
C) vague
D) numerous

For the following question(s), choose the question that will best help an effective reader locate the major supporting details of the stated main idea sentence.

- 5) Football practice involves many kinds of training in order to teach all the different skills required for play.
A) What are the skills required for football practice?
B) Why is football practice necessary?
C) How is football practice run?
D) What kinds of training are included in football practice?
- 6) Elementary schools should include the fine arts in the curriculum for many reasons.
A) Why should elementary schools include fine arts in the curriculum?
B) What is included in the curriculum of elementary schools?
C) What are the fine arts that are taught in elementary schools?
D) What type of school should include fine arts in the curriculum?
- 7) Budgeting money involves many steps that newlyweds must master before they will feel secure financially.
A) How can newlyweds feel secure financially?
B) What are the steps for budgeting money that newlyweds should learn?
C) Who can benefit from learning the steps for budgeting money?
D) Why should newlyweds learn to budget their money?
- 8) Some jobs can be detrimental if an employee is working in a hostile work environment.
A) What is a hostile work environment?
B) In what ways can a hostile work environment make some jobs detrimental?
C) Why would an employee work in a hostile work environment?
D) Who is responsible for creating hostile work environments?

For the following question(s), use this passage to determine main ideas and supporting details.

"Visiting Pets," "Therapy Dogs," or "Therapy Pets" are just some of the names given to programs in which animals help people just by visiting with them. Visiting with animals offers several advantages for people who live in health-care facilities. One benefit is that visits with pets can help people feel less lonely. People often talk to the therapy dogs, and share with them their thoughts, feelings, and memories. They often look forward to an upcoming visit with a pet. Also, visits from pets can provide a welcome change from routine. Animal visitation can offer a form of entertainment. Caretakers report that people become more active and responsive both during and after visiting with animals. Finally, a visit with an animal can provide a welcome distraction from pain and infirmity. A dog pays little attention to age or physical ability, but accepts people as they are.

- 9) In general, the major details of this paragraph are the ____.
- A) advantages of using dogs as a form of entertainment
 - B) benefits of taking animals to health-care facilities
 - C) problems of taking animals to health-care facilities
 - D) guidelines for enrolling pets in pet therapy programs
- 10) Which question will best help an effective reader find the major supporting details of this paragraph?
- A) What are the various names that have been given to programs that use animals for pet therapy?
 - B) How can animals be used for entertainment in health-care facilities?
 - C) Where can people use animals for pet therapy?
 - D) What are the advantages of visiting with animals for people who live in health-care facilities?
- 11) Specifically, the major details are ____.
- A) animals can help people feel less lonely, provide a change from routine, and provide distraction from pain and infirmity
 - B) visiting pets, therapy dogs, and therapy pets
 - C) talking to dogs, sharing thoughts, and sharing memories
 - D) upcoming visits, entertainment, and acceptance of people
- 12) The sentence, "Visiting with animals offers several advantages for people who live in health-care facilities," provides ____.
- A) an introductory sentence
 - B) the topic sentence
 - C) a major detail
 - D) a minor detail
- 13) The sentence, "People often talk to the therapy dogs, and share with them their thoughts, feelings and memories," provides a ____.
- A) main idea
 - B) first major detail
 - C) second major detail
 - D) minor detail
- 14) The sentence, "One benefit is that visits with pets can help people feel less lonely and less depressed," provides a ____.
- A) transitional sentence
 - B) topic sentence
 - C) major detail
 - D) minor detail

For the following question(s), use this passage to determine main ideas and supporting details.

Infected exotic animals are transferring a new virus called monkeypox to people who come in contact with them. Americans are becoming concerned about monkeypox for several reasons. First of all, this disease is a threat to people who buy and sell exotic pets for a living. Pet store owners are especially vulnerable. Another reason for concern is that exotic animals sold in pet stores may transfer the virus to anyone purchasing them. One animal that has been known to spread this disease in the United States is the prairie dog. Scientists think that a giant rat imported from Gambia was put into the same cage as several prairie dogs, which then became infected and spread the disease further. Rabbits and squirrels are also thought to catch and spread the virus. Finally, monkeypox, if not stopped immediately, could become a full epidemic affecting the general public. Public health officials claim that too little attention is given to the threats imposed by imported animals, and strict regulations are needed.

- 15) Which question would help you find all of the major supporting details of this paragraph?
- A) Which animals are responsible for spreading monkeypox?
 - B) Why are Americans concerned about monkeypox?
 - C) Where did monkeypox originate?
 - D) Why are pet store owners vulnerable to monkeypox?
- 16) In general, the major details are ____.
- A) similarities between the monkeypox virus and other diseases
 - B) the effects of ignoring public health warnings
 - C) examples to help explain the monkeypox virus
 - D) reasons why Americans are worried about the monkeypox virus
- 17) Specifically, the major details are ____.
- A) the threat to pet store owners, pet store patrons, and the general public
 - B) exotic animals, people who buy and sell exotic animals, imported animals
 - C) the prairie dog, the Gambian rat, rabbits, and squirrels
 - D) a virus, a threat, a full epidemic
- 18) According to the paragraph, monkeypox is ____.
- A) a full epidemic
 - B) spreading to other countries through infected prairie dogs
 - C) spread from animals to humans
 - D) carried by most rabbits and squirrels in the United States
- 19) The major details are introduced by the signal words ____.
- A) "Infected," "Americans," and "Pet store owners"
 - B) "One," "also," and "and"
 - C) "Scientists" and "Public health officials"
 - D) "First of all," "Another reason," and "Finally"

For the following question(s) use this passage to determine main ideas and supporting details.

Friendship

1Friendship has engaged the attention and imagination of poets, novelists, and artists of all kinds. **2**In television friendships have become almost as important as romantic pairings. **3**And friendship also interests a range of interpersonal communication researchers. **4**Throughout your life you'll meet many people, but out of this wide array you'll develop few relationships you would call friendships. **5**Yet despite the low number of friendships you may form, their importance is great. **6**Friendship, then, is an interpersonal relationship between two interdependent persons that is mutually productive and characterized by mutual positive regard.

7First, friendship is an interpersonal relationship. **8**Communication interactions must have taken place between the people. **9**Further, the relationship involves a "personalistic focus." **10**Friends react to each other as complete persons, as unique, genuine, and irreplaceable individuals.

11Second, friendships must be mutually productive they cannot be destructive to either person. **12**Once destructiveness enters into a relationship, it can no longer be characterized a friendship. **13**Love relationships, marriage relationships, parent-child relationships, and just about any other possible relationship can become destructive. **14**Friendship, however, must enhance the potential of each person and can only be productive.

15Third, friendships are characterized by mutual positive regard. Liking people is essential if we are to call them friends. **16**Three major characteristics of friendship—trust, emotional support, and sharing of interests—facilitate mutual positive regard.

(adapted from DeVito. *The Interpersonal Communication Book*, 11th ed. 2007, p. 260.)

- 1) Which sentence is the thesis statement that states the topic and the author's controlling point about the topic?
A) 1 B) 6 C) 10 D) 15
- 2) In the second paragraph, sentence 7 serves as a ____ for the paragraph.
A) central idea B) main idea
C) major supporting detail D) minor supporting detail
- 3) In the third paragraph, sentence 13 serves as a ____ for the paragraph.
A) thesis statement B) main idea
C) major supporting detail D) minor supporting detail
- 4) In the second paragraph, sentence 8 serves as a ____ for the paragraph.
A) central idea B) thesis statement
C) main idea D) major supporting detail
- 5) In the last paragraph, sentence 15 serves as a ____ for the paragraph.
A) main idea B) major supporting detail
C) minor supporting detail D) thesis statement

For the following question(s), use these paragraphs adapted from Laudon and Traver. *E-Commerce*. 2nd ed. Addison Wesley Longman, Inc. 2003, pp. 308–311.

1Checking transfers are funds transferred directly via a signed draft or check from a consumer’s checking account to a merchant or other individual. **2**Checks have several important characteristics. **3**They are the second most common form of payment in terms of number of transactions and the most common in terms of total amount spent. **4**They can be used for both small and large transactions. **5**They have some float (it can take up to ten days for out-of-state checks to clear), and the unspent balances can earn interest. **6**Checks are not anonymous and require third –party institutions to work. **7**Finally, checks also introduce security risks for merchants. **8**For instance, they can be forged more easily than cash, so authentication is required. **9**For merchants, checks present some additional risk compared to cash because they can be cancelled before they clear the account, or they may bounce if there is not enough money in the account.

- 10) Sentence 3 is a _____.
A) main idea
B) major supporting detail
C) minor supporting detail
D) definition
- 11) What signal word introduces the fifth major supporting detail?
A) they
B) additional
C) finally
D) for instance
- 12) Sentence 8 is a _____.
A) main idea
B) concluding sentence
C) major supporting detail
D) minor supporting detail

In the box below, create an outline or concept map for the paragraph above:

For the following question(s), use this passage.

Building Your Own Financial Plan

1Two major components of any good personal financial plan are a personal cash flow statement and a balance sheet. **2**If you are a full-time student, prepare your cash flow statement based upon your anticipated cash flow at graduation. **3**The first step is to break down all expenses into the frequency in which you are/will be paid. **4**For example, if your car insurance is \$700 per year and you are paid monthly, divide the \$700 by 12. **5**If you are paid biweekly, divide the \$700 by 26. **6**Personal flow statements should be set up based upon the frequency of your pay. **7**This way, each time you are paid, you can distribute your paycheck to the appropriate cash out-flow categories. **8**If, after preparing your personal cash flow statement, you have an excess of cash outflows over cash inflows, you should review in detail each cash outflow to determine its necessity and whether it can realistically be reduced in order to balance your cash inflows and outflows.

(adapted from Madura. *Personal Finance*. 3rd ed. Pearson Education, Inc., 2007. p. 46)

- 13) Which sentence states the main idea of the paragraph?
A) Sentence 1 B) Sentence 2 C) Sentence 7 D) Sentence 8
- 14) In general, the major details of this paragraph are
A) reasons for saving money B) examples of monthly expenses
C) ways to improve your finances D) steps to prepare a financial plan

Transitions and Thought Patterns

- 1) The words that authors use to show how ideas are related to one another between sentences and within sentences are called ____.
A) topics B) transitions C) details D) content clues
- 2) The words *also*, *another*, *besides*, *furthermore*, and *moreover* are used by an author to show _____.
A) time order B) space order
C) classification of ideas D) additions to an earlier thought
- 3) The words *previously*, *after*, *meanwhile*, and *currently* are used by an author to show _____.
A) time order B) addition C) space order D) classification
- 4) An author establishes a _____ by using transitions to show the relationship between ideas in a paragraph, passage, or textbook chapter.
A) pattern of thought B) flow chart
C) timeline D) graph
- 5) Transitions of addition are used by an author to indicate a(n) _____ pattern of thought.
A) time order B) classification C) example D) listing
- 6) Two uses of the time order thought pattern are _____.
A) listing and classification B) narration and process
C) cause and effect D) comparison and contrast
- 7) When an author sorts ideas into smaller groups and describes the traits of each group, the author is using a(n) _____ pattern of thought.
A) identification B) listing C) classification D) time order
- 8) Examples of transitions that are used in the classification pattern are _____.
A) *another group, categories, types, characteristics, traits*
B) *eventually, soon, ultimately, often, while, when*
C) *furthermore, moreover, for one thing, finally*
D) *steps, stages, events, directions*
- 9) Domestic cats and wild cats may seem to be very different, but, in fact, they share several similarities. For one thing, both cats share the same time clock. They sleep during the day and are active at night. In addition, both have limited vision during the day, but can see better in the dark. Also, both use their tails for balance and to show emotion. A twitching tail is a definite sign of displeasure. Furthermore, both can leap great distances. Finally, both domestic cats and some wild cats purr when they are content.

The transitions in this paragraph show that the primary pattern of thought is _____.
A) examples of differences B) classification of differences
C) time order of differences D) a listing of similarities

10) Novice investors will discover that there are a variety of stock types. Stocks can primarily be divided into four major categories. The first category is that of blue chip stocks. Blue chip companies, like blue chips in poker, have the highest value because they represent the largest companies who are generally the leaders in their business. Consequently, the price of this stock is the highest in comparison to the other three categories. A second category is that of penny stocks, which are the low-priced stocks. These stocks are very speculative and risky. Finally, there are income stocks and value stocks. Income stocks pay higher-than-average dividends, but their price stays fairly level. Value stocks are so named because investors feel that their value is lower than what it should be and will increase in price, which will allow the buyer to make a good profit.

The transitions in this paragraph show that the primary pattern of thought is ____.

- A) listing B) time order C) classification D) spatial order

For the following question(s), choose the most appropriate transition based upon the relationship expressed in each group of sentences.

11) Resourceful students can accomplish required reading ____ waiting in doctors' offices, eating lunch, or _____ children's naptimes.

- A) since; because B) moreover; in addition to
C) in contrast to; after D) while; during

12) _____ traditional foods, farmers are _____ growing such nontraditional crops as flowers, pumpkins, peanuts, and herbs.

- A) In addition to; also B) After; next
C) One type of; soon D) Since; therefore

13) Community college students can be ____ into four basic _____: transfer students, associate degree students, continuing education students, and lifelong learners.

- A) compared; similarities B) divided; categories
C) reasoned; causes D) defined; terms

14) _____ way to find a job is through information interviews; _____, another way is through networking among friends and acquaintances.

- A) While; lately B) Since; then
C) First of all; most importantly D) One; furthermore

15) A deck of cards is _____ into four _____ called suits: hearts, diamonds, spades, and clubs.

- A) separated; groups B) once; causes
C) also; effects D) for one thing; also

For the following question(s), use this paragraph.

Active learners are _____ from reflective learners. Active learners like doing something "active" with new knowledge, such as discussing it or applying it. Reflective learners, _____, prefer first to think about new information quietly and alone.

- 8) Which transitions are the most appropriate based upon the relationship expressed in the paragraph?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A) similar; likewise | B) for example; to illustrate |
| C) resulting from; consequently | D) different; on the other hand |
- 9) The relationship expressed by the transitions is one of ____.
- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| A) comparison | B) cause and effect |
| C) contrast | D) definition and example |

For the following question(s), use this paragraph.

According to some polls, fewer than half the population of the United States reads the newspaper anymore. Part of the _____ of the newspaper's declining audience has been the increased numbers of television sets per household. A second _____ is the introduction of cable television with specialized news programs.

- 10) Which transitions are the most appropriate based upon the relationship expressed in the paragraph?
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| A) result; consequence | B) cause; reason |
| C) manner; similarity | D) difference; contrast |
- 11) The relationship expressed by the transitions is one of ____.
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| A) cause and effect | B) definition and example |
| C) comparison | D) contrast |

For the following question(s), choose the primary pattern of thought suggested by the transitions within the paragraph.

- 12) Technological advances have had a major impact on the transformation of journalism. Cheaper paper and high-speed presses make mass production of daily newspapers possible. Consequently, more and more newspapers are being printed that target specific audiences.
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| A) comparison | B) contrast |
| C) cause and effect | D) definition and example |
- 13) If the President does not sign a bill within ten days and Congress has adjourned by that time, then the bill will not become law. This is called a pocket veto. For instance, if the President wanted to avoid making an unpopular decision on tort reform, he could simply ignore the bill until Congress adjourned, and it would automatically be vetoed.
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| A) comparison | B) contrast |
| C) comparison and contrast | D) definition and example |

- 14) During the 1830s, a growing number of women around the world began calling themselves "feminists." These feminists illustrated a new brand of women who were willing to organize mass movements and use the techniques of political interest groups.
- A) comparison
 - B) definition and example
 - C) contrast
 - D) generalization and example
- 15) Students and travelers sometimes have difficulty adjusting to travel abroad because they take too much of their own "cultural baggage" with them. They often experience "culture shock" because they carry preconceived ideas of what the people, food, and customs will be like. Often these beliefs consist of misleading stereotypes. As a result, travelers often feel like fish out of water in foreign countries. This experience is, in fact, something which should be viewed as normal and likely to last awhile.
- A) comparison
 - B) cause and effect
 - C) contrast
 - D) definition and example
- 16) Great athletes have many traits in common with one another, even though their sports may differ. First of all, top athletes thrive in the realm of competition. They all want to be the best. In addition, they demonstrate the ability to draw upon an inner rhythm. All sports have a distinctive rhythm, and the best athletes are able to use that rhythm to their benefit. Finally, great athletes have a highly developed kinesthetic sense. They have a keen understanding of where their bodies are spatially. Whether in the air, in the water, or on the ground, they know exactly how to twist or turn their bodies to enhance their sport.
- A) contrast
 - B) comparison
 - C) cause and effect
 - D) definition and example
- 17) While they may sound similar, there are actually many differences between the fields of psychology and sociology. Psychology examines behavior and the mind. Through their theories and research, psychologists investigate topics such as human development, the relationship between the brain and behavior, and the acquisition of knowledge and the ability to use it. Sociology, on the other hand, is concerned with developing theories that explain the changing nature of social behavior. Different societies and groups within societies are examined to determine how these groups function and interrelate.
- A) comparison
 - B) definition and example
 - C) contrast
 - D) cause and effect

Implied Main Ideas and Implied Central Ideas

- 1) Formulating your own main idea because the author has not supplied a topic sentence is known as _____.
 - A) developing an implied main idea
 - B) summarizing major details
 - C) inferring a point of view
 - D) establishing a reasonable outcome
- 2) Which question is the *least* effective when there is no topic sentence present?
 - A) What is the subject of the paragraph?
 - B) What are the major details?
 - C) What are the minor details?
 - D) What point is the author trying to make?
- 3) Which of the following statements is NOT true about formulating implied main ideas?
 - A) You must use information that you already have to make the connections between the ideas the author is suggesting.
 - B) The implied main idea must not be too broad or too narrow.
 - C) You must be able to reason from specific details to main ideas.
 - D) The implied main idea should be a sweeping generalization about the passage.
- 4) When summarizing the important details into one sentence, an effective reader understands that _____.
 - A) there is only one correct way to summarize the implied main idea
 - B) there is no one correct way to state the implied main idea
 - C) minor details need to be included in the answer
 - D) summaries are very narrow in nature
- 5) The implied central idea is the main idea of a passage that is made up of _____.
 - A) two or more major details
 - B) two or more topics
 - C) two or more minor details
 - D) two or more paragraphs

For the following question(s), choose the implied main idea for each list of specific details.

- 6) *helmet, goggles, leather gloves, ankle boots*
 - A) protective equipment for motorcyclists
 - B) safety equipment for workmen
 - C) protective equipment for skate boarders
 - D) necessary equipment for welding
- 7) *shiny jewelry, kicking feet, splashing water, bleeding wound*
 - A) Things you might see in a fight
 - B) Things you might see at a swimming pool
 - C) Things you might see in an emergency room
 - D) Things that might provoke a shark attack
- 8) *the position of the sun, approaching darkness, a sundial, the cycle of the tide*
 - A) items used to study the stars
 - B) items used by sailors to determine location
 - C) how to tell time without a clock
 - D) how to measure distance without instruments

For the following question(s), choose the implied main idea for each set of supporting details.

9) Spanish *conquistadors* (conquerors) searching for gold killed thousands of South American

Indians. The "forty-niners" settled disputes over gold claims violently. Diamond mines in South Africa pay less than \$100 a month and offer terrible working conditions.

Pirates destroyed ships and lives.

- A) People are willing to kill for wealth.
- B) Greed is responsible for great cruelty.
- C) People live and work in terrible conditions for want of money.
- D) Many sacrifices are made in order to bring about progress.

10) Long ago, when people carried knives and daggers, they were extremely cautious when encountering strangers. They never knew whether they would be attacked or greeted in a friendly fashion. Consequently, strangers who didn't wish to fight were very obvious about showing one another that their hands were empty of weapons. Just in case, they often clasped hands firmly to ensure that neither one could grab a weapon.

- A) The custom of shaking hands originated from suspicion.
- B) Long ago, strangers were wary of one another.
- C) Strangers hid knives and daggers on their bodies in case they needed to fight.
- D) Since most people no longer carry knives or daggers, there is no need to worry about encountering strangers.

ACDV Final Exam Study Guide – Answer Key

Vocabulary Skills (pg. 1)

- 1) C
- 2) B
- 3) D

For the following question(s), choose the best definition of the underlined words based upon the context clues. (pg. 1)

- 1) B
- 2) D
- 3) A
- 4) C
- 5) A
- 6) A
- 7) A
- 8) B
- 9) A

Stated Main Ideas (pg. 2)

- 1) B
- 2) A
- 3) C
- 4) B
- 5) B
- 6) D

For the following question(s), choose the stated main idea from the paragraph. (pgs. 2-5)

- 1) D
- 2) A
- 3) B
- 4) C
- 5) D
- 6) A
- 7) D
- 8) D
- 9) C
- 10) A

For the following question(s), choose the topic and stated main idea from the following paragraph. (pg. 6)

- 11) C
- 12) A
- 13) D
- 14) A

Supporting Details (pg. 7)

- 1) D
- 2) B
- 3) D
- 4) B

For the following question(s), choose the question that will best help an effective reader locate the major supporting details of the stated main idea sentence. (pg. 7)

- 5) D
- 6) A
- 7) B
- 8) B

For the following question(s), use this passage to determine main ideas and supporting details. (pg. 8 – 9)

- 9) B
- 10) D
- 11) A
- 12) B
- 13) D
- 14) C
- 15) B
- 16) D
- 17) A
- 18) C
- 19) D

For the following question(s) use this passage to determine main ideas and supporting details. (Friendship pg. 10)

- 1) B
- 2) B
- 3) D
- 4) D
- 5) A

Outlines and Concept Maps (pg. 11)

- 1) D
- 2) C
- 3) B
- 4) B
- 5) C
- 6) D
- 7) D
- 8) B
- 9) D

For the following questions(s), use these passages (pg. 12).

- 10) B
- 11) C
- 12) D

Building Your Own Financial Plan (pg. 13)

- 13) A
- 14) D

Transitions and Thought Patterns (pg. 14)

- 1) B
- 2) D
- 3) A
- 4) A
- 5) D
- 6) B
- 7) C
- 8) A
- 9) D
- 10) C

For the following question(s), choose the most appropriate transition based upon the relationship expressed in each group of sentences.

- 11) D
- 12) A
- 13) B
- 14) D
- 15) A

For the following question(s), choose the thought pattern suggested by the transitions within the sentence. (pg. 16)

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 16) C | 20) A |
| 17) C | 21) C |
| 18) B | 22) D |
| 19) A | |

More Thought Patterns (pg. 17)

- 1) A
- 2) A
- 3) B
- 4) C
- 5) C
- 6) D
- 7) A

For the following question(s), use this paragraph. (pg. 18)

- 8) D
- 9) C

For the following question(s), use this paragraph. (pg. 18)

- 10) B
- 11) A

For the following question(s), choose the primary pattern ... (pg. 18-19).

- 12) C
- 13) D
- 14) D
- 15) B
- 16) B
- 17) C

Implied Main Ideas and Implied Central Ideas (pg. 20)

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1) A | 4) B |
| 2) C | 5) D |
| 3) D | |

For the following question(s), choose the implied main idea for each list of specific details. (pg. 20 – 21)

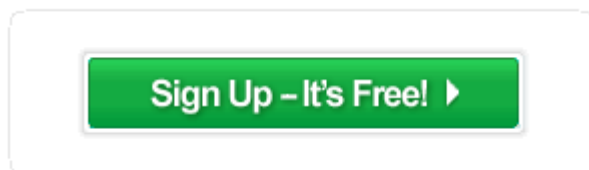
- 6) A
- 7) D
- 8) C
- 9) B
- 10) A

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I usually enter grades within a week after receiving an assignment. Please do not ask me questions about a missing grade unless more than a week has lapsed. In addition, please read all comments I may have made on a particular assignment before inquiring why you received the grade that you did.