

Important Concepts . . .

Preview Review



Language Arts Grade 9 TEACHER KEY

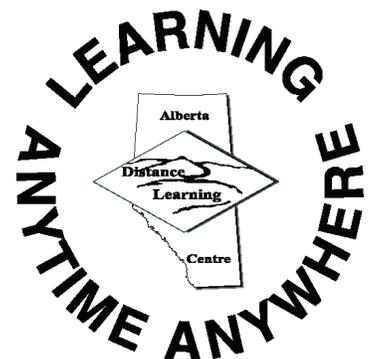
W2 - Quiz

Important Concepts of Grade 9 Language Arts	Materials Required
W1 - Lesson 1Paragraph Structure	Textbooks <i>ResourceLines 9/10</i> <i>SightLines 9</i>
W1 - Lesson 2 The Persuasive Paragraph	
W1 - Lesson 3The Business Letter	
W1 - Lesson 4 Business Letter Assignment	
W1 - Lesson 5Paragraphs and Business Letters	
W1 - Quiz	
W2 - Lesson 1 The Five-Paragraph Essay	
W2 - Lesson 2 The Body of the Essay	
W2 - Lesson 3 The Concluding Paragraph	
W2 - Lesson 4 .. Editing and Publishing Your Essay/Essay Review	
W2 - Lesson 5 Five-Paragraph Essay Review	
W2 - Quiz	
W3 - Lesson 1The Short Story	
W3 - Lesson 2 More Story Elements/Planning Your Story	
W3 - Lesson 3Story Building	
W3 - Lesson 4Advanced Story Writing Techniques	
W3 - Lesson 5 Short Story Review	
W3 - Quiz	

Language Arts Grade 9
Version 5
Preview/Review W2 - Quiz TEACHER KEY

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Preview/Review Concepts for Grade Nine Language Arts

TEACHER KEY



W2 - Quiz

W2 - Quiz**/30 marks**

Answer the following questions about the ideas and skills you learned this past week:

Part A

/10 Match the description or definition with the appropriate word or phrase. There are two extra words or phrases.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. conclusion | G. thesis |
| B. hook | H. preview |
| C. in addition | I. clustering |
| D. chronological order | J. order of importance |
| E. body | K. introduction |
| F. revise | L. proofread |

1. The first paragraph in an essay is known as the **K** .
2. The main idea of the essay is contained in the **G** statement.
3. An example of prewriting is **I** .
4. The last paragraph in an essay is known as the **A** .
5. An example of a transition is **C** .
6. A statement that captures the reader's interest is known as the **B** .
7. A persuasive essay will probably be organized according to **J** .
8. The **E** of the essay contains details that support the main idea of the essay.
9. You should **L** your essay to check for errors in spelling and punctuation.
10. In the introduction, you should **H** the main points in your essay to give the reader a clue of how you will be developing your topic.

Part B

Choose the letter of the **best** answer.

/7

1. An essay is
 - A. an essay is a group of words about a single idea
 - B. an essay is a group of sentences that develops one topic stated in the topic sentence
 - C. *an essay is a group of paragraphs that focus on one main idea or thesis***
 - D. an essay is a true story or anecdote.

2. The first paragraph of a five-paragraph essay
 - A. restates the thesis and ends in a clincher
 - B. gives details or examples that support the main idea
 - C. should be the shortest paragraph in the essay
 - D. *gets the reader's attention, previews the essay, and states the main idea***

3. The concluding paragraph
 - A. *restates the thesis and ends in a clincher***
 - B. gives details or examples that support the main idea
 - C. should be the shortest paragraph in the essay
 - D. gets the reader's attention, previews the essay, and states the main idea

4. The body of an essay
 - A. restates the thesis and ends in a clincher
 - B. *gives details or examples that support the main idea***
 - C. should be the shortest paragraph in the essay
 - D. gets the reader's attention, previews the essay, and states the main idea

5. The thesis statement
- A. is the topic sentence of the first body paragraph
 - B. is the main idea that the essay writer is trying to prove**
 - C. is the longest sentence in the essay
 - D. acts as a transition between the body and the conclusion
6. Which of the following is NOT a step you should complete before you write the first draft of your essay?
- A. Create an outline.
 - B. Write your thesis statement.
 - C. Revise and edit.**
 - D. Brainstorm for ideas.
7. Which of the following should NOT be included in the conclusion?
- A. A new detail that supports the thesis**
 - B. A restatement of the thesis
 - C. A summary of the main ideas in the essay
 - D. A clincher

Part C

Read the essay below and answer the questions that follow.

Hold the Phone!

1 Ring! Ring! Ring! A century ago, that sound was rare. Now, we hear it in our
2 homes, in our vehicles, on the street, and in the grocery store. The invention of the
3 telephone has had an important influence on modern life. Almost every home in our
4 country has at least one telephone. In fact, many people consider the telephone
5 so necessary that they carry one with them everywhere they go. Indeed, while we
6 sometimes curse the telephone, it provides us with such convenience and safety that
7 the benefits outweigh the drawbacks.

8 These drawbacks include lack of personal contact and frequent interruptions.
9 At one time, everyone in a community knew everyone else. Your banker greeted
10 you by name. Your grocer smiled and waved as you passed by. Now, people have
11 far less face-to-face contact with others in the community, in part because they can
12 now transact much of their business, such as banking, over the telephone. If your
13 banker passed you on the street, she probably would not know you. In addition, the
14 telephone makes our busy lives even busier. We cannot go anywhere without being
15 interrupted by telephone calls. Often, these calls are not even calls we want to
16 receive, but, instead, are recorded messages or sales pitches from strangers calling
17 during supper. So, we sometimes curse the telephone because it is impersonal and it
frequently interrupts other activities.

18 On the other hand, telephones are extremely convenient. We can conduct business
19 from our homes or our cars. We do not have to spend half an hour standing in bank
20 lineups, for example. We do not have to leave the house when we are ill to pay our bills
21 before their deadlines. We can also share information quickly. When my children were
22 born, I was able to telephone loved ones from the delivery room. Furthermore, the
23 telephone allows us to stay in contact with friends and loved ones even if they do not
24 live close by. The convenience the telephone lends to our daily lives is no small matter.

25 However, telephones are not only a mere convenience; they are a necessity
26 for personal safety in our modern times. If our vehicles break down on dark roads late
27 at night, we can call for assistance on our cell phones. At home, too, telephones are
28 our very lifelines to emergency services such as police, fire, and ambulance services.
29 Sometimes you have to pay for an ambulance because health care will not always
30 cover it. So, the telephone has proven to be a valuable safety tool.

31 For many people, the telephone is both convenient and essential in spite of its
32 negative effects on our lives. It saves us time and helps us to share information quickly
33 with family and friends. It is our lifeline when we need assistance. Although we are
34 annoyed by the interruptions in restaurants or by pushy telephone solicitors at times, we
35 should all feel grateful to Mr. Alexander Graham Bell for inventing the telephone.



Give the line number or numbers (e.g. 27-31) from the essay that correspond to the following:

- | | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| /8 | 1. Conclusion | 31 - 35 |
| | 2. Body | 8 - 30 |
| | 3. Thesis Statement | 6 - 7 |
| | 4. Clincher | 34 - 35 |
| | 5. Introduction | 1 - 7 |
| | 6. Hook | 1 |
| | 7. A Topic Sentence for a Body Paragraph | 8, 10, 25-26 |
| | 8. Transition | (many possible answers)
4, 6, 8, 13 - 14, 17, 19, 21, 22,
24, 27, 29, 32 |

/5 Choose the letter of the **best** answer.

9. This essay is a _____ essay.
- A. narrative
 - B. persuasive**
 - C. descriptive
 - D. personal
10. This essay was developed using a pattern of
- A. chronological order
 - B. cause and effect
 - C. order of importance**
 - D. procedural order

11. The essay question to which this writer was most likely responding is
- A. What is the greatest invention of all time?
 - B. Which is better: telephone or e-mail?
 - C. Who was the inventor of the telephone?
 - D. Discuss the benefits and drawbacks of the telephone.**
12. The most appropriate transition to add to this sentence “For many people, the telephone is both convenient and essential, in spite of its negative effects on our lives,” is
- A. Thus,**
 - B. Similarly,
 - C. However,
 - D. Next,
13. A sentence that weakens the unity of this essay and that should be deleted is:
- A. *In addition, the telephone makes our busy lives even busier.*
 - B. *On the other hand, telephones are extremely convenient.*
 - C. *We do not have to spend half an hour standing in bank lineups, for example.*
 - D. *Sometimes you have to pay for an ambulance, as health care will not always cover it.***



