

Results Reporter

Out of 9 questions, you answered 9 correctly with a final grade of 100%

9 correct
(100%)

0 incorrect
(0%)

0
unanswered
(0%)

Your Results:

The correct answer for each question is indicated by a ✓.

1
CORRECT

What question can you ask to identify the general purpose?

- "What is the topic sentence?"
- A) "Why did the author write this?"
- B) "What did the author want to accomplish?"
- C) Both b and c.
- D)

✓
Feedback: We can identify the general purpose by asking the questions, "Why did the author write this?" Or "What did the author want to accomplish?"

2
CORRECT

Usually, which category does the author's purpose fall into?

- to entertain
- A) to inform
- B) to persuade
- C) All of the above.
- D)

✓
Feedback: Usually, the author's purpose falls into 3 broad categories: to entertain, to inform, and to persuade.

3
CORRECT

Which purpose is likely if the author tells a story or describes someone or something in an entertaining way, or appeals to the reader's imagination or

sense of humor?



- A) to entertain
- B) to inform
- C) to persuade
- D) All of the above.

Feedback:

An author whose purpose is to *entertain* will tell a story or describe someone or something in an entertaining way. The author will appeal to the reader's imagination or sense of humor. Writing meant to entertain may be fiction or non-fiction.

4
CORRECT

Which purpose is likely if the author explains something to readers or provides them with knowledge they did not possess before?



- A) to entertain
- B) to inform
- C) to persuade
- D) All of the above.

Feedback:

An author whose purpose is to *inform* will explain something to readers or provide them with knowledge they did not possess before. Encyclopedias, research studies, articles in newspapers, and textbooks presenting factual material are usually meant to inform.

5
CORRECT

Which purpose is likely if the author tries to change the reader's opinion by appealing to emotions or intellect?



- A) to entertain
- B) to inform
- C) to persuade
- D) All of the above.

D)

Feedback:

An author whose purpose is to *persuade* tries to change the reader's opinion by appealing to emotions or intellect. Political literature is an example of writing meant to persuade. Newspaper editorials also have persuasion as their purpose.

6
CORRECT

How can you determine whether the author's purpose is to entertain, inform, or persuade?

- look for clues in the title
- A) look for clues in the headings and subheadings
- B) look for clues in the introduction or conclusion
- C) All of the above.
- D)



Feedback: To determine whether the author's purpose is to entertain, inform, or persuade, look for clues in the title, headings and subheadings, and in the introduction or conclusion. Pay attention to the source of the article.

7
CORRECT

Writers take into account their _____ when they choose their general purpose.

- audience
- A) their own interests
- B) those they are writing for
- C) Both a and c.
- D)



Feedback:

Writers take into account their *audience* (those they are writing for) when they choose their general purpose.

8
CORRECT

Authors also usually have a _____ which gives more detailed information about the article than the _____.

- specific purpose, general purpose
- A) general purpose, general purpose
- B)
- C)
- D)



- B)
- C) primary purpose, secondary purpose
- D) secondary purpose, primary purpose

Feedback: Authors also usually have a specific purpose, which gives more detailed information about the article than the general purpose. Sometimes an author may have more than one purpose in mind. When this happens, usually one purpose is primary. To identify the primary purpose, identify the main idea and key details that support that idea.

9
CORRECT

Which is true about summarizing?

- A) Summarizing means restating the main ideas in your own words.
- B) A summary is much shorter than the original on which it is based.
- C) A summary reports the author's viewpoints, not your own.
- D) All of the above.

Feedback: Summarizing means restating the main ideas in your own words. A summary is much shorter than the original on which it is based. When writing summaries, present the main ideas in order of importance, in an objective fashion. Report the author's viewpoints, not your own. Always write only the author's opinions.