

## Communication (Composition)

### First Stage / Second Semester

### English Department / College of Education SUE

## Question Bank

**Q Match the concepts on the left with their corresponding meaning on the right:**

1.	Previewing		a.	Two simple sentences incorrectly joined with a comma but no coordinating conjunction
2.	Pronouns		b.	It names the paragraph and helps the reader know what the paragraph is going to be about
3.	Prewriting		c.	Scanning a book or article to get a general idea of what it will be about.
4.	Topic sentence		d.	Explain or prove the ideas in the topic sentence
5.	Comma splices		e.	Words that can substitute for nouns
6.	Supporting sentences		f.	Writing down ideas before starting to organize them into paragraphs
7.	Sentence fragment		g.	Reminds the reader of the main points of the paragraph.
8.	Clustering		h.	Two simple sentences incorrectly joined with no coordinating conjunction and no comma.
9.	Concluding sentence		i.	A group of related sentences about a single topic
10	Run-on		j.	Reminds you of what you know about the topic of an article or book and what you can expect to learn from it
11	Paragraph		k.	Incomplete sentence when subject or verb is missing.
12	Previewing		l.	a prewriting technique that allow the writers to brainstorm for ideas before they start writing

**Q. Match the terms on the right with their meanings on the left**

Terms		Meaning	
1	Concluding sentence	a	Looking over texts to understand better and remember what you already know about the topic and what you are going to learn about it
2	Fragment	b	A text that usually tells a story
3	Run-ons	c	A group of related sentences that focuses and develops one main idea
4	Unity	d	Signals the end of the paragraph
5	Paragraph	e	A sentence without a subject or a verb
6	Main idea	f	A sentence that is composed of at least two simple sentences joined by a comma and a coordinator
7	Compound sentence	g	The most important sentence in a paragraph that has two parts a topic and a controlling idea
8	Previewing	h	All the supporting sentences work together to the support the topic sentence
9	Narrative paragraphs	i	Joining two sentences without a comma and without a connecting word
10	Topic sentence	j	Includes the topic and what the writer wants to say about the topic

**Q. Write an example sentence for each of the following.**

1. A simple sentence with one subject and two verbs.
2. A compound sentence

**Q. Write the type and the pattern of the following sentences.**

1. John bought some new shoes, and he wore them to a party.
2. Audiences loved the film and the characters in it.
3. My best friend is good at geography, and he always gets good grades.

4. We can go to the cinema, or we can get something to eat.
5. Darth Vader represents the evil Empire and always wears black.

**Q. Indicate if the following sentences are Run-ons or Comma Splices or Correct.**

1. A good education is important it can help you succeed in life.
2. Some people want to go to college, but they do not have enough money.
3. At many schools, students must pay high tuition fees, textbook cost a lot, too.
4. Saving money is not easy it takes careful planning.
5. First, you make a budget, then you follow it carefully.

**Q. A. Rewrite the sentences below to include the words in parenthesis:**

1. A good teacher is aware of the extremely various needs of each student. (varied)
2. Flights in and out of Taipei are operating normally again. (function)
3. The report is mainly concerned with aircraft safety. (primarily)
4. Peter seemed to have an instant understanding of the most complicated issues. (Complex)
5. She acted in a very responsible way. (behave)
6. I think he acted disgracefully towards you. (behave)
7. The cost of food and clothing has come down in recent years. Likewise, fuel prices have fallen quite considerably. (similarly)
8. Photosynthesis is a highly complicated process. (Complex)
9. The typical American has not even thought about next year's election. (average)
10. Both approaches seem to achieve the same results. (similar)

**B. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined parts in the sentences:**

1. We couldn't locate the source of the radio signal. (build, put, find)
2. The sight of Taj Mahal filled us with wonder. (uncertainty, awe, disrespect)
3. Large retail chains are usually only prepared to put stores in areas of high population density. (search, locate, store)
4. Police say there appear to be signs of break-in. (come into view, exist, seem)

**Q. Identify the type of sentences below (simple, compound or complex)**

1. The professor stopped talking as soon as I entered the room.
2. George Lucas developed CGI and the THX sound system.
3. The mice were having a party, and they asked the old man to join them.
4. He additionally contributed computer-assisted camera cranes.
5. He goes to school after he finishes work.
6. The old man was a generous person and liked to help others.
7. We can't leave the room until everyone has finished the test.
8. I was too tired to think, so I decided to take a short break.
9. I woke up and finished my homework.
10. Since this is a required course, you must take it.

**Q. Write a paragraph of about 150 words on ONE of the following topics:**

1. Characteristics of a good friend
2. Challenges students face at university
3. Advantages of going to libraries
4. Characteristics of a good parent
5. Characteristics of a successful student
6. Strategies for learning English
7. How to balance your university life and personal life
8. How to improve your study and test-taking skills
9. How to keep your apartment/room clean and clutter-free
10. How to prepare for a job interview
11. How to ask a question in the class
12. How to increase your knowledge of English vocabulary
13. Advantages of using smart phones.
14. Qualities of a good parent
15. Advantages of living in a small town
16. Characteristics of a good parent
17. Characteristics of a successful student
18. Strategies for learning English
19. Qualities of a good teacher

**Q.Read the following two paragraphs and answer the questions that follow.  
Organic Food/ To buy or not to buy**

Many people believe organic food is better for your health than food grown in the “traditional” way. It is also more expensive. Farmers who grow organic food do not use chemicals like pesticides (chemicals used to kill insects). But the U.S. government says that organic food is not really healthier than food which is grown in the traditional way. Many people disagree. In this article, you will read an interview with people on both sides of this issue. Then you will have to decide for yourself: is organic food really better or not.

**Beauty begins at the supermarket**

Some people spend a lot of money on lotions, makeup, and hair products to make themselves look more beautiful. Here’s something they may not know: scientific studies show that beautiful skin begins with what we put in our mouths – not what we put on our face or hair. Read this article to find out which foods can make you more beautiful. Forget lotion, and try some broccoli instead!

1. The topic of reading 1 is.....  
A. beauty      B. food      C. health      D. shopping
  
2. The topic of Reading 2 is .....  
A. beauty      B. food      C. health      D. shopping
  
3. The main idea of Reading 1 is that.....  
A. Organic food is healthier than other food  
B. Organic food is more expensive than traditionally grown food  
C. Organic food may not be better than traditionally grown food  
D. Organic food does not have pesticides
  
4. The main idea of Reading 2 is that.....  
A. People should buy lotion and makeup at the supermarket  
B. People can make lotion and makeup from food  
C. Scientists are testing beauty products more than before  
D. People can become more beautiful by eating certain food

**Q./ Read the following paragraph and analyse it by indicating its parts using the outline that follows.**

It takes a lot to be a marathon runner. To begin with, marathoners need great physical and mental strength to complete their 26.2-mile races successfully. Next, running a marathon requires commitment and discipline. Amateur runners actively begin their long hours of training months before a race. They run three to four days a week. They also work out in the gym and pay close attention to parts of their daily routine such as their diet and sleep schedule. In addition, marathoners need emotional support. For example, they find a running partner or join a group of runners to help them through the long hours of training. On the day of the race, marathoners feel energized when they hear the loud cheers of their family and friends. It is clear that there are many requirements for marathon success.

**Topic sentence.....**

**Main point 1.....**

**Main point 2.....**

**Supporting detail .....**

**Supporting detail.....**

**Supporting detail .....**

**Main point 3.....**

**Supporting detail.....**

**Supporting detail.....**

**Concluding sentence.....**