Directions: Academic Writing Midterm

This test covers all of the aspects that we have studied and practiced, including academic language, essay structure, theses, essential elements of writing, cohesive devices, appeal, and organization. It has 25 points and is worth 25% of your final grade.

The midterm will be written in the week of 4-8 May and will be **due Friday, 8 May** and **sent to my email address:** [**mrcalder@gmail.com**](mailto:mrcalder@gmail.com)**.** Submit it to me as a **Microsoft WORD file (only).** Make sure you include your name, student number and “Academic Writing” in the subject line of the email.

While writing the test, you can just replace the lines (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ) with your writing. Follow the directions closely and pay attention to how much each question is worth.

Note: The sample essay at the end of the test, “Why Students Should Eat Breakfast Every Day”, is to be used for questions #4, 5 and 6.

Good luck! ☺

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Chonbuk National University

Department of English Language and Literature

Academic Writing: Midterm Exam

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Student Number: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /25

1. Briefly explain the purpose of the three sections of an essay and what they can/should include. (6 points)

i) The introduction: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ii) The body: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

iii) The conclusion: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Match the correct cohesion device to its definition. (4 points)

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| Synonymy Antonymy Repetition Pronouns Transitions  Parallelism Enumeration Collocation |

a. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Using highly expected word pairs to logically link sentences/ ideas together.

b. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Using a key word or phrase again and again to help to focus your ideas and to keep your reader on track.

c. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Using words that have essentially the same meaning and provide some variety in your word choices, helping the reader to stay focused on the idea being discussed.

d. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Using a repeated or similar sentence pattern to help the reader follow along and to keep ideas tied together. It shows coordination between ideas.

1. Briefly describe the three forms of appeal. (3 Points)
2. Logos:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Pathos:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Ethos:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Read the sample essay below (“Why Students Should Eat Breakfast Every Day”) and create an ESSAY OUTLINE that shows the basic argument of the essay. (7 Points)

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| --- | --- |
| Thesis: |  |
| Main Point 1 | Main Idea: |
| Supporting ideas: |
| Main Point 2 | Main Idea: |
| Supporting ideas: |
| Main Point 3 | Main Idea: |
| Supporting ideas: |

1. Quote i) an example of a *logos* appeal from the sample essay and briefly explain it.: (1 Point) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ii) an example of a *pathos* appeal from the sample essay and briefly explain it (1 Point):

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Underline three different examples of cohesive devices (eg: *enumeration, transitions, parallelism)* in the sample essay and identify them by name. (3 Points)

Why Students Should Eat Breakfast Every Day

A lot of people, especially young people, go through the day without having breakfast. Many people believe that it is not necessary, or they say that they don’t have time for it, and begin their day with no meal. I believe that everyone should eat breakfast before going about their activities. But this is especially true for you if you’re a student; it will improve your overall health, your performance at school and your social life.

The first reason why you should eat breakfast before going to school is because it is good for your health. And who doesn’t want to be healthy? When you skip breakfast and go to school, you are looking for problems because it’s not healthy to have an empty stomach all day long. It’s very important to have a meal and not let your stomach work on empty. You are going to get a lot of problems with your health, like gastritis or worse, if you don’t eat breakfast. Also, doctor’s will tell you: if you don’t eat, you won’t get the proper nutrition and you are going to get sick. And these diseases will have a stronger effect on you because you’re going to get sicker than people who have breakfast every day.

Another reason why you should eat breakfast before going to school is because you need food to do well in your classes. Your body and your brain are not going to function as well as they can if you have no energy and no strength. Studies will show that when you try to learn something and have nothing in your stomach, you are going to have a lot of trouble succeeding. Your brain will have trouble functioning properly and you won’t learn as well. Think about it: how far could a car drive without any fuel?

The last reason why you should eat breakfast before going to school is to have the energy to be social with your friends and teachers. If you skip breakfast, you are likely to be grumpy and irritable all morning. Nobody likes a grumpy and irritable person! So, you will struggle to meet and make friends and get along with your teachers. Also, if you don’t have any energy you will struggle to participate in clubs or sports teams, so you will not develop deep social networks that will improve your overall experience at school.

You have to realize that breakfast is the most important meal of the day, and you cannot skip it without negative consequences on your health, your learning, and your social life. It is better to wake up earlier and have a good breakfast than run to school without eating anything. It is time for you to do something for your health, and eating breakfast is the best way to start your day.