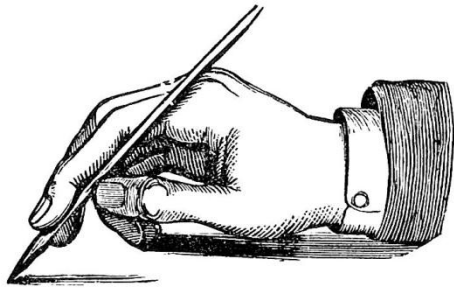


Writing Quiz REVISION PAPER



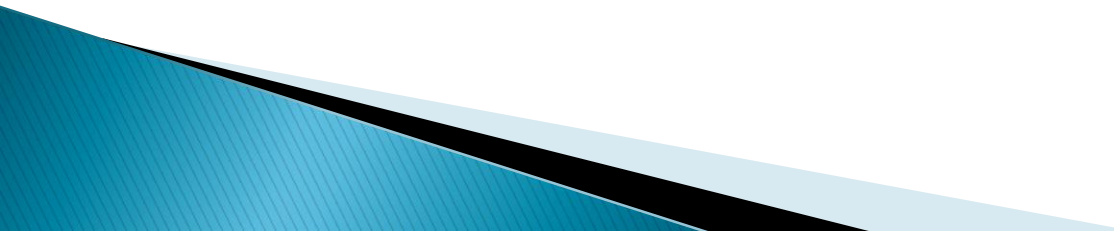
10% of Final Grade
Semester 1, 2018/19

F.K.

Please note:

Science/Humanities/Business students – the topics in your Writing Quiz will most likely be taken from the Q: Skills books.

Medical students – your question will most likely be medical-related.



Word counts...

Make sure you know the word count for your track/level.
Always check with your teacher if you are unsure.

Science, Medical, Business

SEMESTER 1
120 words
All levels

Humanities

SEMESTER 1
80 words
All levels

Science, Medical, Business

SEMESTER 2
160 words
All levels

About the exam...

- ▶ Can you write more than the word count? Of course you can, but don't write *too* much, because we will still count the mistakes in the extra words.
- ▶ Look at the spelling of the words given to you in the question, and don't make spelling mistakes with these words in your answer. For example, if the question asks you about 'communication' – make sure you don't make a mistake with spelling the word 'communication'.
- ▶ Make sure you know the difference between verbs, nouns, and adjectives.
 - Communicate – *verb*
 - Communication – *noun*
- ▶ There is a page at the end of the exam booklet where you can practice writing your answer, but please remember to cross it out to make sure that the teacher only reads and marks your final answer.

About the exam...

- ▶ Write clearly; make your handwriting easy to understand and read. Make sure you write on the lines. Make it easy for the teacher to read your answer so it's easier and quicker to mark it to give you a grade.
- ▶ If the question is asking you to '**describe**' – make sure you know you to use adjectives.
- ▶ If the question is asking you '**why**' – make sure you know how to give reasons (...because..., ...to be able to...).
- ▶ If the question is asking you say '**how**' – make sure you know to explain. You can say "by + verb *ing*" and "from + verb *ing*", for example:
 - I learnt how to cook **by watching** my sister
 - I learn more about biology **from watching** YouTube programmes

We don't say "to + infinitive" in these types of sentences above.

Answering the question...

- ▶ Make sure you read the question very carefully. If there are three questions for the topic, make sure you answer all three questions. You will LOSE marks if you answer only one or two.
- ▶ Look at how the question is written, then write your first sentence for the answer using similar words first. This makes it easier for the teacher to check if you have answered the question. For example:
 - *“How do you usually spend your summer holiday?”*
You can begin your sentence with *“I usually spend my summer holiday in America”*
 - *“Who do you like the most in your family?”*
You can begin your sentence with *“The person I like the most in my family is...”*
- ▶ Another example, “What do **you like to eat?**” – you can begin your sentence with “I **like to eat...**” – this also makes it easier for the teacher to check if you have answered the related question.

Answering the question...

- ▶ Look at the words in the question. Check if the words in the question are 'past simple' or 'present simple'. For example: "How do you **spend** your summer holidays" – The verb 'spend' is present simple, so it's asking about general facts or routine. The word is NOT '**spent**' which is past simple, so they **don't** want to know about your **last** summer holiday. So, make sure you answer using the correct grammar tense.
- ▶ You must answer all of the questions. If you don't understand the question, look at the keywords carefully and **try to understand** the meaning.
 - For example, "– **how** you make **use** of your **time**" – so now you know this means 'how do you use your time'.
- ▶ Check if the question is asking you to **talk about** something, or if you need to **describe** something.
- ▶ What kind of question is it? "What, why, when, where, how, why, do/does?"

Things to remember in the exam

- ▶ “There is” (singular), “There are” (plural)
 - For example “**there is a** cat in the classroom” and “**there are** five people in my house”
- ▶ “A”, “An” and “The” (definite/indefinite articles) “A/an” are indefinite articles’ – if we are not sure if something is there. For example:
 - “Do you have **a pen**?” – indefinite – we use ‘a’ pen because we don’t know if there is a pen or not.
 - We also use “a/an” meaning ‘one’: for example “**a** cat” (meaning ‘one cat’, and “**an** orange” (meaning ‘one orange’, but ‘an’ is also used with words beginning with a vowel letter (a, e, i, o, u)).
 - With plural nouns, we don’t say ‘a’ because ‘a’ is used for singular only. With plural nouns, we use quantifiers like ‘some’ and ‘many’. For example, “there **are many** cats in PY”
 - “Do you have **the register**?” – “The” is a definite article, and we use it if we know something is there. We use ‘the’ register because we know there is a register
 - We also use “A” an “An” for singular nouns, for example ‘a house’.
- ▶ Present simple (“I **like** coffee”, “she **likes** coffee”)
- ▶ Past simple (“I **went** to London, “he **told** me”)

Things to remember in the exam

- ▶ **Present continuous** (“I **am** walking to school”, “I **am** studying English”)
- ▶ **Present perfect** (I + have/has + Verb 3/Past Participle, “I **have been** studying English for 5 years”)
- ▶ **Adjectives** (describing words) (“nice”, “happy”, “smart”, “big”)
- ▶ **Giving opinions**: “I think that...” “I think...”, “In my opinion...”, “I believe” – the teacher will like this if it’s used correctly
- ▶ **Adverbs of frequency** (“usually, always, sometimes, often”)
- ▶ **Prepositions** (“**at** home”, “**at** university”, “**in** school”, “**on** the table”)
- ▶ Try to use words like “but”, “and”, and “however”, if you need them in a sentence.
- ▶ If you use the word ‘*also*’, try to use it in the middle of the sentence, for example:
 - “**Also**, I like to visit my family and friends” > It’s not wrong, but it can be better...
 - Sounds better: “I **also** like to visit my family and friends”
- ▶ Remember your **verb patterns**
 - “She doing” is wrong, because ‘is’ is missing. To make this present continuous, we should say ‘She is doing’.

Things to remember in the exam

- ▶ When do we use 'apostrophe with 's'?

POSSESSIVES

When something belongs to someone, we use 's

For example:

This is Sarah's bag

Why? Because the bag belongs to Sarah

The dog's name is Pat

Why? Because the 'name' belongs to the dog

However, we put the apostrophe **after** the 's' when we have something plural

For example:

All of the students' homework was good

Why? Because there isn't just one student, there are many (plural), and all of the homework belong to all of the students

Most of the girls' families live in Riyadh

Why? Because there are many girls, and all of their families live in Riyadh

MORE INFORMATION: <http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/nouns-possessive.htm>

Things to remember in the exam

- ▶ We also use apostrophes with the following:

CONTRACTIONS

When we want to make words shorter, we use an apostrophe

For example:

I have not = I haven't

I am = I'm

He is = He's

I will = I'll

The apostrophe shows that there are letters missing. We normally use contractions when we are speaking. Avoid contractions in formal/academic writing.

MORE INFORMATION: <http://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/contractions.htm>

Verb patterns (rules)

Here are some of the most common verb patterns (rules).

Let's have a look at these two pages

>>>>>>>>>>>>>

5.1 Verb patterns 1

Here are four verb patterns. There is a list of verb patterns on p143.

1 Verb + *to* + infinitive

They **want to buy** a new car.

I'd **like to go** abroad.

2 Verb + *-ing*

Everyone **loves going** to nice restaurants.

He **finished reading** his book.

3 Verb + *-ing* or + *to* + infinitive with no change in meaning

It **began to rain/raining**.

I **continued to work/working** in the library.

4 Verb + preposition + *-ing*

We're **thinking of moving** house.

I'm **looking forward to having** more free time.

5.2 *like doing* and *would like to do*

1 *Like doing* and *love doing* express a general enjoyment.

I **like working** as a teacher. = I am a teacher and I enjoy it.

I **love taking photos**. = This is one of my hobbies.

2 *Would like to do* and *would love to do* express a preference now or at a specific time.

I'd **like to be** a teacher. = When I grow up, I want to be a teacher.

Thank you. I'd **love to go**. = You're going to a lecture. I'm pleased that you asked me.

Question

Short answer

Would you like to go for coffee?

Yes, I would./Yes, I'd love to.

Would you like to come for a walk?

Yes, I would./No, thank you.

VERB PATTERNS

| Verb + <i>-ing</i> | |
|--------------------|----------|
| like | swimming |
| love | |
| enjoy | cooking |
| hate | |
| finish | |
| stop | |

Note

We often use the verb *go* + *-ing* for sports and activities.

I **go swimming** everyday.

I **go shopping** at the weekend.

| Verb + <i>to</i> + infinitive | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| choose | to go |
| decide | |
| forget | |
| promise | |
| manage | |
| need | to work |
| help | |
| hope | |
| try | |
| want | |
| would like | |
| would love | |

Verb + *-ing* or *to* + infinitive

| | |
|-------|-----------------|
| begin | raining/to rain |
| start | |

Verb + *sb* + infinitive without *to*

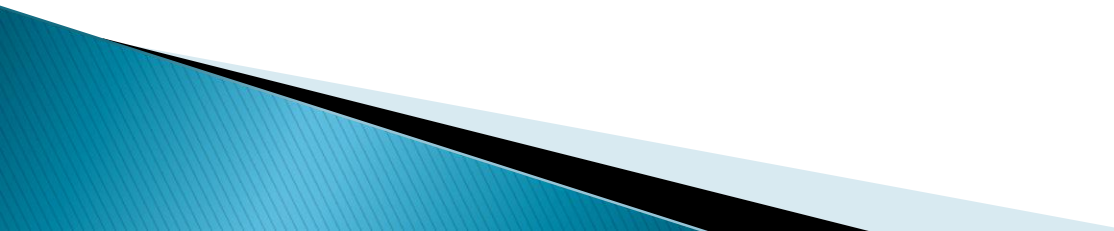
| | | |
|------|----------|----|
| let | somebody | go |
| make | | do |

Modal auxiliary verbs

| | |
|-------|--------|
| can | go |
| could | |
| shall | |
| will | arrive |
| would | |

Layout and formatting

How should your answer look?

- ▶ Put a line between every paragraph to make it easy to read. If you don't, then have a short space (five character spaces) before the first word of every paragraph.
 - ▶ Always use capital letters for cities, countries, names of people, and at the beginning of every new sentence (NOT line).
 - ▶ Use a comma to break a sentence, and use a full stop to end a sentence.
 - ▶ Make sure your sentences are not too long – use full stops to make sentences easy to read.
 - ▶ Answer each question in a new paragraph, unless one answer is only one sentence.
- 

You can use the 'block' style or the 'indent' style for paragraphs. Both are correct.

BLOCK style

→ Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Sed egestas faucibus ante vitae aliquam. Mauris metus nisl, auctor sit amet ipsum quis, volutpat malesuada dui. Ut volutpat leo sit amet velit gravida, id sodales augue interdum. Morbi ac felis et diam mattis elementum. Aenean pulvinar, mi quis mattis congue, lacus augue consequat tortor, a dapibus quam nibh et metus. Morbi ornare sagittis nulla vitae maximus. Phasellus vestibulum bibendum ex a laoreet. Nulla hendrerit tempor sapien eu luctus. Donec vulputate augue vel orci bibendum, non sollicitudin dolor dapibus. Praesent semper tortor sed tincidunt eleifend. Proin purus libero, gravida tristique finibus a, ullamcorper sit amet nulla.

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In this example, there are NO spaces before the first word of each paragraph. There are only an extra line spaces between each paragraph.

INDENT style

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In this example, there are 5 character spaces before the first word of each paragraph. There are NO extra line spaces between each paragraph. The 1st paragraph doesn't need the spaces.

Previous writing quiz topics

Semester 1, 2017–18

Science

Your favourite social media network

Medical

The importance of doctors in our community

Humanities

Your best vacation

Each topic will have 3 or 4 prompts (extra questions about the topic), which you must answer.



Marking criteria

How will the teacher mark your paper? Usually full marks (12) will look like this:

- ▶ 1) **Task fulfilment (3)**
 - You have answered all the questions
- ▶ 2) **Vocabulary and spelling (3)**
 - Only **a few** mistakes and we still understand the meaning of the sentence
- ▶ 3) **Grammar and punctuation (3)**
 - Only **a few** mistakes and we still understand the meaning of the sentence
- ▶ 4) **Organisation and cohesion (3)**
 - The organisation (the way) your text (writing) is read is **mostly appropriate** (good)
 - You use pronouns (I, you, he/she...), articles (a/an/the), “and, but, so”, etc. **accurately most of the time**

And finally...

- ✓ The exam is 60 minutes (1 hour), if you're late, you won't get extra time
- ✓ Bring a pencil, sharpener, eraser, and a pen to the exam
- ✓ Don't forget the exam rules (arrive early, no abaya, no mobile phones, bring your ID)
- ✓ Try not to be nervous about the topic
- ✓ Don't stress – just try your best

All the best!

