Name: _____

Date: _____ Grade: _____

SECTION QUIZ 4-2



Remember:
Score an 85% or higher on all three quizzes, and you may be exempt from the chapter test!



Congratulations! You have completed this section!
Answer the following questions to test your understanding of the material. When you are finished, hand in your quiz to your teacher. Each blank is worth 3 points.

FROM THE VIGNETTES

Matching: Choose the correct answers.

1. _____ trouble
2. _____ anger

(a) increases toxins in the body; may harm someone you love; often makes a situation worse

(b) may be a means to show you an alternate route; may be an opportunity to start afresh

WORD POWER!

Matching: Choose the correct answers from the vocabulary.

3. _____ ***annihilate***
4. _____ ***teem***
5. _____ ***morning glory***
6. _____ ***dandelion***
7. _____ ***proclivity***
8. _____ ***extirpate***
9. _____ ***evince***
10. _____ ***abstain***
11. _____ ***cognizant***
12. _____ ***ratify***

(a) to destroy completely

(b) to refuse alcoholic beverages

(c) to show, to demonstrate or manifest clearly

(d) to approve formally

(e) to be consciously aware

(f) to abound and swarm

(g) a vine with funnel shaped flowers that close late in the day

(h) a weedy plant with a yellow flower

(i) to remove, erase, get rid of

(j) inclination, tendency

ENGLISH COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

13. The first draft of a composition is called the _____.
14. During the _____ stage of the writing process, the writer should review, rethink and examine his work. He may also have to reword or move words and sentences.
15. During the _____ stage of the writing process, the writer should check for sentence structure, spelling, punctuation, capitalization, dangling participles, pronoun/antecedent agreement and clarity.
16. The _____ draft of a composition should be single spaced.

Fill in the blank *continued*

17. The relationship that links events together in which one event is a cause, and another event is a result of that cause is called _____.

18. A _____ exposes *similar* elements between two or more topics.

19. A _____ exposes *different* elements between two or more topics.

Read the composition below. From it you will answer questions 20-22.

Justice

Justice requires that every person should enjoy all the privileges and rights that are his due; and we must not do wrong to any one, especially to the weak and defenseless: nor must we encourage wrong-doing by others. Persons have a variety of rights, and they may be violated in many ways. We ought to have a strong sense of justice in our hearts, as a settled principle, and then whatever the particular circumstances may be, we shall be ready and willing to act justly.

Young people may be unjust is what they do. They may by some act deprive a brother or classmate of a right or an enjoyment which was properly his, or impose upon him some duty or labor which is more than his share. This is violating the other's rights. It is the same spirit which makes men oppressors and tyrants.

Young people may be unjust in what they say. When we find fault with and condemn the absent, without hearing or considering what they might say in defense of themselves, we are unjust. When we are offended with a companion, and with angry words tell other persons of the wrong he had done, while we conceal or pass over slightly the wrong which we did . . . we are unjust. When we complain to a parent or teacher of some injury which a classmate has done us, while we say nothing about the provocation we gave him or the angry words we used, we are unjust. If, therefore, we do not state the case fairly and impartially, we violate his rights, and do him injustice.

Young people can do injustice by their thoughts. When we hear complaints or accusations against any person, and readily believe them, without knowing what the accused might say in self-defense, we are generally unjust. Even if a person is very much to blame, he will generally appear less to blame, when we understand the case fully, than we did after we had only heard what was said against him. We must therefore be careful, and not judge hastily; and we must not, even in our minds, condemn the absent unheard. We should not like to be judged and condemned thus; and for us to form opinions in this way about others is unjust.

Thus, we may be unjust in many ways; and in all these cases the injustice may be deliberate and wilful, or it may arise from some error or bias of mind of which we are not conscious. Our feelings and wishes do in many ways blind our minds and make us unjust. We ought to watch ourselves more carefully and be on our guard so as not to be led astray by our own prejudices, or by the representations of others.

We are often under a great temptation to be unjust; but we shall always promote our happiness, as well as do our duty, by resisting it. Truly, we can often gain something by violating the rights of our companions, by taking away some of their enjoyments or imposing upon them more than their share of inconvenience or labor. But, those who will make the experiment, will find that the satisfaction and happiness of being just, are far greater than any gain we can possibly derive from encroachments upon the rights of others.

(modified from an essay edited by Benjamin B. Comegys, 1890)

Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers from the essay "Justice."

20. The main idea of the composition is: _____
_____.

(a) injustices done through actions, words and thoughts
(b) identifying justice and injustice and choosing justice over injustice
(c) justice in the face of oppression and tyranny

21. The purpose of the composition is: _____
_____.

(a) to motivate readers to resist the temptation to be unjust
(b) to teach students how to write a composition on justice
(c) to compare and contrast justice and injustice

22. The audience of the composition is: _____
_____.

(a) justices of the Supreme Court (b) young people (c) students only

Using the editorial marks below, proof the following paragraph. Correct six errors.

Editorial Marks

= means to capitalize

^ means to insert

ˇ means to insert

/ means to make lower case letter

∾ means to switch around

ℊ means to delete

X means to delete punctuation

— Strikethrough means to replace or remove and not replace

 means to move information

23-28. justice requires that every Person should enjoy all the privileges and rights that are his due We must not do wrong to any one, especially to the weak and defenseless; nor must we encourage wrong-doing by others. Persons have a variety of rights, and they may be violated in many ways. We ought to have strong scent of justice in our hearts, as a settled principle, and then whatever the particular circumstances may be, we shall be ready and willing to act justly,

SECTION QUIZ 4-2

LIFE PRINCIPLES

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers from the Word Bank.

WORD BANK			
possible	*forgive*	*err*	*actual*

29. *"We can demonstrate the _____ by studying the _____."*

30. *"To _____ is human; to _____, divine."*