**ACDV B62 Final Exam Study Guide**

Your final exam is worth **25 points** and will consist of 25 questions. Each question is worth one point. The breakdown of the questions is the following.

**Part 1: Using the Library** (5 questions)

**Part 2: Literary Elements** (5 questions)

**Part 3: Vocabulary in Context** (5 questions)

**Part 4: Reading Skills** (two paragraphs to read)

• Finding the topic (2 questions)

• Finding the main idea (2 questions)

• Distinguishing major details from minor details (3 questions)

• Determining the pattern of organization within a paragraph (2 questions)

• Determining relationships between sentences (1 question)

**Practice**

**Part 1:**

**Finding a book the BC library shelf**

1. Which of these call numbers should come first?

A. EA165 .24.B52 2006

B. E184 .15 .D86 2004

C. E184 .36 .W64 2002

D. E104 .98.X88 2001

2. Which of these call numbers should come first?

A. LB778 .P58 2000

B. LB875 .D3 1999

C. LB875 .B5 1978

D. LB85 .P7 1998

**Finding a book using the BC library catalog**

3. If you wanted to find a book about Spain, what type of search would you use?

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



*Hint: These are the types of searches.*

Subject begins with…

Subject keywords…

Title begins with…

Title keywords…

Author last name, first

Author keywords…

Series begins with…

Series keywords…

Word anywhere

Call Number

ISBN

ISSN

Bib No.

4. If you wanted to find a book titled “Spain: a nation comes of age“, what type of search would you

use? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



*Hint: These are the types of searches.*

Subject begins with…

Subject keywords…

Title begins with…

Title keywords…

Author last name, first

Author keywords…

Series begins with…

Series keywords…

Word anywhere

Call Number

ISBN

ISSN

Bib No.

5. If you wanted to find a full-text online magazine article on the BC library homepage, where would you

look? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Hint: Which of the links on this page might you click?*



**Part 2: Literary Elements**

Write a definition for each term.

1. setting

2. plot

3. conflict

4. climax

5. resolution

6. point of view

7. antagonist

**Part 3: Vocabulary in Context**

1. Anissa, an **avid** reader, enjoys nothing more than a good science-fiction novel.

a. likable b. devoted c. poor d. helpful

2. “Because I’m **ambivalent** about marriage,” Eric said, “I keep swinging back and forth between wanting to set the date and wanting to break off the engagement.”

a. meaning well b. experienced c. excited d. having conflicted feelings

**Part 4: Reading Skills** (Use the paragraph below to answer the following questions)

**1**If you have ever stayed up late, say, studying or partying, and then awakened early the next morning, you have probably experienced sleep deprivation. **2** In fact, you may be sleep-deprived right now. **3** A study on sleep deprivation showed that there are several consequences of sleep deprivation **4** The young adults who volunteered for the study were allowed to sleep for only five hours each night, for a total of seven nights. **5** After three nights of restricted sleep, volunteers complained of mental, emotional, and physical difficulties. **6** Moreover, their abilities to perform visual motor tasks declined after only two nights. **7** Hormones are also affected by sleep deprivation. **8** For example, the loss of even one night’s sleep can lead to increases in the next day’s level of cortisol. **9** Cortisol helps the body meet the demands imposed by stress. **10** Finally, going without sleep for long stretches of time, such as 4 to 11 days, causes profound psychological effects. **11** Long-term sleep deprivation can lead to feelings of losing control and anxiety.

—Adapted from Kosslyn & Rosenberg, *Psychology: The Brain, The Person, and The World,* p. 138.

1. The topic of this paragraph is…

**A.** sleep

**B.** lack of sleep

**C.** the effects sleep deprivation

**D.** psychological effects of sleep deprivation

2. The main idea of the paragraph is…

**A.** Sentence 1

**B.** Sentence 2

**C.** Sentence 3

**D.** Sentence 11

3. Sentence 9 is a…

**A.** major detail

**B.** minor detail

**C.** main idea sentence

**D.** central point

4. Sentence 10 is a…

**A.** major detail

**B.** minor detail

**C.** main idea sentence

**D.** central point

5. The relationship between sentence 5 and sentence 6 is one of…

**A.** addition

**B.** comparison

**C.** contrast

**D.** cause and effect

6. The main pattern of organization is…

**A.** listing

**B.** classification

**C.** time order

**D.** cause and effect

**Part 5: Textbook and Study Skills**

1. Name and briefly describe each step of SQ4R.

2. What are the benefits of the Cornell Note Taking system?

**Vocabulary Skills**

1. Using the information that surrounds a new word in order to unlock meaning is called using .

A) the glossary B) the thesaurus C) context clues D) etymology

2. The acronym *SAGE helps* an effective reader remember that the four kinds of context clues are .

A) Similarities, Antiques, General Consensus, Exclamations

B) Synonym, Antonym, General Context, Example

C) Symmetry, Anonymity, Generic Construct, Etymology

D) Synthesis, Anthesis, Generosity, Explicitness

3. The context clue that helps the reader see the shade of a word’s meaning by providing its opposite is called a(n) clue.

A) synonym B) syllable C) homograph D) antonym

**For the following question(s), choose the best definition of the underlined words based upon the context clues.**

1. The Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and UNICEF are all altruistic organizations that work to help people in need.

A) unsavory B) charitable C) expensive D) national

2. Sonya is adamant about her son’s 9:00 bedtime and refuses to listen to his pleas to stay up later.

A) flexible B) angry C) unreasonable D) insistent

3. Even some experienced jewelers have difficulty discerning the difference between genuine, precious stones and ones that are synthetically produced.

A) distinguishing B) charging C) copying D) hearing

4. Decisions about rules and punishments should be carefully thought out in advance, not made arbitrarily.

A) judiciously B) according to rule C) impulsively D) constantly

5. My desire to do housecleaning fluctuates (varies) with the weather. On sunny days I clean the house vigorously, but on dark, rainy days, I spend my time curled up with a book.

A) changes B) stops C) increases D) disappears

6. Going to the beach may seem very mundane if you live near the ocean, but it is not so ordinary when you live in the mountains.

A) commonplace B) adventurous C) mysterious D) exasperating

7. When Jason realized the magnitude of the problem, he brought in more officers to assist him with the investigation.

A) size B) animosity C) deficit D) solution

8. Flies are not known for their longevity. Most never live longer than one or two weeks.

A) intellect B) long life span C) benefits D) size

9. The directions for solving the problems were too obscure for Erica, but her boyfriend understood the assignment, and he was able to help her.

A) unclear B) easy C) plain D) boring

**Stated Main Ideas**

1. One strategy for identifying the general subject or topic is to .

A) copy the paragraph into a notebook

C) reread the paragraph until the information is familiar

B) skim the material searching for a recurring idea

D) search for context clues

2. Which of the following items is *not* usually included in a main idea statement?

A) authorʹs credentials B) authorʹs topic

C) authorʹs attitude or opinion D) authorʹs approach

3. Which statement best describes the scope of the topic sentence?

A) The topic sentence is a narrow statement that supports the details of the paragraph.

B) The topic sentence reveals very little about the paragraph.

C) The topic sentence is a general statement that is supported by the other sentences in the paragraph.

D) The topic sentence is the most specific point in the paragraph.

4. Which question would best help an effective reader to identify the main idea?

A) Which sentence begins the paragraph?

C) Which sentence is the most specific in nature?

B) What is the author’s controlling point about the topic?

D) What is the author inferring about the subject?

5. The central idea of a long passage is stated in the .

A) heading B) thesis statement

C) summary statement D) supporting statement

6. When deciding upon the topic of a paragraph, an effective reader must be sure that the topic is

neither .

A) too opposite nor too similar B) too complicated nor too simple

C) too unusual nor too common D) too general nor too specific

**For the following question(s), choose the stated main idea from the paragraph.**

1. After working for six years as a draftsman, Frank Lloyd Wright established his own architecture practice in 1893. Within ten years, Wright became internationally known for his design style, known as the Prairie School, which emphasized a harmonious relationship between a buildingʹs form and its function. His designs incorporated surrounding nature in order to blend a building with its environment. To achieve this natural harmony, he used earth colors and woods, and some structures even incorporated water.

A) His designs incorporated surrounding nature in order to blend a building with its environment.

B) To achieve this natural harmony, he used earth colors and woods, and some structures even incorporated water.

C) After working for six years as a draftsman, Frank Lloyd Wright established his own architecture practice in 1893.

D) Within ten years, Wright became internationally known for his design style, known as the Prairie School, which emphasized a harmonious relationship between a building’s form and its function.

2. Everyone loves to save money, and most people ponder over ways to make their paycheck stretch a little further. Savvy consumers can save money on their grocery bills by using several creative strategies. One is to partner with neighbors and buy food in bulk at warehouse stores like Costco or Samʹs Club, sharing the food and the discounted costs. Another is to search out stores that sell day-old bread items, slightly damaged goods, or items with torn packaging. These products can be purchased for about one -third of their original cost. Finally, consumers can buy produce at local farmer markets, getting the best buys on fruits and vegetables that are not top quality or those that are very ripe. Growers are often eager to sell off these items at discount prices.

A) Savvy consumers can save money on their grocery bills by using several creative strategies.

B) One is to partner with neighbors and buy food in bulk at warehouse stores like Costco or Samʹs Club, sharing the food and the discounted costs.

C) Everyone loves to save money, and most people ponder over ways to make their paycheck stretch a little further.

D) Finally, consumers can buy produce at local farmer markets, getting the best buys on fruits and vegetables that are not top quality or those that are very ripe.

3. Americans are at war again. Not with foreign enemies from another country, but this time with spybots, spiders, spambots, or downloaders. Sound scary to you? It should, because all of these terrifying ʺenemiesʺ are devices that are capable of recording all of your movements on your computer. These monitoring robots record even the smallest activity that takes place, including the programs launched, the sites visited, the e-mails sent, and even instant messaging. Everything and anything can be discreetly recorded, reported back to some other server or computer, and sold to spammers and clients that can use use your personal information. So, if you have entered the computer age, get prepared to fight a never - ending battle against this invisible army of computer robots.

A) Americans are at war again.

B) So, if you have entered the computer age, get prepared to fight a never –ending battle against this invisible army of computer robots.

C) Not with foreign enemies from another country, but this time with spybots, spiders, spambots, or downloaders.

D) These monitoring robots record even the smallest activity that takes place, including the programs launched, the sites visited, the e-mails sent, and even instant messaging.

4. Making decisions is difficult for most people. Approaching the decision -making process in a thoughtful and analytic way, however, tends to achieve the most successful results. First, define the decision in specific terms. Then, consider all the possible options, not just the obvious ones. Next, gather all the information that is relevant and weigh the pros and cons of each choice. After identifying the advantages and disadvantages, select the choice that best meets the need of the situation. Finally, develop a plan of action, implement it, and monitor the results.

A) Making decisions is difficult for most people.

B) First, define the decision in specific terms.

C) Approaching the decision-making process in a thoughtful and analytic way, however, tends to achieve the most successful results.

D) After identifying the advantages and disadvantages, select the choice that best meets the need of the situation.

**Supporting Details**

1. The principal points an author makes about a topic can be found in the .

A) topic sentence B) main idea statement

C) minor details D) major details

2. An effective reader understands that a supporting detail .

A) can always be left out without affecting the meaning of the paragraph

C) contains the main idea

B) can be either a major detail or a minor detail

D) is neither important nor significant

3. Which of the following statement is *not* true about minor details?

A) Minor details explain, develop, support, and illustrate major details.

B) Minor details could be deleted without affecting the main idea.

C) Minor details add interest and give further explanations.

D) Minor details are more general than major details.

4. Minor details are more than major details.

A) general B) specific C) vague D) numerous

**For the following question(s), choose the question that will best help an effective reader locate the**

**major supporting details of the stated main idea sentence.**

5. Football practice involves many kinds of training in order to teach all the different skills required for play.

A) What are the skills required for football practice?

B) Why is football practice necessary?

C) How is football practice run?

D) What kinds of training are included in football practice?

6. Elementary schools should include the fine arts in the curriculum for many reasons.

A) Why should elementary schools include fine arts in the curriculum?

B) What is included in the curriculum of elementary schools?

C) What are the fine arts that are taught in elementary schools?

D) What type of school should include fine arts in the curriculum?

7. Budgeting money involves many steps that newlyweds must master before they will feel secure financially.

A) How can newlyweds feel secure financially?

B) What are the steps for budgeting money that newlyweds should learn?

C) Who can benefit from learning the steps for budgeting money?

D) Why should newlyweds learn to budget their money?

8. Some jobs can be detrimental if an employee is working in a hostile work environment.

A) What is a hostile work environment?

B) In what ways can a hostile work environment make some jobs detrimental?

C) Why would an employee work in a hostile work environment?

D) Who is responsible for creating hostile work environments?

**For the following question(s), use this passage to determine main ideas and supporting details.**

ʺVisiting Pets,ʺ ʺTherapy Dogs,ʺ or ʺTherapy Petsʺ are just some of the names given to programs in which animals help people just by visiting with them. Visiting with animals offers several advantages for people who live in health-care facilities. One benefit is that visits with pets can help people feel less lonely. People often talk to the therapy dogs, and share with them their thoughts, feelings, and memories. They often look forward to an upcoming visit with a pet. Also, visits from pets can provide a welcome change from routine. Animal visitation can offer a form of entertainment. Caretakers report that people become more active and responsive both during and after visiting with animals. Finally, a visit with an animal can provide a welcome distraction from pain and infirmity. A dog pays little attention to age or physical ability, but accepts people as they are.

9. In general, the major details of this paragraph are the .

A) advantages of using dogs as a form of entertainment

B) benefits of taking animals to health-care facilities

C) problems of taking animals to health -care facilities

D) guidelines for enrolling pets in pet therapy programs

10. Which question will best help an effective reader find the major supporting details of this paragraph?

A) What are the various names that have been given to programs that use animals for pet therapy?

B) How can animals be used for entertainment in health-care facilities?

C) Where can people use animals for pet therapy?

D) What are the advantages of visiting with animals for people who live in health –care facilities?

11. Specifically, the major details are .

A) animals can help people feel less lonely, provide a change from routine, and provide distraction from pain and infirmity

B) visiting pets, therapy dogs, and therapy pets

C) talking to dogs, sharing thoughts, and sharing memories

D) upcoming visits, entertainment, and acceptance of people

12. The sentence, ʺVisiting with animals offers several advantages for people who live in health-care facilities,ʺ provides .

A) an introductory sentence B) the topic sentence C) a major detail D) a minor detail

13. The sentence, ʺPeople often talk to the therapy dogs, and share with them their thoughts, feelings and memories,ʺ provides a .

A) main idea B) first major detail C) second major detail D) minor detail

14. The sentence, ʺOne benefit is that visits with pets can help people feel less lonely and less depressed,ʺ provides a .

A) transitional sentence B) topic sentence C) major detail D) minor detail

**For the following question(s) use this passage to determine main ideas and supporting details.**

**Friendship**

**1**Friendship has engaged the attention and imagination of poets, novelists, and artists of all kinds. **2**In television friendships have become almost as important as romantic pairings. **3**And friendship also interests a range of interpersonal communication researchers. **4**Throughout your life youʹll meet many people, but out of this wide array youʹll develop few relationships you would call friendships. **5**Yet despite the low number of friendships you may form, their importance is great. **6**Friendship, then, is an interpersonal relationship between two interdependent persons that is mutually productive and characterized by mutual positive regard.

**7**First, friendship is an interpersonal relationship. **8**Communication interactions must have taken place between the people. **9**Further, the relationship involves a ʺpersonalistic focus.ʺ **10**Friends react to each other as complete persons, as unique, genuine, and irreplaceable individuals.

**11**Second, friendships must be mutually productive they cannot be destructive to either person. **12**Once destructiveness enters into a relationship, it can no longer be characterized a friendship. **13**Lover relationships, marriage relationships, parent-child relationships, and just about any other possible relationship can become destructive. **14**Friendship, however, must enhance the potential of each person and can only be productive.

**15**Third, friendships are characterized by mutual positive regard. Liking people is essential if we are to call them friends. **16**Three major characteristics of friendship-trust, emotional support, and sharing of interests-facilitate mutual positive regard.

(adapted from DeVito. *The Interpersonal Communication Book*, 11th ed. 2007, p. 260.)

1. Which sentence is the thesis statement that states the topic and the authorʹs controlling point about the topic?

A) 1 B) 6 C) 10 D) 15

2. In the second paragraph, sentence 7 serves as a for the paragraph.

A) central idea B) main idea C) major supporting detail D) minor supporting detail

3. In the third paragraph, sentence 13 serves as a for the paragraph.

A) thesis statement B) main idea C) major supporting detail D) minor supporting detail

4. In the second paragraph, sentence 8 serves as a for the paragraph.

A) central idea B) thesis statement C) main idea D) major supporting detail

5. In the last paragraph, sentence 15 serves as a for the paragraph.

A) main idea B) major supporting detail C) minor supporting detail D) thesis statement

**Outlines and Concept Maps**

1. An effective reader knows that using is a helpful study technique that allows the reader to organize information visually.

A) a summary B) a photograph C) an acronym D) an outline

2. An effective reader uses an outline to .

A) reveal an authorʹs tone and style

B) analyze the authorʹs pattern of writing

C) show how ideas relate to one another

D) provide a summary of the important ideas

3. Which of the following statements is correct?

A) Formal outlines include only the main ideas.

B) Informal outlines vary according to each studentʹs note-taking style.

C) Formal outlines include only the supporting details.

D) Informal outlines have a very specific style of labeling.

4. Formal outlines are different from informal outlines in that .

A) informal outlines include lines and boxes

B) formal outlines are precisely constructed and labeled

C) informal outlines contain only minor supporting details

D) informal outlines contain a thorough list of all the minor details

5. A concept map is a .

A) formal outline that shows all levels of details

B) an informal outline that shows only major details

C) diagram that shows the flow of ideas

D) timeline that shows the chronological order of ideas

6. Concept maps use to show the flow of ideas.

A) numbers B) capital letters C) Roman numerals D) arrows or lines

7. When drawing a concept map, an effective reader would place minor supporting details .

A) in a box at the top

B) in boxes or circles above the supporting details

C) near the beginning

D) in the lowest level of boxes or circles

8. Signal words used to introduce main ideas include .

A) first, second, furthermore, moreover, and finally

B) a few causes, a number of reasons, several steps, and several kinds

C) for example, for instance, and to illustrate

D) however, nevertheless, on the other hand, and on the contrary

9. Signal words such as first, second, furthermore, moreover, next, or finally are often used to introduce .

A) topics B) main ideas C) thesis statements D) supporting details

**For the following question(s), use these paragraphs adapted from Laudon and Traver. *ECommerce.* 2nd ed. Addison Wesley Longman, Inc. 2003, pp. 308 -311.**

**1**Checking transfers are funds transferred directly via a signed draft or check from a consumer’s checking account to a merchant or other individual. **2**Checks have several important characteristics. **3**They are the second most common form of payment in terms of number of transactions and the most common in terms of total amount spent. **4**They can be used for both small and large transactions. **5**They have some float (it can take up to ten days for out-of-state checks to clear), and the unspent balances can earn interest. **6**Checks are not anonymous and require third -party institutions to work. **7**Finally, checks also introduce security risks for merchants. **8**For instance, they can be forged more easily than cash, so authentication is required. **9**For merchants, checks present some additional risk compared to cash because they can be cancelled before they clear the account, or they may bounce if there is not enough money in the account.

10. Sentence 3 is a .

A) main idea B) major supporting detail C) minor supporting detail D) definition

11. What signal word introduces the fifth major supporting detail?

A) they B) additional C) finally D) for instance

12. Sentence 8 is a .

A) main idea B) concluding sentence C) major supporting detail D) minor supporting detail

**In the box below, create an outline or concept map for the paragraph above:**

**Transitions and Thought Patterns**

1. The words that authors use to show how ideas are related to one another between sentences and within sentences are called .

A) topics B) transitions C) details D) content clues

2. The words *also, another, besides, furthermore*, and *moreover* are used by an author to show .

A) time order B) space order C) classification of ideas D) additions to an earlier thought

3. The words *previously, after, meanwhile,* and *currently* are used by an author to show .

A) time order B) addition C) space order D) classification

4. An author establishes a by using transitions to show the relationship between ideas in a paragraph, passage, or textbook chapter.

A) pattern of thought B) flow chart C) timeline D) graph

5. Transitions of addition are used by an author to indicate a(n) pattern of thought.

A) time order B) classification C) example D) listing

6. Two uses of the time order thought pattern are .

A) listing and classification B) narration and process C) cause and effect D) comparison and contrast

7. When an author sorts ideas into smaller groups and describes the traits of each group, the author is using a(n) pattern of thought.

A) identification B) listing C) classification D) time order

8. Examples of transitions that are used in the classification pattern are .

A) *another group, categories, types, characteristics, traits*

B) *eventually, soon, ultimately, often, while, when*

C) *furthermore, moreover, for one thing, finally*

D) *steps, stages, events, directions*

9. Domestic cats and wild cats may seem to be very different, but, in fact, they share several similarities. For one thing, both cats share the same time clock. They sleep during the day and are active at night. In addition, both have limited vision during the day, but can see better in the dark. Also, both use their tails for balance and to show emotion. A twitching tail is a definite sign of displeasure. Furthermore, both can leap great distances. Finally, both domestic cats and some wild cats purr when they are content.

The transitions in this paragraph show that the primary pattern of thought is .

A) examples of differences B) classification of differences

C) time order of differences D) a listing of similarities

**More Thought Patterns**

1. Transition words such as *an illustration, for instance, including,* and *once* are used to introduce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) examples B) definitions C) causes D) contrasts

2. The transition words *in like manner, as well as, equally, similarly*, and *resemble* point out the .

A) ways in which two or more ideas are alike

B) ways in which two or more ideas are different

C) use of examples to illustrate ideas

D) the effects of ideas that cause other events to happen

3. The transition words *although*, *conversely, nevertheless, on the contrary,* and *however* are used by authors to point out the .

A) ways in which two or more ideas are the same

B) ways in which two or more ideas are different

C) causes and effects of two or more ideas

D) process involved in completing a task

4. A comparison-and-contrast thought pattern shows .

A) only the similarities between two ideas

B) only the differences between two ideas

C) how two ideas are similar, how they are different, or both

D) the relationship between the main idea and the supporting details

5. Choose the primary pattern for a paragraph that begins with this main idea sentence: *Although debit cards are similar to debit cards, there are many important differences as well.*

A) comparison B) contrast C) comparison and contrast D) neither comparison nor contrast

6. The transition words *accordingly, leads to, results in, consequently*, and *thus* are used by authors to show .

A) comparison and contrast B) definition and example C) listing D) causes and effects

7. Which choice states the effect in this paragraph?

Students at West Virginia University participated in an internship involving videotaping and recording the life events of cancer patients. For every student involved, this opportunity led to a life- changing experience and a career change that included some form of work with the medical field or with people with severe illnesses. The students reported feeling anxious about this assignment at the beginning, but were completely overwhelmed when patients opened up their lives and emotions to these students.

A) life-changing experience and a career change

B) internship involving videotaping and recording

C) an assignment at West Virginia University

D) patients opened up their lives and emotions

8. Students and travelers sometimes have difficulty adjusting to travel abroad because they take too much of their own ʺcultural baggageʺ with them. They often experience ʺculture shockʺ because they carry preconceived ideas of what the people, food, and customs will be like. Often these beliefs consist of misleading stereotypes. As a result, travelers often feel like fish out of water in foreign countries. This experience is, in fact, something which should be viewed as normal and likely to last awhile.

A) comparison B) cause and effect C) contrast D) definition and example

9. Great athletes have many traits in common with one another, even though their sports may differ. First of all, top athletes thrive in the realm of competition. They all want to be the best. In addition, they demonstrate the ability to draw upon an inner rhythm. All sports have a distinctive rhythm, and the best athletes are able to use that rhythm to their benefit. Finally, great athletes have a highly developed kinesthetic sense. They have a keen understanding of where their bodies are spatially. Whether in the air, in the water, or on the ground, they know exactly how to twist or turn their bodies to enhance their sport.

A) contrast B) comparison C) cause and effect D) definition and example

10. While they may sound similar, there are actually many differences between the fields of psychology and sociology. Psychology examines behavior and the mind. Through their theories and research, psychologists investigate topics such as human development, the relationship between the brain and behavior, and the acquisition of knowledge and the ability to use it. Sociology, on the other hand, is concerned with developing theories that explain the changing nature of social behavior. Different societies and groups within societies are examined to determine how these groups function and interrelate.

A) comparison B) definition and example C) contrast D) cause and effect

**Answer Key**

**Vocabulary Skills**

1) C

2) B

3) D

**For the following question(s), choose the best definition of the underlined words based upon**

**the context clues.**

1) B

2) D

3) A

4) C

5) A

6) A

7) A

8) B

9) A

**Stated Main Ideas**

1) B

2) A

3) C

4) B

5) B

6) D

**For the following question(s), choose the stated main idea from the paragraph.**

1) D

2) A

3) B

4) C

**Supporting Details**

1) D

2) B

3) D

4) B

**For the following question(s), choose the question that will best help an effective reader locate**

**the major supporting details of the stated main idea sentence.**

5) D

6) A

7) B

8) B

**For the following question(s), use this passage to determine main ideas and supporting details.**

9) B

10) D

11) A

12) B

13) D

14) C

**For the following question(s) use this passage to determine main ideas and supporting details.**

**(Friendship)**

1) B

2) B

3) D

4) D

5) A

**Outlines and Concept Maps**

1) D

2) C

3) B

4) B

5) C

6) D

7) D

8) B

9) D

**For the following questions(s), use these paragraphs.**

10) B

11) C

12) D

**Transitions and Thought Patterns**

1) B

2) D

3) A

4) A

5) D

6) B

7) C

8) A

9) D

**More Thought Patterns**

1) A

2) A

3) B

4) C

5) C

6) D

7) A

**Identify the correct thought pattern for each of the following paragraphs.**

8) B

9) B

10) C

*~This page intentionally left blank.~*