

ESL Literature Project Quiz #9

Subject: "Logic"

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____ /97

I. Literal Information:

Objects, facts, names, dates, and specific information explicitly stated in the text. It is reading "the words exactly on the page."

Part One: Matching

Directions: Match the definition to the correct literary term. (1 pt each) _____ /13

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|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Logic _____ | a. A guide to educational learning objectives. |
| 2. Main Idea _____ | b. Words written or spoken used by another person for effect. |
| 3. Higher-Order Thinking _____ | c. A statement that can be proven true or false. |
| 4. Predicting _____ | d. The point of a paragraph. |
| 5. Concluding _____ | e. A brief statement or account of a main point. |
| 6. Bloom's Taxonomy _____ | f. To estimate or guess something will happen. |
| 7. Identifying Details _____ | g. Giving credit to authors when using their work. |
| 8. Using Quotes _____ | h. A feeling expressed by someone that cannot be proven. |
| 9. Summarize _____ | i. The study of valid reasoning. |
| 10. Paraphrase _____ | j. Facts, descriptions, and events that support a main idea. |
| 11. Fact _____ | k. A rewording of a main point in your own words. |
| 12. Opinion _____ | l. Leveled reading questions to demonstrate understanding. |
| 13. Citing Sources _____ | m. To arrive at a judgement by reasoning. |

I. Inferential Information:

An inference or prediction based on literal objects and events, it is what the author means but is not directly saying. It is reading “in-between the words” for meaning.

Part Two: Short Answer D.E.E.D Writing

Directions: Use the D.E.E.D. (Define, Explain, Example, Describe) Writing Method to answer each of the following questions. Be thorough, complete, and exact in your answer. (12 pts each) _____ /36

14. What is logic and how is it used in daily life? Who was Aristotle and what is a syllogism?

15. What is a prediction and a conclusion and why are these important when reading literature?

16. What is a summary and a paraphrase and how are they used logically?

II. Experiential Information:

Relating what the author is saying directly to your own personal experience. It is reading that “connects the words to your own life.”

Part Three: Paragraph Writing

Directions: Answer the question in a complete paragraph. (12 pts each) _____ /12

17. What is Higher-Order Thinking and how do you use inferences in your daily life. Give examples.

III. Evaluative Information:

Cross-textual. Taking the events and actions of the written material and comparing and contrasting to other written works. It is reading “beyond the words to other source material.”

Part Four: Literary Analysis

Directions: Read the homework story. Answer the questions in complete sentence paragraphs. (12 pts each) _____ /36

18. Using correct literary terms write a plot summary of *The Lottery*.

Scoring Guide for Quiz D.E.E.D. and Paragraph Writing.

CRITERIA	3 pts	2 pts	1 pt
<i>Ideas & Content</i>	Ideas are well developed, strong, engage the reader and create interest. Supporting examples are detailed and effective. The answer is consistent and relevant to the question.	The ideas are stated clearly but only slightly engage the reader. Supporting examples are present. The answer attempts to be relevant to the question.	The ideas are basic. Supporting examples are given but are not interesting.
<i>Organization</i>	Organization is logical and structured. Transitions are used effectively. <i>(For D.E.E.D. the writing skills are ordered clearly and progress gracefully.)</i>	Organization is attempted but not strong. Transitions are used but not completely. <i>(For D.E.E.D. the writing skills are only partially demonstrated.)</i>	There is no organization. Transitions are not used. <i>(For D.E.E.D. the writing skills are not demonstrated or understood.)</i>
<i>Sentence Fluency</i>	Writing is smooth, skillful, and coherent. Sentences are strong and complete. Expressions are used effectively.	Writing is clear and understandable. Sentences have varied structure but can be understood. An attempt at expressions are used.	Writing is not clear. Sentences are confusing, containing fragments or run-ons. No expression used.
<i>Conventions</i>	Punctuation, spelling, capitalization are correct. No errors. Handwriting is clear, neat, and presented well.	Punctuation, spelling, capitalization are generally correct with some errors. Handwriting is clear.	Distracting errors in punctuation, spelling, and capitalization. Handwriting is unreadable.

Answers:

1. i 2. d 3. l 4. f 5. m 6. a 7. j 8. b 9. e 10. k 11. c 12. H 13. g