

2. GAC002 Academic English I: Reading and Writing Skills Starter Quiz

· 课前小测

GAC Academic English

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. You need the year a study was published, and nothing else. Which technique?
 - ☐ Skimming
 - ☐ Scanning
 - ☐ Close reading
 - ☐ Reading every word
2. "The supply proved precarious: a single dry summer emptied the reservoir." What does precarious mean?
 - ☐ Plentiful
 - ☐ Unstable, easily lost
 - ☐ Expensive
 - ☐ Clean
3. "Because the metro opened in 2021, commuting times fell." What kind of sentence is this?
 - ☐ Simple
 - ☐ Compound
 - ☐ Complex
 - ☐ A run-on
4. A paragraph about metro improvements contains a sentence about the city's food markets. What should you do?
 - ☐ Keep it — it adds interest
 - ☐ Move it to a paragraph about markets, or delete it
 - ☐ Make it the topic sentence
 - ☐ Add a connective in front of it
5. Source: "Rising sea temperatures have accelerated coral bleaching since 2016." Which version is acceptable?
 - ☐ Increasing sea temperatures have sped up coral bleaching since 2016.
 - ☐ Since 2016, coral has bleached faster, and warmer water is the cause (Hughes, 2018).
 - ☐ Rising sea temperatures have accelerated coral bleaching since 2016.
 - ☐ Coral bleaching has accelerated since 2016 because of rising sea temperatures.

6. What do you actually read when you skim? Choose all that apply.

- ☐ The title
- ☐ The first and last paragraphs
- ☐ The first sentence of each paragraph
- ☐ Every footnote

Tick every correct option.

7. If you can still tell what a paragraph is about after deleting its topic sentence, the paragraph is well built.
 - ☐ True
 - ☐ False
8. A properly paraphrased idea does not need a citation.
 - ☐ True
 - ☐ False
9. A conclusion is a good place to introduce your strongest new piece of evidence.
 - ☐ True
 - ☐ False
10. Reading only the topic sentences of a long article can give you its structure.
 - ☐ True
 - ☐ False

2. GAC002 Academic English I: Reading and Writing Skills Answers · 答案

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1. **Scanning**

Scanning hunts one item and ignores the rest of the page. It is the fastest correct answer here.

2. **Unstable, easily lost**

The colon introduces evidence, and the evidence is a failure after one dry summer.

3. **Complex**

A subordinate clause (Because...) plus a main clause. It is also the only version that states a cause.

4. **Move it to a paragraph about markets, or delete it**

Unity means every sentence serves the topic sentence. A connective cannot rescue an unrelated idea.

5. **Since 2016, coral has bleached faster, and warmer water is the cause (Hughes, 2018).**

New structure, new words, and a citation. The others either keep the structure or omit the credit.

6. **The title; The first and last paragraphs; The first sentence of each paragraph**

Footnotes are detail, and detail is what skimming deliberately skips.

7. **False**

It means the topic sentence was doing no work. A real topic sentence states something the rest only supports.

8. **False**

Paraphrasing removes the quotation marks, not the debt. The idea is still borrowed.

9. **False**

A conclusion answers the question and adds no new evidence. New evidence there looks like poor planning.

10. **True**

That is what a topic sentence is for. It states the paragraph's single idea.