

6. Writing an article

Starter Quiz

IGCSE English Name: Score:

- 1. Who reads an article?
 - A general audience
 - Only your teacher
 - Just one friend
- 2. An article needs a catchy title to grab the reader’s interest.
 - True
 - False
- 3. A dull title is fine for an article.
 - True
 - False
- 4. Lively language for an article means...
 - varied words and sentence lengths
 - the same short sentence every time
 - no adjectives at all
- 5. An article for a school magazine argues for a quiet reading room. Which sentence best addresses its readers?
 - In conclusion this report was commissioned by the board.
 - You could use the room to read between lessons.
 - Dear Headteacher, I am writing to request permission.
- 6. Read this article opening: “Feeling hungry? You can find fresh noodles, warm bread and sizzling vegetables at the night market.” Which TWO techniques does it use?
 - repeating ‘nice’ three times
 - talking to the reader with ‘you’
 - a two-word punch sentence
 - starting every sentence with ‘I’

Tick every correct option.
- 7. An interesting opening is enough; the article does not need reasons or development.
 - True
 - False
- 8. An article has an introduction, a developed middle and a short _____.

6. Writing an article

Answers

IGCSE English

- 1. **A general audience**

An article is written for many general readers.
- 2. **True**

True. A lively, catchy title draws readers in; a dull one gives them no reason to start.
- 3. **False**

A catchy title is needed to grab interest.
- 4. **varied words and sentence lengths**

Variety keeps the writing lively.
- 5. **You could use the room to read between lessons.**

Direct address suits a magazine article for students. The alternatives belong to a formal letter or report.
- 6. **talking to the reader with ‘you’; a two-word punch sentence**

“Feeling hungry?” is a two-word punch sentence; “you” addresses the reader directly. The passage uses varied food descriptions rather than repeating “nice”.
- 7. **False**

The opening attracts attention, but the middle must deliver useful ideas and supporting reasons.
- 8. **conclusion**

The conclusion draws the ideas together and leaves the reader with a clear final thought.