

Level: Master One

Student's Full Name:

Date: January 11th, 2026

Time Allotted: 1h and 30 mnts

Teacher: Dr. Kacha ASMA

First Term Exam in Academic Writing

Task 1: State whether the following statements are True or False (correct the false ones).

1. Tailoring content and style for academic readers is essential in academic writing.
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.....
2. Revising mainly focuses on the sentence level like grammar correctness, spelling, punctuation and word choice, while editing focuses on the broader picture including clarity, ideas strengthening and organization.
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3. Being skeptical in research basically involves critical thinking, examining, and looking for rigorous proof and readymade conclusions.
.....
.....
4. Ordinary writing is very often formal.
.....
.....
5. All data, tables, charts and images in your work should be cited.
.....
.....

Task 2: Explain the terms given below in the space provided.

1. Critical thinking
2. Rebuttal arguments.....
3. MLA.....
4. Authoritative sources.....

Task 3: circle the right answer/s to complete the statements below.

1. Tertiary sources can include.....
 - a. Dictionaries
 - b. Encyclopedias
 - c. commentaries and criticisms
2. Synthesizing is a key academic skill that involves
 - a. Identifying connections
 - b. understanding similarities and differences between sources
 - c. Dissecting information.
3. “Learners often evaluate their success in language learning as well as the effectiveness of their English course on the basis of how much they feel they have improved in their spoken language proficiency.” This direct quotation is cited as follows:
 - a. Richards (2008) “.....” (p. 19)
 - b. Richards (2008)
 - c. (Richards, 2008, p. 19)
4. APA is an academic style guide that ensures clarity and consistency in scholarly writing. It is usually used in.....
 - a. Humanities and literature
 - b. education and social sciences
 - c. history and arts
5. Academic writing is....
 - a. Usually formal
 - b. always formal
 - c. formal with different degrees of formality

Task 4:

“Academic writing and non-academic writing are two distinct forms of written expression, each serving a unique purpose and catering to different target audiences” (Ferahani & Mohammad, 2018, p. 01).

On the light of this quote and using what you have learnt, explain how academic and normal writing are different (short paragraph/10 lines maximum).

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Good luck!

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Task 1: State whether the following statements are True or False (correct the false ones).

1. Tailoring content and style for academic readers is essential in academic writing. **True**
2. Revising mainly focuses on the sentence level like grammar correctness, spelling, punctuation and word choice, while editing focuses on the broader picture including clarity, ideas strengthening and organization. **False**

Revising focuses on the broader picture including clarity, ideas strengthening and organization, while editing focuses on the sentence level like grammar correctness, spelling, punctuation and word choice.

3. Being skeptical in research basically involves critical thinking, examining, and looking for rigorous proof and readymade conclusions. **False**

We do not look for readymade conclusions; instead, we build our conclusions depending on the topic and the thesis we are developing.

4. Ordinary writing is very often formal. **True**
5. All data, tables, charts and images in your work should be cited. **False**

We cite data, tables, ... that are not ours.

Task 2: Explain the terms given below in the space provided.

1. Critical thinking: **It is the disciplined process of actively analyzing, evaluating, and synthesizing information to question assumptions, identify biases, and form reasoned conclusions.**
2. Rebuttal arguments: **structured response designed to disprove, weaken, or undermine an opponent's claim, evidence, or reasoning**
3. MLA: **refers to Modern Language Association, it is a standard formatting and citation system (Style guide) used primarily in Humanities such as Literature, language and Cultural Studies.**
4. Authoritative sources: **Reliable, trustworthy, valid, credible sources.**

Task 3: circle the right answer/s to complete the statements below.

1. Tertiary sources can include.....
a. **Dictionaries** b. **Encyclopedias** c. **commentaries and criticisms**
2. Synthesizing is a key academic skill that involves
a. **Identifying connections** b. **understanding similarities and differences between sources**
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English course on the basis of how much they feel they have improved in their spoken language proficiency.” This direct quotation is cited as follows:

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Task 4:

“Academic writing and non-academic writing are two distinct forms of written expression, each serving a unique purpose and catering to different target audiences” (Ferahani & Mohammad, 2018, p. 01).

On the light of this quote and using what you have learnt, explain how academic and normal writing are different (short paragraph/10 lines maximum).

The student is required to include the following:

- **Topic sentence indicating how academic and non-academic writing are similar/ different.**
- **Demonstrating similarities briefly**
- **Demonstrating differences**
- **Concluding the paragraph (restating what have been discussed).**

The following points are considered in evaluation

- **Content**
- **Coherence/ correctness and structures**
- **Clear topic sentence**
- **Organization of ideas**
- **Clear conclusion**

Good luck!