

# Cover Story

## UNIT TEST ONE

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. A theme is

- A. an idea.
- B. a shared characteristic or trait.
- C. a personal interest or hobby.
- D. a type of costume.

2. A sentence is

- A. the smallest unit of grammatical measurement.
- B. more artistic if it has long words in it.
- C. a way of expressing a single thought or idea.
- D. a thing with a question mark at the end of it.

3. A noun is

- A. a person.
- B. a place.
- C. a thing.
- D. A, B and C.

4. Circle the statement that is *not* true.

- A. General nouns can include many types of a thing.
- B. Specific nouns describe fewer things.
- C. Specific nouns are not very useful.
- D. Most people use many general words when they speak.

5. Adjectives modify

- A. nouns.
- B. verbs.
- C. adverbs.
- D. B and C.

## UNIT TEST ONE

### 6. Passive verbs

- A. are any form of the verb *to be* or *to have*.
- B. are usually linked to concept sentences.
- C. end in *ed*.
- D. A and B.

### 7. Adverbs

- A. are never useful.
- B. modify nouns.
- C. tell us *how* something happened.
- D. B and C.

### 8. Movie sentences

- A. are usually better at creating emotion than concept sentences.
- B. are not really necessary for most storytelling.
- C. do not depend on specific images.
- D. are usually funny.

### 9. Brainstorming involves

- A. thinking about anything you want.
- B. identifying useful connections related to your subject.
- C. trying to forget that you are thinking.
- D. A and C.

### 10. Paragraphs

- A. are usually built around one “rock-star” sentence.
- B. often have two or more “rock-star” sentences.
- C. need not be indented.
- D. are the smallest building blocks of any story.

# Cover Story

## UNIT TEST TWO

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. This most important structural element of any type of poetry is

- A. its rhyme scheme.
- B. the line break.
- C. syllable count.
- D. rhythm and meter.

2. Acrostics

- A. are a relatively new form of poetry.
- B. must only have one word per line.
- C. are not real poetry if they don't rhyme.
- D. spell a word or phrase with the first letter of each line or stanza.

3. The cinquain

- A. is a six-line poem with 17 syllables per line.
- B. must have the same number of words on each line.
- C. has five lines and a specific word or syllable count for each line.
- D. is always depressing.

4. The haiku

- A. originated in China hundreds of years ago.
- B. includes a seasonal reference.
- C. is always written in past tense.
- D. A and B.

5. Most poetry

- A. focuses on the expression of feelings.
- B. uses distinctive style and rhythm.
- C. tries to make one main point.
- D. All of the the above.

## UNIT TEST TWO

6. The limerick

- A. depends heavily on rhythm and rhyme.
- B. is always funny.
- C. rarely tells a story.
- D. was invented in 1963 by Adelaide Crapsey.

7. The five Ws

- A. are often taught in journalism classes.
- B. sometimes include a sixth element.
- C. help you to understand the basic facts of a story.
- D. All of the above.

8. Which strategy for turning an interview into a non-fiction article was *not* discussed?

- A. Action
- B. Chronological
- C. Flashback
- D. Unfolding Past

9. Which outlining section was *not* discussed?

- A. Hook
- B. Evidence
- C. Judgment
- D. Clincher

10. Write one sentence for each \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. theme.
- B. strategy.
- C. thought.
- D. paragraph.

# Cover Story

## UNIT TEST THREE

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Snail mail letters

- A. are completely irrelevant at this time.
- B. have five basic parts.
- C. are only used in for business purposes.
- D. are always formal in tone.

2. Letters

- A. are too rigid to be used in stories.
- B. always depend on fictional characters.
- C. often try to make one main point.
- D. A and B.

3. Which one of the following is *not* one of the five parts of a letter?

- A. heading
- B. salutation
- C. footer
- D. body

4. Which of the following is *not* true?

- A. Stories are about meaningful change.
- B. All stories try to create emotion.
- C. Short stories usually try to make one main point.
- D. Some stories are too short to employ any storytelling techniques.

5. Which of the following is *not* true about good story heroes?

- A. They want something the reader can understand.
- B. They are often someone the reader can relate to.
- C. They have a problem.
- D. They always win and get what they want.

## UNIT TEST THREE

6. The four key ingredients of a short story as discussed in this program are:
- A. Character, Change, Desire, Problem.
  - B. Character, Meaning, Problem, Identity.
  - C. Meaning, Identity, Problem, Change.
  - D. Change, Character, Plot, Theme.
7. Readers will not care about a story if they don't care about
- A. the main character.
  - B. the wording of each sentence.
  - C. the magazine's theme.
  - D. the pictures that accompany it.
8. Story problems
- A. must be clearly understood by the reader.
  - B. should be shown through movie sentences.
  - C. should be personal.
  - D. should grow as the story progresses.
  - E. All of the above.
9. Conflict in a story
- A. should move towards a resolution.
  - B. should be spontaneous and random.
  - C. always means a fist fight.
  - D. decreases as the story progresses.
10. Which of the following elements is not usually included in a story opening?
- A. The main character
  - B. The setting
  - C. Dialogue
  - D. The resolution

# Cover Story

## UNIT TEST FOUR

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. The first layer of meaning refers to
  - A. what you think a story means when you first read it.
  - B. words and symbols.
  - C. the most obvious thing about a story.
  - D. None of the above.
  
2. The second layer of meaning refers to
  - A. what you think a story means after you've thought about it for a while.
  - B. relevance.
  - C. theme.
  - D. sentences.
  
3. Context means
  - A. everything that comes before and after.
  - B. what's relevant in a story.
  - C. your life.
  - D. None of the above.
  
4. Which of the following would *not* weaken a blog?
  - A. Strong writing
  - B. Lack of focus
  - C. Inconsistency
  - D. Bad grammar
  
5. Hyperbole is another word for
  - A. setting.
  - B. humor.
  - C. exaggeration.
  - D. relevance.

## UNIT TEST FOUR

6. Which of the following would not usually be good advice for writing a humor piece?
- A. Make one main point.
  - B. Use repetition.
  - C. Exaggerate the truth.
  - D. Employ formal language.
7. The two most important aspects of any humor piece are
- A. repetition and timing.
  - B. character and timing.
  - C. character and repetition.
  - D. hyperbole and funny words.
8. Which of the following is *not* true.
- A. All stories involve violent action.
  - B. All stories involve meaningful conflict.
  - C. The goal of every story is to create emotion.
  - D. Stories are about people with problems.
9. In most forms of creative writing, it is important to
- A. use unusual words.
  - B. describe events in chronological order.
  - C. make the reader cry.
  - D. None of the above.
10. Good timing in stories means
- A. making things happen at the right moment.
  - B. making things take a long time to happen.
  - C. putting things off till the end of the story.
  - D. None of the above.



# Cover Story

## UNIT TEST FIVE

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. The first step in researching answers to a difficult question is
  - A. looking up the answers on the Internet.
  - B. considering different perspectives so you can target your research.
  - C. going to the library.
  - D. None of the above.
  
2. Most difficult questions have
  - A. two possible answers.
  - B. three or more possible answers.
  - C. no right answers.
  - D. None of the above.
  
3. Which of the following is *not* a likely source of credible information?
  - A. A rumor you overheard in a cafeteria.
  - B. An interview with a credentialed specialist.
  - C. An article in a trade magazine.
  - D. An eyewitness.
  
4. *The Most Dangerous Game* is about a character who
  - A. shows no signs of changing by the end of the story.
  - B. changes a little by the end of the story.
  - C. wants to prove his manliness by leaping from a yacht.
  - D. None of the above.
  
5. Conflict means
  - A. someone is angry.
  - B. someone is fighting.
  - C. a clash: two things in opposition.
  - D. the tying up of loose ends.

## UNIT TEST FIVE

6. Personality means
- A. being the life of the party.
  - B. whatever makes you a person.
  - C. A and B.
  - D. the combination of traits that form someone's unique character.
7. Which principle does *not* apply when writing dialogue?
- A. Put spoken words in quotation marks.
  - B. Avoid filler words.
  - C. Start a new paragraph for each new speaker.
  - D. Reproduce actual conversations as much as possible.
8. The personality of your characters should be reflected in
- A. their dialogue.
  - B. their actions.
  - C. their thoughts.
  - D. All of the above.
9. Which of the following is *not* essential to a great story opening?
- A. Hook the reader.
  - B. Introduce the main character.
  - C. Use beautiful language.
  - D. Tell us what sort of story we are about to read.
10. Which of the following is not a technique of comparison?
- A. Simile.
  - B. Metaphor.
  - C. Characterization.
  - D. Personification.

# Cover Story

## UNIT TEST SIX

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. To keep your audience engaged, give them story events that produce

- A. expectation and surprise.
- B. surprise and shock.
- C. relevance and shock.
- D. exaggeration and timing.

2. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of a senryu?

- A. A 5-7-5 syllable structure.
- B. A funny or witty observation at the end.
- C. A clear rhyme scheme.
- D. Precise observations and details.

3. A found poem

- A. is any poem by another writer that you found and like.
- B. is a poem based on another written work.
- C. is a poem based on random words.
- D. None of the above.

4. Free verse poetry

- A. has none of the traditional conventions of poetry.
- B. uses line breaks for shape and definition.
- C. is not really poetry.
- D. All of the above.

5. Ballads have their origin in

- A. song.
- B. ancient literature.
- C. Australia.
- D. story.

## UNIT TEST SIX

6. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of ballads?
- A. They are written in four- or five-line stanzas.
  - B. They are driven by character change.
  - C. They sometimes focus on death, murder, revenge or supernatural events.
  - D. The 2nd and 4th stanza of each line rhyme.
7. Which of the following is *not* true?
- A. All stories try to create emotion.
  - B. All stories are about meaningful conflict.
  - C. Stories are about people with problems.
  - D. Only A and C are true.
8. Which of the following is *not* necessarily an element of a well-written ad?
- A. A web address.
  - B. A headline.
  - C. A benefit.
  - D. A call to action.
9. The headline is the part of an ad that
- A. tells the reader to do something.
  - B. always tells the truth.
  - C. tries to get the reader's attention.
  - D. contains fine print.
10. Which of the following is *not* true about good page layout?
- A. Readers like white space and images.
  - B. Every page needs dominance.
  - C. Using lots of different fonts will make your magazine more readable.
  - D. Good images are essential to good page design.