

Name: _____

Date: _____

Quiz name: Writing Selection 1

Answer the following questions regarding the attached passage.

- What is the best way to combine sentences 1 and 2?

 - (A) Consisting of family, faith, and community, Elie Wiesel lived a life typical of most Jewish teenagers in Sighet, Transylvania, even as Adolf Hitler campaigned to control Europe.
 - (B) Elie Wiesel lived a life typical of most Jewish teenagers in Sighet, Transylvania consisting of family, faith and community; even as Adolf Hitler campaigned to control Europe.
 - (C) Even as Adolf Hitler campaigned to control Europe, consisting of family, faith, and community, Elie Wiesel lived a life typical of most Jewish teenagers in Sighet, Transylvania.
 - (D) Elie Wiesel lived a life typical of most Jewish teenagers in Sighet, Transylvania, a life consisting of family, faith, and community, even as Adolf Hitler campaigned to control Europe.

WRITING SELECTION 1
 Elie Wiesel was born in Sighet, Transylvania, in 1928. He was a Jewish teenager living a life typical of most Jewish teenagers in Sighet, Transylvania, even as Adolf Hitler campaigned to control Europe. Consisting of family, faith, and community, Elie Wiesel lived a life typical of most Jewish teenagers in Sighet, Transylvania, even as Adolf Hitler campaigned to control Europe. Elie Wiesel lived a life typical of most Jewish teenagers in Sighet, Transylvania consisting of family, faith and community; even as Adolf Hitler campaigned to control Europe. Even as Adolf Hitler campaigned to control Europe, consisting of family, faith, and community, Elie Wiesel lived a life typical of most Jewish teenagers in Sighet, Transylvania. Elie Wiesel lived a life typical of most Jewish teenagers in Sighet, Transylvania, a life consisting of family, faith, and community, even as Adolf Hitler campaigned to control Europe.

- What is the most effective revision to make in sentence 5?

 - (A) Elie studied the Talmud growing up and the Kabbalah, he also became an acclaimed author after the war ended.
 - (B) Growing up, Elie studied the Talmud and the Kabbalah, and he became an acclaimed author after the war had ended.
 - (C) Growing up, Elie studied the Talmud and the Kabbalah, but he became an acclaimed author after the war ended.
 - (D) Elie studied the Talmud and the Kabbalah growing up and then he also became an acclaimed author after the war ended.

WRITING SELECTION 1
 Elie Wiesel was born in Sighet, Transylvania, in 1928. He was a Jewish teenager living a life typical of most Jewish teenagers in Sighet, Transylvania, even as Adolf Hitler campaigned to control Europe. Consisting of family, faith, and community, Elie Wiesel lived a life typical of most Jewish teenagers in Sighet, Transylvania, even as Adolf Hitler campaigned to control Europe. Elie Wiesel lived a life typical of most Jewish teenagers in Sighet, Transylvania consisting of family, faith and community; even as Adolf Hitler campaigned to control Europe. Even as Adolf Hitler campaigned to control Europe, consisting of family, faith, and community, Elie Wiesel lived a life typical of most Jewish teenagers in Sighet, Transylvania. Elie Wiesel lived a life typical of most Jewish teenagers in Sighet, Transylvania, a life consisting of family, faith, and community, even as Adolf Hitler campaigned to control Europe. Growing up, Elie studied the Talmud and the Kabbalah, and he became an acclaimed author after the war had ended. Growing up, Elie studied the Talmud and the Kabbalah, but he became an acclaimed author after the war ended. Elie studied the Talmud and the Kabbalah growing up and then he also became an acclaimed author after the war ended.

- What is the most effective revision to make in sentence 10?

 - (A) It was during this time that Wiesel met Fracois Mauriac, a Nobel laureate, who encouraged Wiesel to write of his experiences in Nazi concentration camps.
 - (B) It was during this time that Wiesel met Fracois Mauriac, a Nobel laureate; who encouraged Wiesel to write of his experiences in Nazi concentration camps.
 - (C) Nobel laureate Fracois Mauriac encouraged Wiesel to write of his experiences in Nazi concentration camps; it was during this time that Wiesel met him.
 - (D) A Nobel laureate during this time, Fracois Mauriac encouraged Wiesel to write of his experiences in Nazi concentration camps.

WRITING SELECTION 1
 Elie Wiesel was born in Sighet, Transylvania, in 1928. He was a Jewish teenager living a life typical of most Jewish teenagers in Sighet, Transylvania, even as Adolf Hitler campaigned to control Europe. Consisting of family, faith, and community, Elie Wiesel lived a life typical of most Jewish teenagers in Sighet, Transylvania, even as Adolf Hitler campaigned to control Europe. Elie Wiesel lived a life typical of most Jewish teenagers in Sighet, Transylvania consisting of family, faith and community; even as Adolf Hitler campaigned to control Europe. Even as Adolf Hitler campaigned to control Europe, consisting of family, faith, and community, Elie Wiesel lived a life typical of most Jewish teenagers in Sighet, Transylvania. Elie Wiesel lived a life typical of most Jewish teenagers in Sighet, Transylvania, a life consisting of family, faith, and community, even as Adolf Hitler campaigned to control Europe. Growing up, Elie studied the Talmud and the Kabbalah, and he became an acclaimed author after the war had ended. Growing up, Elie studied the Talmud and the Kabbalah, but he became an acclaimed author after the war ended. Elie studied the Talmud and the Kabbalah growing up and then he also became an acclaimed author after the war ended. It was during this time that Wiesel met Fracois Mauriac, a Nobel laureate, who encouraged Wiesel to write of his experiences in Nazi concentration camps. It was during this time that Wiesel met Fracois Mauriac, a Nobel laureate; who encouraged Wiesel to write of his experiences in Nazi concentration camps. Nobel laureate Fracois Mauriac encouraged Wiesel to write of his experiences in Nazi concentration camps; it was during this time that Wiesel met him. A Nobel laureate during this time, Fracois Mauriac encouraged Wiesel to write of his experiences in Nazi concentration camps.

- Sentences 11 and 12 are choppy and ineffective. What is the best way to revise these sentences?

- (A) Choosing to remain silent no longer, Wiesel wrote *Night* as a first step in fulfilling his commitment to end hatred, violence, and prejudice.
- (B) Wiesel's writing *Night* was only the first step in fulfilling his commitment to end hatred, violence, and prejudice, so he chose to remain silent no longer.
- (C) Choosing to remain silent no longer, Wiesel's writing *Night* was only the first step in fulfilling his commitment; to end hatred, violence and prejudice.
- (D) Wiesel wrote *Night* as only the first step in fulfilling his commitment, and his commitment was to end hatred, violence, and prejudice, after choosing to remain silent no longer.

WRITING SKELETON 1

Wiesel's writing *Night* was only the first step in fulfilling his commitment to end hatred, violence, and prejudice, so he chose to remain silent no longer.

Elie Wiesel

Elie Wiesel was an American-born Jewish Holocaust survivor and author. He is best known for his memoir *Night*, which details his experiences in concentration camps during the Holocaust. Wiesel's writing is characterized by its stark, unflinching honesty and its profound exploration of the human condition in the face of extreme adversity. *Night* is a powerful testament to the resilience of the human spirit and the importance of maintaining one's moral integrity even in the darkest of times.

5. What is the most effective revision to make in sentence 17?
- (A) The statement reveals the heart of Weisel's belief; that no one should remian silent about genocide.
 - (B) This is the statement that reveals the heart of Weisel's belief that no one should remain silent.
 - (C) The statement reveals the heart of Wiesel's belief that no one should remain silent about genocide.
 - (D) That no one should remain silent about genocide is the heart of the belief that is revealed by this statement.

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6. Ashley wants to improve the organization of the fourth paragraph (sentences 19-22). What change should she make?
- (A) Delete sentence 21
 - (B) Reverse sentences 19 and 20
 - (C) Move sentence 22 to the beginning of the paragraph
 - (D) Reverse sentences 21 and 22

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Look for any mistakes Ashley has made in her essay, then answer the questions that follow:

7. What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?
- (A) Change concentration to consentration
 - (B) Change him to he
 - (C) Change were to was
 - (D) No change should be made in sentence 7.

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8. What change should be made in sentence 14?
- (A) Change liberated to liberating
 - (B) Delete the comma after innocence
 - (C) Change Allies to allies
 - (D) Insert a comma after war

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9. What change, if any, should be made in sentence 16?

- (A) Change Prize to prize
- (B) Change acceptance to exceptance
- (C) Insert a comma after stated
- (D) No change should be made in this sentence



10. What change, if any, needs to be made in sentence 18?

- (A) Change had written to wrote
- (B) Delete the comma after Dawn
- (C) Change heal to heel
- (D) No change is needed



Read the selection from Chapter 3 of *Night* that begins "His anger changed into fury" and ends "What was there to thank Him for?" (pages 31-33) to answer questions 1-9. The paragraph numbers and first words of each paragraph are listed in the image with each question.

11. Question 1: What is the major conflict in paragraphs 1-5?

- (A) The youth's anger toward the older adults
- (B) whether to rebel or to wait
- (C) whether to keep Auschwitz a secret from other Jews in Europe
- (D) the issue of killing German soldiers like cattle



12. The SS officer Dr. Mengele could best be characterized as

- (A) timid
- (B) steady
- (C) withdrawn
- (D) feared



13. The author organizes this selection by

- (A) developing Dr. Mengele's point of view
- (B) strictly using monologue to advance the action
- (C) describing what the narrator sees as he walks in a line
- (D) listing all of the inmates' responses to Dr. Mengele's questions



14. In paragraph 32, the author's tone is

- (A) analytical
- (B) celebratory
- (C) cynical
- (D) uncertain



15. The description of Dr. Mengele's baton suggests that
- (A) he was selecting who would live and who would die.
 - (B) the narrator and his father had been selected to die.
 - (C) the SS officers enjoyed sending Jews to their deaths.
 - (D) the narrator's father did not care if he lived or died.

Reading Material 2

Read the selection from *Diary of an Anxious Heart*. The answer choices are listed below. Select the best answer for each question.

1. The author's purpose is to
2. The author's main idea is
3. The author's tone is
4. The author's point of view is
5. The author's main character is
6. The author's main conflict is
7. The author's main theme is
8. The author's main setting is
9. The author's main mood is
10. The author's main style is
11. The author's main genre is
12. The author's main audience is
13. The author's main message is
14. The author's main purpose is
15. The author's main effect is
16. The author's main impact is
17. The author's main result is
18. The author's main conclusion is
19. The author's main recommendation is
20. The author's main suggestion is
21. The author's main advice is
22. The author's main warning is
23. The author's main caution is
24. The author's main note is
25. The author's main reminder is
26. The author's main prompt is
27. The author's main request is
28. The author's main demand is
29. The author's main requirement is
30. The author's main condition is
31. The author's main stipulation is
32. The author's main proviso is
33. The author's main qualification is
34. The author's main restriction is
35. The author's main limitation is
36. The author's main restriction is
37. The author's main limitation is
38. The author's main restriction is
39. The author's main limitation is
40. The author's main restriction is

16. The narrator lies about being a farmer during selection because
- (A) he knows that the Nazis will kill anyone who has the ability to think.
 - (B) he was frightened that they would send him to the right if they knew he did not have any practical skills.
 - (C) he was too nervous to answer the question correctly.
 - (D) he was too embarrassed to say that he was a student.

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9. The author's main mood is
10. The author's main style is
11. The author's main genre is
12. The author's main audience is
13. The author's main message is
14. The author's main purpose is
15. The author's main effect is
16. The author's main impact is
17. The author's main result is
18. The author's main conclusion is
19. The author's main recommendation is
20. The author's main suggestion is
21. The author's main advice is
22. The author's main warning is
23. The author's main caution is
24. The author's main note is
25. The author's main reminder is
26. The author's main prompt is
27. The author's main request is
28. The author's main demand is
29. The author's main requirement is
30. The author's main condition is
31. The author's main stipulation is
32. The author's main proviso is
33. The author's main qualification is
34. The author's main restriction is
35. The author's main limitation is
36. The author's main restriction is
37. The author's main limitation is
38. The author's main restriction is
39. The author's main limitation is
40. The author's main restriction is

17. The men's recitation of the Kaddish in paragraph 35 is ironic because
- (A) they were praying the Kaddish for themselves.
 - (B) they had never recited the Kaddish in a prison camp before.
 - (C) they did not understand the meaning of the prayer
 - (D) they were not able to recite it properly since they were in a concentration camp.

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31. The author's main stipulation is
32. The author's main proviso is
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