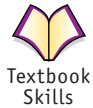


REVIEW Test 5

Main Ideas, Supporting Details, Signal Words, and Concept Maps

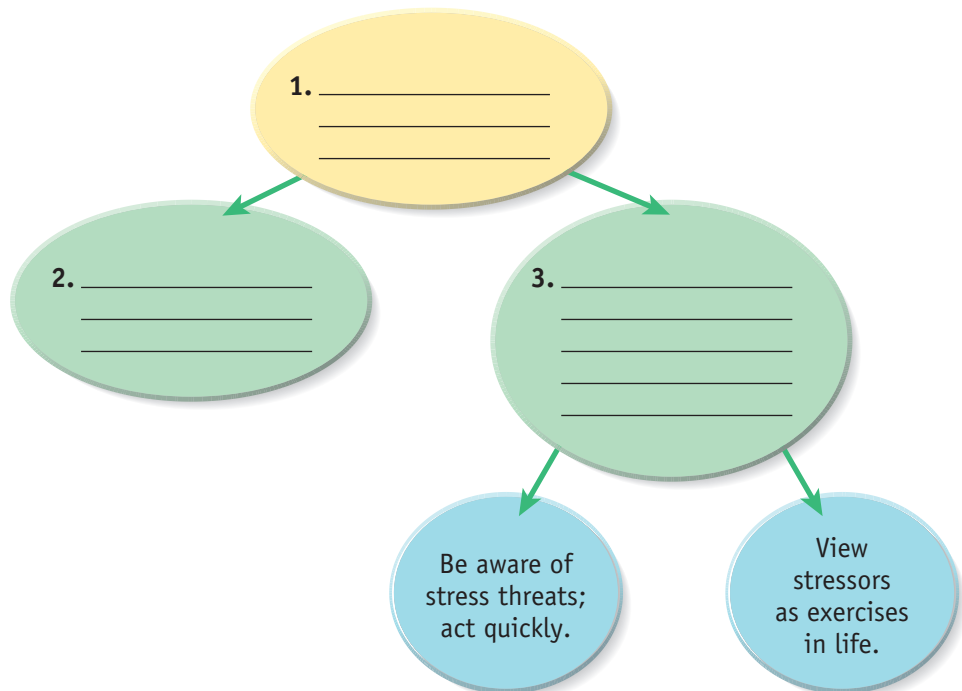
- A. Read the following paragraph from a college health textbook. Fill in the concept map with the main idea and missing major supporting details from the paragraph. Then answer the questions that follow.



Taking Mental Action

¹Stress management calls for mental action in two areas. ²First, positive self-esteem, which can help you cope with stressful situations, comes from learned habits. ³Successful stress management involves mentally developing and practicing self-esteem skills. ⁴Second, because you can't always anticipate what the next distressor will be, you need to develop the mental skills necessary to manage your reactions to stresses after they have occurred. ⁵The ability to think about and react quickly to stress comes with time, practice, experience with a variety of stressful situations, and patience. ⁶Most of all, you must strive to become more aware of potential threats to your stress levels and act quickly to avoid or to deal with potential stressors. ⁷Rather than seeing stressors as adversaries, learn to view them as exercises in life.

—Adapted from Donatelle, *Access to Health*, 7th ed., p. 82



4. What signal word or phrase introduces the first major supporting detail?

 5. What type of supporting detail is sentence 7? _____

- B.** Read the following paragraph from a college political science textbook. Fill in the concept map with the main idea and missing major supporting details from the paragraph. Then answer the questions that follow.



The Immigrant Society

¹The United States has always been a nation of immigrants. ²As John F. Kennedy said, America is “not merely a nation but a nation of nations.” ³All Americans except Native Americans either came from immigrants or are immigrants themselves. ⁴Today, federal law allows up to 800,000 new, legal immigrants into the country every year. ⁵In recent years, illegal immigrants have outnumbered legal immigrants. ⁶There have been three great waves of immigration to the United States. ⁷Before the Civil War, northwestern Europeans (English, Irish, Germans, and Scandinavians) made up the first wave of immigration. ⁸After the Civil War, southern and eastern Europeans (Italians, Jews, Poles, Russians, and others) made up the second wave. ⁹This phase reached its high point in the first decade of the twentieth century. ¹⁰Almost all of these immigrants passed through Ellis Island in New York (now a popular museum) as their first stop in the new world. ¹¹In recent decades, a third wave of immigrants has included Hispanics (from Cuba, Central America, and Mexico) and Asians (from Vietnam, Korea, the Philippines, and elsewhere). ¹²The 1980s saw the second largest number of immigrants in any decade in American history, and these groups are continuing to immigrate in large numbers.

—Adapted from Edwards, Wattenberg, and Lineberry,
Government in America, 5th ed., pp. 137–38

There have been three great waves of immigration to the United States.

Before Civil War → 6. _____

After Civil War → 7. _____

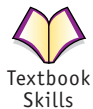
In recent decades → 8. _____

9. What word or phrase in the topic sentence indicates that a list of supporting details will follow? _____
10. What words or phrases introduce the second major supporting detail?

REVIEW Test 6

Major Supporting Details

Read the following paragraph from a college health textbook.



Stress and Impaired Immunity

¹It has been well documented that unresolved, prolonged stress can have negative effects on body systems and organs. ²Now, research indicates that stress may make our immune system more open to attack from internal and external agents. ³A new area of scientific study known as psychoneuroimmunology (PNI) explores the complex relationship between the mind's response to stress and the ability of the immune system to work effectively. ⁴For example, some studies indicate that people with high levels

of stress were much more likely to develop upper respiratory infections than those with lower levels of stress.⁵ Other studies have shown that students' abilities to fight disease are weaker during high-stress times, such as exam weeks.

—Adapted from Donatelle, *Access to Health*, 7th ed., p. 68

- 1–3.** Complete the summary by filling in the missing word part, defining the word, and giving an example.

Summary

Psychoneuroimmunology:

Word parts: _____ -*neuro* -*immun* -*ology*

Definitions of word parts: mind _____ nerve health study of

Definition of whole word: _____

Example: (1) People with high levels of stress were much more likely to develop upper respiratory infections than those with lower levels of stress.

Example: (2) _____

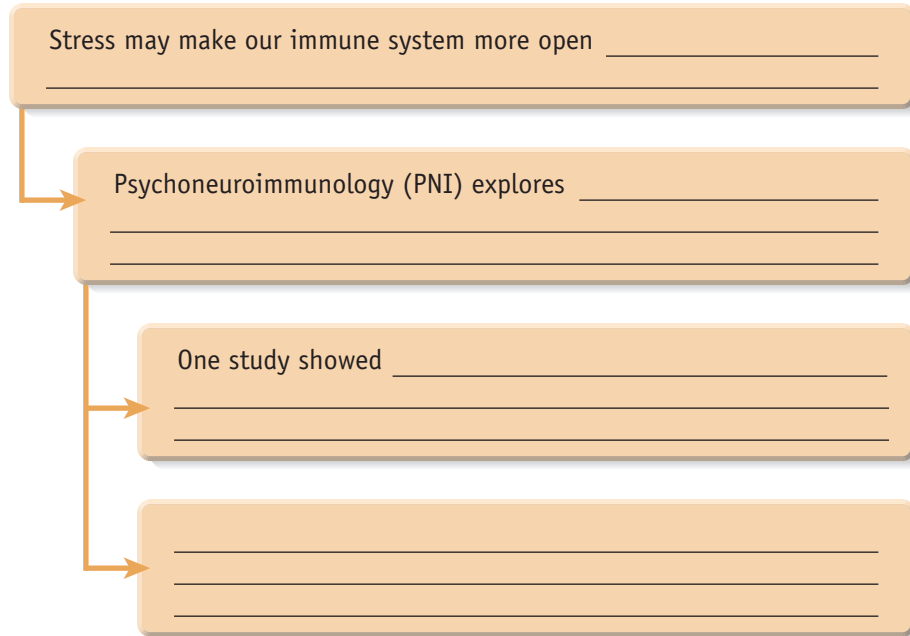
- 4–6.** Answer the questions about the textbook paragraph.

_____ **4.** Sentence 2 is a
 a. main idea.
 b. major supporting detail.
 c. minor supporting detail.

_____ **5.** Sentence 3 is a
 a. main idea.
 b. major supporting detail.
 c. minor supporting detail.

_____ **6.** Sentence 4 is a
 a. main idea.
 b. major supporting detail.
 c. minor supporting detail.

7–10. Fill in the concept map with information from the paragraph.



Read the following paragraph. Then complete the items that follow it.



Textbook
Skills

Stereotyping

¹Stereotyping is an extreme form of generalizing. ²**Generalizations** classify people, places, and ideas according to their common traits. ³Thus, we may say that most basketball players are tall, that medical doctors study for years before being licensed to practice, that Honda Civics get better gas mileage than Corvettes. ⁴These are fair and reasonable generalizations. ⁵Some generalizations go beyond the limits of fairness; these are called **overgeneralizations**. ⁶The following two statements are examples of this kind of thinking: “City residents are less friendly than rural folk” and “Athletes don’t do well in their studies.” ⁷Stereotyping, however, is a deeper and more serious problem than overgeneralization. ⁸A **stereotype** is a fixed, unbending generalization which is unreasonably maintained. ⁹The most common stereotypes are racial, religious, and ethnic. ¹⁰For example, there is the stereotype of the black, the fundamentalist Christian, the Italian. ¹¹However, there are many other types as well, no less firm for being less common.

—Adapted from Ruggiero, *The Art of Thinking*, 7th ed., p. 51

- _____ 1. Sentence 3 is a
- main idea.
 - major supporting detail.
 - minor supporting detail.
- _____ 2. How many major supporting details are in this paragraph?
- two
 - three
 - four
 - five
- _____ 3. In general, the major supporting details of this paragraph
- call for an end to stereotyping.
 - list examples of the effects of stereotyping.
 - define generalizations, overgeneralizations, and stereotyping.
 - explain ways to avoid stereotyping.

4-10. Complete the informal outline with the missing key terms, definitions, and examples from the paragraph.

A. _____: _____

Examples: that most basketball players are tall, that medical doctors study for years before being licensed to practice, that Honda Civics get better gas mileage than Corvettes

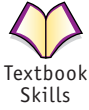
B. _____: _____

Examples: “City residents are less friendly than rural folk” and “Athletes don’t do well in their studies.”

C. _____: _____

Examples: _____

Read the following passage from a college humanities textbook. Then answer the questions that follow it.



Textbook Skills

Genres of Literature

¹Literature operates through a system of language in which the words themselves trigger our understanding. ²Like many other arts, we approach literature through the formal door of its genres. ³Literature can be divided into four types.

⁴Fiction is a work created from the author’s imagination rather than from fact. ⁵Normally, it takes one of two approaches to its subject matter. ⁶Fiction is either realistic and uses observable, true-to-life details, or it is nonrealistic and explores fantasy. ⁷Other literary forms, such as narrative poetry, however, can also be fiction. ⁸Traits of fiction can be used in other forms such as biography and epic poetry. ⁹By tradition, fiction is divided into novels and short stories.

¹⁰Poetry, on the other hand, is a type of work designed to convey a vivid and imaginative sense of experience. ¹¹It uses concentrated language, selected for its sound, suggestive power, and meaning. ¹²In addition, it uses specific devices such as meter, rhyme, and metaphor. ¹³Poetry can be divided into three major types: narrative, which tells a story; dramatic, which uses dramatic form; and lyric, which expresses the personal emotion of the poet.

¹⁴Over the centuries, biography, a written account of a person’s life, has taken many forms. ¹⁵Some of these include literary narratives, simple catalogues of achievement, and psychological portraits.

¹⁶The essay is a short literary composition on a single subject, usually presenting the personal views of the author. ¹⁷Essays include many subforms and a variety of styles, but they uniformly present a personal point of view with a deliberate attempt to achieve grace of expression. ¹⁸The best essays are marked by clarity, good humor, and tolerance.

—Adapted from Sporre, *The Creative Impulse*, 6th ed., p. 22

- _____ 1. Sentence 3 is a
- a. main idea.
 - b. major supporting detail.
 - c. minor supporting detail.
- _____ 2. How many major supporting details are in this passage?
- a. two
 - b. three
 - c. four
 - d. five

- _____ 3. What word or phrase signals the second major supporting detail?
- a. normally
 - b. by tradition
 - c. and
 - d. on the other hand
- _____ 4. In the fifth paragraph (sentences 16–18), sentence 16 is
- a. the topic sentence.
 - b. a major supporting idea.
 - c. a minor supporting idea.
- _____ 5. In general, the supporting details of the second paragraph
- a. explain the differences between fiction and poetry.
 - b. explain some of the traits of fiction.
 - c. argue that fiction is the best type of literature.
 - d. give examples of great works of fiction.

6-10. Complete the concept map with the main idea and major supporting details from the passage.

