1. Distinguish between the forms and features of creative, technical, scientific, and science writing, and provide examples of each?
2. How does tailoring your writing to different audience types, such as general readers, specific experts, technicians, managers, laypersons, and mixed audiences, affect the content and style of your document?
3. Provide examples of documents typically used in technical, professional, and scientific communications, and explain their specific purposes and characteristics?
4. In technical writing, what does it mean for a document to be accurate, and why is accuracy crucial for effective communication?
5. How does clarity in technical writing enhance understanding for both experts and laypersons, and what techniques can be employed to achieve it?
6. Explain the importance of conciseness in technical documents .
7. How does coherence contribute to the overall effectiveness of a technical document, and what methods can writers use to ensure coherence in their writing?
8. Discuss the concept of appropriateness in technical writing.
9. Which of the following words should be capitalized in this sentence: "the president of the united states"?
10. Correct the capitalization in the sentence: "i visited paris last summer."
11. In the sentence "The Statue of Liberty stands proudly in New York Harbor," identify the words that should be capitalized.
12. Explain the rules for capitalizing titles of books, movies, and songs.
13. When should you use italics for emphasis in a sentence, and when should you avoid it?
14. In the sentence "The article titled *Breaking News* was published yesterday," explain why 'Breaking News' is italicized.
15. When writing a research paper, should the titles of books or articles be italicized or enclosed in quotation marks?
16. In a formal essay, how should the Latin phrase "et cetera" be formatted—italicized or in regular font?
17. Should the name of a ship, like the Titanic, be italicized in a history book?
18. What does the abbreviation "USA" stand for, and how should it be punctuated when used in a sentence?
19. In a medical report, what does "MRI" abbreviate, and is it typically spelled out when first mentioned in the report?
20. When writing a formal letter, how should you abbreviate the title "Doctor" when addressing a physician?
21. Expand the following abbreviations: "e.g.," "i.e.," and "etc."
22. In formal writing, should you use abbreviations like "Mr." and "Dr." with or without periods?
23. Define the term "acronym" and provide an example.
24. Explain how acronyms should be introduced and used in a text.
25. Convert the acronym "NASA" into its full form.
26. How would you pluralize the acronym "CD" (Compact Disc) to refer to multiple CDs?
27. Create an acronym for the phrase "National Aeronautics and Space Administration."

28. Should you use "an" or "a" before the acronym "UNESCO"?
29. I just wanted to let you know, F.Y.I., the meeting has been rescheduled. (CORRECT THE SENTENCE)
30. What is the full Latin phrase represented by the abbreviation "etc."?
31. Provide an example sentence using "etc." correctly.
32. Define the Latin term "ad hoc" and provide an example of how it is used in English.
33. Explain the meaning of "vice versa" in English and provide a sentence using it appropriately.
34. Define the term "colloquial expression" and give three examples of commonly used colloquial expressions in everyday conversation.
35. Rewrite the following formal sentence in a more colloquial and informal style: "I am not interested in attending the event this evening.
36. Identify the dangling modifier in the following sentence and rewrite it to make the sentence grammatically correct: "Walking through the park, my umbrella was blown away by the wind."
37. Explain what makes a modifier "dangling" and why it can lead to confusion or ambiguity in a sentence.
38. Rewrite the following sentence to correct the dangling modifier: "After finishing my homework, the television was turned on."
39. Identify the faulty parallelism in the following sentence and rewrite it to make the sentence parallel: "She enjoys reading, hiking, and to go fishing."
40. Explain what faulty parallelism is and why it can disrupt the flow and clarity of a sentence.
41. Correct the following sentence with faulty parallelism: "In the morning, he likes to jog, have a cup of coffee, and to read the newspaper."
42. Rewrite the following sentence from passive voice to active voice: "The book was read by the teacher."
43. Rewrite this question in active voice: "Was the cake eaten by you?"
44. Find the nominalization in the sentence: "The presentation of the report will take place tomorrow."
45. Locate the nominalization in the following sentence: "Her constant complaining is starting to annoy everyone."
46. Transform the adjective "creative" into a noun using nominalization, and create a sentence with it.
47. Explain the concept of inclusive language and provide an example of how it can be applied to adapt a text to issues of gender, race, or ethnicity.
48. Rewrite the following sentence to use more inclusive language: "The businessman gave a speech at the conference."
49. Explain the importance of proper citation and referencing in avoiding plagiarism, and give an example of how to cite a source correctly.
50. Define plagiarism and explain why it is considered unethical in academic and professional writing.
51. Change the verb "to analyze" into a noun using nominalization, and use it in a sentence.
52. Differentiate between in-text citations and reference lists (bibliographies). When and how should each be used in a research paper?

53. What steps can writers take to ensure they avoid unintentional plagiarism when paraphrasing information from sources?