

WESTERN GOVERNORS UNIVERSITY (WGU) ENGL1712 D270 COMPOSITION: SUCCESSFUL SELF- EXPRESSION MIDTERM PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which characteristic strengthens evidence used in an argument?**
 - A. Data that is outdated and weak
 - B. Evidence that is credible, relevant, and properly interpreted
 - C. Evidence that is anecdotal only
 - D. Evidence that is not cited
- 2. Which arrangement allows a host country to use the contractor's trademark or brand after operations are established?**
 - A. Management Contract
 - B. Foreign Direct Investment
 - C. Joint Venture
 - D. Turnkey Operation
- 3. What is the purpose of a revision checklist?**
 - A. To check spelling only
 - B. To systematically evaluate the draft against criteria such as thesis clarity, evidence quality, organization, style, and mechanics
 - C. To lengthen the draft
 - D. To compare the draft to others' work
- 4. Which describes a legal tradition based on a written code of laws?**
 - A. Common Law
 - B. Civil Law
 - C. Islamic Law
 - D. Tribal Law
- 5. Why should a writer include a counterargument in an essay?**
 - A. It shortens the essay.
 - B. It avoids addressing opposing views.
 - C. It strengthens credibility and provides a rebuttal that reinforces the thesis.
 - D. It confuses readers.

- 6. Which concept is defined by choice in membership such as political, professional, or religious groups?**
- A. Civil Strife
 - B. Born Global Company
 - C. Most highly globalized countries are
 - D. Acquired Group Membership
- 7. Which term is defined as indirect, inexplicit speech associated with some cultures?**
- A. Monochronic
 - B. Silent Language
 - C. High-Context Culture
 - D. Polycentrism
- 8. Which term is defined as a mix of ethnocentric and polycentric perspectives?**
- A. Geocentrism
 - B. Ethnocentrism
 - C. Interdependence
 - D. Cross-national approach
- 9. The theory that predominately Protestant countries were more economically developed is known as what?**
- A. Social Stratification
 - B. Protestant Work Ethic Theory
 - C. Power Distance
 - D. Future Orientation
- 10. What is the purpose of a topic-to-support map during drafting?**
- A. Plan how each topic connects to evidence.
 - B. List all potential topics without connection to evidence.
 - C. Focus on listing sources only.
 - D. Ignore evidence during planning.

Answers

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1. B
2. D
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which characteristic strengthens evidence used in an argument?

- A. Data that is outdated and weak
- B. Evidence that is credible, relevant, and properly interpreted**
- C. Evidence that is anecdotal only
- D. Evidence that is not cited

Strength in evidence comes from sources that are credible, relevant, and interpreted accurately. Credibility means you can trust where the information comes from—experts, solid methods, and transparent reasoning. Relevance ensures the evidence directly supports the claim and is tied to the argument's specific context. Proper interpretation means analyzing the data fairly, explaining what it shows without exaggeration, acknowledging limitations, and showing how the evidence leads to the conclusion. Data that is outdated and weak undermines trust and usefulness because it may no longer reflect the current situation or standards. Anecdotal evidence, while it can illuminate a point, typically lacks enough breadth to justify broad conclusions. Evidence that isn't cited cannot be checked or verified, making the argument harder to trust.

2. Which arrangement allows a host country to use the contractor's trademark or brand after operations are established?

- A. Management Contract
- B. Foreign Direct Investment
- C. Joint Venture
- D. Turnkey Operation**

Turnkey operations deliver a fully functioning facility to the host, including the plant's operating systems, training, and the standards the contractor has developed. Because the plant is handed over as a complete, ready-to-run unit, the contractor's branding and trademarked methods are embedded in what's being transferred. This makes it possible for the host country to use the contractor's brand as operations begin and become established. Other arrangements—management contracts, foreign direct investment, and joint ventures—do not automatically include transferring and continuing use of the contractor's trademark in the same way.

3. What is the purpose of a revision checklist?

- A. To check spelling only
- B. To systematically evaluate the draft against criteria such as thesis clarity, evidence quality, organization, style, and mechanics**
- C. To lengthen the draft
- D. To compare the draft to others' work

A revision checklist helps you systematically assess your draft against several criteria that shape a strong argument and clear expression. It guides you to check whether your thesis is clear and directly supported by the evidence, whether the ideas flow logically, and whether your writing style fits the assignment while preserving your voice. It also prompts you to review mechanics like punctuation, grammar, and word choice, and to consider whether the overall organization makes the argument easy to follow. This approach moves revision beyond fixing spelling or lengthening the piece, and it avoids comparing your work to others. Instead, it keeps focus on strengthening your own claim, the quality of the support, and how effectively you communicate your ideas. Using a revision checklist makes revising more intentional and efficient, helping you produce a clearer, more persuasive piece.

4. Which describes a legal tradition based on a written code of laws?

- A. Common Law
- B. Civil Law**
- C. Islamic Law
- D. Tribal Law

A written code of laws points to Civil Law. In Civil Law traditions, the legal system is organized around comprehensive statutes that cover broad areas of law. Judges apply these codified rules directly, interpreting the code rather than relying primarily on past court decisions. This emphasis on a systematized, accessible set of laws aims for consistency across cases and regions. By contrast, Common Law bases much of its authority on judge-made precedent and evolving case outcomes; Islamic Law rests on religious texts and scholarly interpretation, even where codification exists; and Tribal Law centers on customary practices within a community, which may be unwritten. The key idea here is that Civil Law is defined by its codified statutes, making it the best description.

5. Why should a writer include a counterargument in an essay?

- A. It shortens the essay.
- B. It avoids addressing opposing views.
- C. It strengthens credibility and provides a rebuttal that reinforces the thesis.**
- D. It confuses readers.

Including a counterargument demonstrates that a writer has carefully considered other viewpoints. This move strengthens credibility because it shows honesty, fairness, and thorough thinking—readers are more persuaded when they see that the writer isn't ignoring opposing ideas. Framing a credible opposing view and then offering a clear, well-supported rebuttal lets you use evidence and reasoning to show why your thesis still holds. That rebuttal can reinforce your argument by highlighting weaknesses in the opposing side and by tightening your own reasoning, making the overall claim more convincing. It's not about shortening the essay or avoiding opposing views. When done well, it adds depth and clarity: the reader sees how the writer weighs different positions and why the chosen thesis remains stronger. A good counterargument also helps prevent reader suspicion or dismissal, guiding them toward your conclusion rather than leaving them unconvinced.

6. Which concept is defined by choice in membership such as political, professional, or religious groups?

- A. Civil Strife
- B. Born Global Company
- C. Most highly globalized countries are
- D. Acquired Group Membership**

Membership defined by voluntary joining of groups—such as political parties, professional associations, or religious denominations—is acquired group membership. This means a person consciously decides to become part of a group through action, rather than being born into it or assigned by circumstances. It explains how someone might choose to join a professional society or a religious congregation and gain membership as a result. The other options refer to different ideas: civil strife is about conflict, a born global company describes firms that internationalize from the start, and statements about highly globalized countries describe globalization itself, not individual group membership. So acquired group membership best fits the described idea.

7. Which term is defined as indirect, inexplicit speech associated with some cultures?

- A. Monochronic
- B. Silent Language
- C. High-Context Culture**
- D. Polycentrism

Indirect, inexplicit speech is a hallmark of communication in cultures that rely on context and relationships to convey meaning. This describes high-context cultures, where much of what is being communicated comes from the situation, shared experiences, and nonverbal cues rather than explicit words. People in these cultures often imply messages and expect listeners to read between the lines, rather than spelling everything out. This idea is part of the distinction Edward Hall made between high-context and low-context cultures. The other options describe different concepts—one is about time orientation, another about multiple centers of influence, and another about nonverbal communication broadly—yet they don't pinpoint the cultural style of indirect speech the way high-context culture does.

8. Which term is defined as a mix of ethnocentric and polycentric perspectives?

- A. Geocentrism**
- B. Ethnocentrism
- C. Interdependence
- D. Cross-national approach

Geocentrism in international management means adopting a global mindset that blends perspectives from different nations rather than sticking to a single national view. It sits between ethnocentric and polycentric approaches by valuing the best ideas, people, and practices from anywhere in the world and integrating them into a cohesive global strategy. This mindset treats the world as one market and coordinates across borders, hiring and promoting talent without automatic preference for the home country or the host country alone. Ethnocentrism centers on the home country, while polycentrism focuses on the host country; both are more locally oriented. The mix of those viewpoints—wanting global efficiency while respecting local variations—is what geocentrism captures.

9. The theory that predominately Protestant countries were more economically developed is known as what?

- A. Social Stratification
- B. Protestant Work Ethic Theory**
- C. Power Distance
- D. Future Orientation

The main concept here is how cultural values tied to a religious tradition can shape economic behavior and development. The idea is that Protestant beliefs—emphasizing diligent work, frugality, punctuality, and self-discipline—created a mindset that supported disciplined economic activity and, over time, the growth of capitalist economies. This line of thinking is captured by the Protestant Work Ethic Theory, which argues that such cultural norms helped propel economic development in Protestant-majority societies. Other terms don't fit this specific connection. Social Stratification focuses on how society is divided into layers or classes, not on how religious ethics influence economic growth. Power Distance deals with how societies handle inequality in authority and power, not with work ethic or economic outcomes. Future Orientation is about planning for the long term and valuing future rewards, which touches on time preference but doesn't describe the religiously rooted work ethic that Weber linked to capitalism. So, the concept describing this theory is the Protestant Work Ethic Theory.

10. What is the purpose of a topic-to-support map during drafting?

- A. Plan how each topic connects to evidence.**
- B. List all potential topics without connection to evidence.
- C. Focus on listing sources only.
- D. Ignore evidence during planning.

The main idea here is planning how each topic will be supported. A topic-to-support map helps you connect every claim or topic you plan to cover with the specific evidence that will back it. This creates a clear planning scaffold: you know what you're asserting for each part of your draft, what evidence will substantiate that point, and how each piece ties to your overall thesis. It also helps you spot gaps early, decide the most effective order for ideas, and anticipate where you'll need additional sources or data. Because of this, the map keeps your writing focused and persuasive from the ground up. Other approaches that only list topics without tying them to evidence leave you with disconnected ideas. Concentrating solely on sources without showing how they will support particular points misses the link between claim and backing. Ignoring evidence during planning means you risk drafting with unsubstantiated points.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://wgu-engl1712d270.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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