

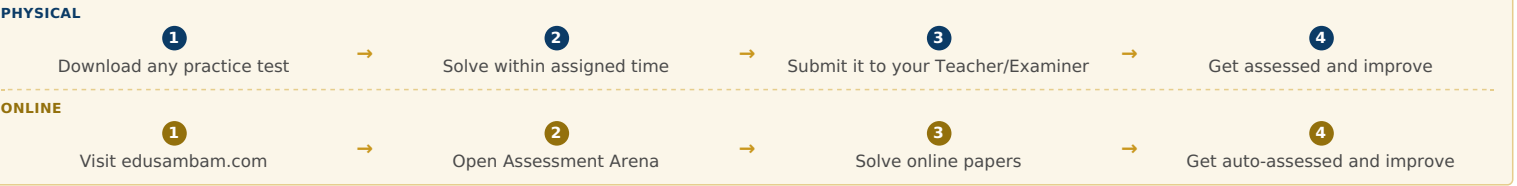
EDUSAMBAM ASSESSMENT SERIES

Creative Writing — Part 2

PRINTABLE PRACTICE WORKSHEET

EDUSAMBAM, working on building your Foundational Concepts. Visit edusambam.com for Auto-graded Self-assessment Experience.

YOUR PHYSICAL & ONLINE SELF-ASSESSMENT ROADMAP



Candidate Name:		Roll No.:	
Class / Grade:		Date:	
School / Institution:		Test Centre:	

Subject	English Language	Topic	Creative Writing — Part 2	Total Marks	100
Total Questions	45	Time Allowed	1 Hour (60 minutes)	Version	A

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read each question carefully before answering.
2. For Section A and Section B, mark one answer only.
3. For Sections C and E, write your answer clearly in the space provided.
4. For Section D, write the correct letter from Column B against each item in Column A.
5. Do not use correction fluid. Keep all answers clear and legible.
6. This worksheet is prepared from the EDUSAMBAM practice assessment supplied for this paper.

PAPER PATTERN

Section	Questions	Marks Each	Total
Section A — Multiple Choice	15	2	30
Section B — True / False	10	2	20
Section C — Fill in the Blank	10	2	20
Section D — Column Matching	5 pairs	2	10
Section E — Short Answer	5	4	20
Total	45	—	100

Section A — Multiple Choice 30 marks

1. "Show, don't tell" encourages writers to:

A. State emotions directly with no detail

B. Use sensory details and actions to let readers experience a scene rather than simply stating facts

C. Avoid describing characters entirely

D. Only use dialogue

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Basic • 2 pts

2. Which sentence best demonstrates "showing" rather than "telling"?

A. She was sad.

B. Her shoulders sank and tears blurred her vision.

C. She felt bad.

D. She was unhappy about it.

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Basic • 2 pts

3. "Telling" in writing typically involves:

A. Directly stating a fact or emotion without vivid detail

B. Using dialogue exclusively

C. Describing five senses in depth

D. Avoiding all adjectives

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Basic • 2 pts

4. Dialogue in a story is:

A. The narrator's internal thoughts only

B. Spoken conversation between characters

C. A description of the setting

D. A list of chapter titles

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Basic • 2 pts

5. A character's "voice" in writing refers to:

A. The volume at which they speak

B. Their distinct way of speaking or expressing thoughts, including word choice and tone

C. The font used for their dialogue

D. The number of lines they speak

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Intermediate • 2 pts

6. Realistic dialogue often includes: A. Perfectly formal, uninterrupted speeches C. Only complete grammatically perfect sentences Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Natural pauses, interruptions, and word choices matching the character D. No punctuation at all	Intermediate • 2 pts
7. Dialogue tags like "she said" or "he asked" are used to: A. Confuse the reader C. Replace punctuation Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Show who is speaking D. End a chapter	Intermediate • 2 pts
8. Self-editing means: A. Having someone else edit your work exclusively C. Never changing your first draft Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Reviewing and revising your own writing to improve it D. Publishing without review	Intermediate • 2 pts
9. A first draft is usually: A. The final, polished version C. Never allowed to be changed Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. An initial version that often needs revision D. Written by an editor, not the author	Intermediate • 2 pts
10. Revising a piece of writing typically involves: A. Ignoring the content and only checking spelling C. Deleting the entire piece Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Reviewing content, structure, clarity, and flow, and making changes D. Only changing the title	Intermediate • 2 pts
11. Proofreading focuses mainly on: A. Grammar, spelling, and punctuation errors C. Rewriting every paragraph from scratch Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Changing the entire plot D. Choosing a new topic	Intermediate • 2 pts
12. Reading your work aloud during editing can help you notice: A. Nothing useful C. Only spelling errors Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Awkward phrasing and unnatural dialogue D. The book's page count	Advanced • 2 pts
13. Which of these is an example of "telling" rather than "showing"? A. He clenched his fists and his jaw tightened. C. His voice shook as he spoke. Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. He was angry. D. He slammed the door behind him.	Advanced • 2 pts
14. Varying sentence length and word choice for different characters helps establish: A. Distinct character voice C. A single narrator only Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Poor grammar D. A shorter book	Advanced • 2 pts
15. Taking a break before editing your own work can help you: A. Forget the piece entirely C. Avoid ever finishing it Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Return with a fresh, more objective perspective D. Make more spelling errors	Advanced • 2 pts

Section B — True / False

20 marks

16. "Show, don't tell" encourages writers to use sensory detail rather than simply stating facts. A. True ☐ B. False ☐	Basic • 2 pts
17. "Telling" always creates a more vivid, immersive scene than "showing." A. True ☐ B. False ☐	Basic • 2 pts
18. Dialogue is spoken conversation between characters in a story. A. True ☐ B. False ☐	Basic • 2 pts
19. Every character in a story should sound exactly the same, with no distinct voice. A. True ☐ B. False ☐	Basic • 2 pts
20. Realistic dialogue often includes natural pauses and interruptions. A. True ☐ B. False ☐	Intermediate • 2 pts
21. Dialogue tags like "she said" help readers know who is speaking. A. True ☐ B. False ☐	Intermediate • 2 pts

22. A first draft is usually the final, error-free version of a piece of writing.
A. True ☐ B. False ☐

23. Revising focuses on improving content, structure, and clarity.
A. True ☐ B. False ☐

24. Proofreading mainly checks for grammar, spelling, and punctuation errors.
A. True ☐ B. False ☐

25. Reading a piece of writing aloud can help a writer catch awkward phrasing.
A. True ☐ B. False ☐

Section C — Fill in the Blank

20 marks

26. The technique of using sensory detail instead of simply stating facts is called "show, don't ____."
Answer: _____

27. Spoken conversation between characters in a story is called _____.
Answer: _____

28. A character's distinct way of speaking or expressing thoughts is called their _____.
Answer: _____

29. Words like "she said" or "he asked" that show who is speaking are called dialogue _____.
Answer: _____

30. An initial version of a piece of writing that usually needs further work is called a ____ draft.
Answer: _____

31. Reviewing and improving your own writing is called _____.
Answer: _____

32. Checking a piece of writing for grammar, spelling, and punctuation errors is called _____.
Answer: _____

33. Reviewing content, structure, and clarity and making changes to improve a draft is called _____.
Answer: _____

34. Reading your writing _____ can help you notice awkward phrasing or unnatural dialogue.
Answer: _____

35. Taking a break before editing can give a writer a fresh, more _____ perspective.
Answer: _____

Section D — Column Matching

10 marks

36-40. Match each term to its correct definition.

Column A	Answer	Column B
Show, Don't Tell	_____	A. A character's distinct way of speaking or expressing thoughts
Dialogue	_____	B. Checking for grammar, spelling, and punctuation errors
Voice	_____	C. Reviewing and improving content, structure, and clarity
Proofreading	_____	D. Using sensory detail and action instead of simply stating facts
Revising	_____	E. Spoken conversation between characters

Section E — Short Answer

20 marks

41. Explain the difference between "showing" and "telling" in writing.

42. Why is realistic dialogue important in a story?

43. What does it mean for a character to have a distinct "voice"?

Advanced · 4 pts

44. What is the difference between revising and proofreading?

Advanced · 4 pts

45. Why is it helpful to take a break before editing your own writing?

Advanced · 4 pts

Candidate Signature: _____ **Invigilator Signature:** _____

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Marks Obtained: _____ / 100

Checked By: _____

Result / Grade: _____

Date Checked: _____

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Creative Writing — Part 2 — Answer Key

Teacher reference: equivalent grammatically correct wording is acceptable for open-ended items when the meaning is preserved.

Section A — Multiple Choice

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 9. B |
| 2. B | 10. B |
| 3. A | 11. A |
| 4. B | 12. B |
| 5. B | 13. B |
| 6. B | 14. A |
| 7. B | 15. B |
| 8. B | |

Section B — True / False

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 16. True | 21. True |
| 17. False | 22. False |
| 18. True | 23. True |
| 19. False | 24. True |
| 20. True | 25. True |

Section C — Fill in the Blank

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 26. tell | 31. self-editing |
| 27. dialogue | 32. proofreading |
| 28. voice | 33. revising |
| 29. tags | 34. aloud |
| 30. first | 35. objective |

Section D — Column Matching

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 36. Show, Don't Tell — D | 39. Proofreading — B |
| 37. Dialogue — E | 40. Revising — C |
| 38. Voice — A | |

Section E — Short Answer (Model Answers)

- 41.** sensory; detail; action; state; direct
- 42.** natural; believable; character; real; authentic
- 43.** word choice; tone; way of speaking; unique; different
- 44.** content; structure; grammar; spelling; clarity
- 45.** fresh; objective; distance; perspective; notice