

English I: End of Course Test Review

Tone: Keep in mind, too, that **tone** describes the author's/speaker's attitude in the piece; it does not describe the piece itself. The word describing tone specifies the intensity of feeling (positive or negative) toward the subject. The two scales below (happiness and love) show the gradual intensity of feeling.

HAPPINESS									
LOVE	depressed	sad	hostile	apathetic	friendly	happy	passionate		
	hateful			(no feeling)			loving		
	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
L	murderous	repulsed	irritated	blue	content	tolerant	attracted	worshipful	ecstatic
H	morose	melancholy							

Key Tone Words: (related words follow in parentheses)

- Critical:** not approving or finding fault with the subject (pedantic, judgmental)
- Condescending:** behaving superior to the subject (pretentious, arrogant, patronizing)
- Contemptuous:** expressing a strong dislike for the subject (mocking, scornful, sardonic, disrespectful, disdainful, derisive, irreverent, biting)
- Ominous:** suggesting something bad is going to happen (foreboding, foreshadowing, creepy)
- Apprehensive:** worried that something will happen (anxious, concerned, worried, nervous)
- Angry:** feeling extremely annoyed (irate, threatening, outraged, indignant)
- Disbelieving:** of a doubtful nature (skeptical, cynical, doubtful, incredulous)
- Challenging:** confronts and/or questions the subject (defiant, rebelling, contentious, arguing, debating)
- Ironie:** (biting, tongue-in-cheek, sarcastic, mock-heroic, teasing, bantering, caustic, wry)
- Humorous:** playful toward subject (whimsical, fanciful, flippant, silly, amused)
- Detached:** shows no feeling toward subject (apathetic, indifferent, restrained, clinical)
- Happy:** showing pleasure (ecstatic, contented, exultant, ecstatic, delighted, jovial)

Propaganda: An extreme form of persuasion intended to prejudice and incite the reader or listener to action either for or against a particular cause or position, usually by means of a one-sided argument or an appeal to the emotions.

- bandwagon**—an appeal to others to join the crowd in order to be on the winning side (for example, *Four out of five doctors recommend...*)
- card stacking**—presenting only the information that is positive to an idea or proposal and omitting information that is contrary to that idea
- glittering generality**—emotionally appealing words that are applied to a product or idea, but that present no concrete argument or analysis (for example, a person who is asked to do something "in defense of democracy" is more likely to agree to do that something)
- name calling**—the use of derogatory language or words that carry a negative connotation (for example, calling a policeman a pig)
- plain folks**—attempting to convince the public that one's views reflect those of the common person (for example, using the accent or dialect of a specific audience)
- testimonial**—the use of a quotation or endorsement, in or out of context, that attempts to connect a famous or respectable person with a product or item (for example, Tiger Woods, a famous golfer, endorsing a particular kind of cereal promoting the product as part of a balanced breakfast)
- transfer**—projecting positive or negative qualities of a person, entity, object, or value to another to make the second more acceptable or to discredit it (for example, using an American flag as a backdrop for a political event implies that the event is patriotic and good for the United States)

English I: End of Course Test Review

Sentence Combining Strategies: (You will have to choose the BEST way to combine 2 sentences.)

- Compound Sentences:** Chocolate is a great flavor of ice cream. + I like vanilla better. → Chocolate is a great ice cream flavor, but I like vanilla better.
- Compound Sentence Elements:** Some of these factories have been torn down. + Some of them have been converted to artists' studios. → Some of the factories have been torn down or converted to artists' studios.
- Subordinating One Clause to Another:** Today, though, several insurance companies make Hartford their home. + Aetna, the Travelers, the Hartford, and Cigna are in Hartford. + Their home offices are within miles of one another. → Today, several insurance companies, Aetna, the Travelers, the Hartford, and Cigna, whose home offices are within miles of each other, make Hartford their home.
- Using Appositives to Connect Ideas:** Hartford is the capital of Connecticut. + It is the second largest city in the state. → Hartford, the capital of Connecticut, is the second largest city in the state.

EQ: What will you be asked to do? (Sample skills.)

- Analyze:** to separate a whole into its parts.
- Infer:** to get a conclusion from the facts or context; to figure out what is being implied by reading between the lines.
- Predict:** to declare or say something that might happen in advance. *Example:* Weather reporters often use this to tell us the weather for next week. Stems: pre= before; dict=say or tell.

EQ: What will you have to read? (Types of reading to complete on the test)

Type of Reading Selection	Number of Reading Selections
Informational Text selections are nonfiction news and feature articles, essays, reports, contracts and instruction manuals. These selections provide information on a topic.	2-3
Literary Text selections may include fiction, literary nonfiction, poetry, or drama. Two of these selections will be linked or grouped together. Some of the questions associated with these linked selections will ask students to compare or contrast the two selection.	3-4
Speech selection is a public address to a specified audience. It is typically a real-life example of public oratory and may be considered as informational or nonfiction literary analysis.	1
Writing Selections are short informational sections that usually have numbered sentences and contain errors in Standard American English, grammar, punctuation, and other conventions. Revision and sentence-combining questions may be included.	2

EQ: What will you be asked? (Sample question stems.)

- Which word **best** describes the two characters from different selections?
- Which statement **best** compares the time frames of both selections?
- What is the **effect** of having the story told from a specific character's point of view?
- Which word **best** describes how the tone affects the meaning?
- Why is this statement **ironic**?
- Which statement **best** describes a connection or relationship between the two selections (poem and story)?
- Which statement **best** describes the main problem with A and B?
- Which statement **best** evaluates the speaker's bias in the speech?
- Which word represents the best meaning of the word **ABCD** as used in the selection?
- What is the best meaning for the idiom "ABCD"?
- What is the meaning of the suffix -ABC (sample word from reading selection)?
- Which sentence interrupts the logical progression of ideas?
- Which sentence **most effectively** combines two specific sentences?
- Where is the **most logical** place to put a particular sentence?
- What would be the **most effective** opening line of a speech for a particular speaker to use when addressing a particular audience?
- If you were giving a speech intended to persuade people of a specific viewpoint, which would **most likely** serve as an effective conclusion?
- Which source would provide the **most information** for a research report on TOPIC?
- Which source would most likely provide **accurate information** on a specific topic?
- Which source would provide information with the **least amount of bias** about a particular topic?