

Test 1

	A	B	C
1	A comparison between two things, typically on the basis of their structure and for the purpose of explanation or clarification. "An analogy between the workings of nature and those of human societies."		Credibility versus Bias
2	A personal judgment either for or against a particular person, position, or thing. _____ can be favorable or unfavorable and can be used to sway an audience. An important skill of critical reading is the ability to detect an author's _____ and prejudice.		Counter (Opposing) Claims in an Argument
3	A text structure/organizational pattern that uses reason to try to lead a reader to think or act in a certain way. _____ begins with a statement of an idea or opinion, which is then supported with facts and logical reasoning to achieve its purpose. _____ may be found in a single text or paired texts in which opposing views are expressed.		Contrast
4	An author's _____ is his or her reason for creating a particular work. The _____ may be to entertain, to explain or to inform, to express an opinion, or to persuade readers to do or believe something. An author may have more than one _____ for writing, but usually one is the most important.		Context to Find Word Meanings
5	Author's _____ is the way an author looks at a topic or the ideas being described. _____ includes the content and the language used to present the data. Thoughtful readers decipher an author's _____, opinions, hypotheses, assumptions, and possible bias.		Context Clues
6	Possible argument against your precise claim or thesis or some aspect of your reasoning. A claim made to offset another claim, especially one made by the defendant in a legal action.		Context
7	Printed materials that accompany products and services. They are intended for the buyers or users of the products or services and usually provide information about use, care, operation, or assembly. Some common consumer documents are applications, contracts, warranties, manuals, instructions, package inserts, labels, brochures, and schedules.		Consumer Documents
8	<u>See</u> methods and tools to find word meaning using _____.		Comparison (Compare Writing Styles)
9	The order in which events happen in time (sequence of events). A writer may use clue words or signal words to alert the reader to these events, such as <i>first</i> , <i>next</i> , <i>then</i> , <i>finally</i> , etc. _____ (sequence) is also a text structure/organizational pattern in which ideas are grouped on the basis of order or time.		Compare and Contrast
10	The process of pointing out what two or more pieces of writing have in common. Tone, diction, style, point of view, and more.		Citing Evidence
11	The set of circumstances or facts (environment) that surround a particular event or situation. The parts of a written or spoken statement that precede or follow a specific word or passage, usually influencing its meaning or effect.		Chronological Order
12	The viewpoint that an author brings to a piece of writing. Sometimes the author's _____ is recognizable through the tone of a piece.		Cause and Effect
13	To _____ a literary work, parts are examined to understand how they work together to create meaning as a whole. Examples of analysis are to compare, to contrast, to deduce, or to categorize.		Author's Point of View
14	To emphasize the dissimilarities and differences of things, qualities, events, or problems.		Author's Purpose
15	To refer to evidence or information in support, proof, or confirmation of an idea or main point. Writers do this by naming the author, publication, and/or source so that the reader can determine the validity and reliability of the evidence or information.		Author's Perspective

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16	Two events are related as _____ when one event brings about the other. The following statement shows a _____ relationship: <i>Because of my broken arm, the doctor said I couldn't play baseball</i> . _____ is also a text structure/ organizational pattern that presents relationships between ideas in a text. In this method of development, the writer analyzes the reason(s) for an action, event, or decision, or analyzes resulting consequences to support a point.		Author's Bias
17	Types of _____: logos (evidential), pathos (emotional), and ethos (based on moral standing). Logos and pathos are the two most common contemporary categories		Argumentation
18	Unfamiliar words are often surrounded by words or phrases called _____ that help readers understand their meanings. A _____ may be a definition, a synonym, an example, a comparison or a contrast, or any other expression that enables readers to infer the word's meaning. When readers meet unfamiliar words, _____ narrow the possible word choices, thereby making word identification more accurate.		Appeals in Persuasive Arguments
19	Within a text, the ability of the reader to recognize _____ on the part of the writer who may use phrasing and word choice that shows this _____ versus language that shows a fair and objective treatment of a subject or topic.		Analyze
20	Writing that examines the similarities and differences between two or more subjects. The writer uses transitions to signal similarities and differences, such as <i>like, likewise, in contrast, similarly, and in the same way</i> . As a text structure/organizational pattern, compare/contrast writing may end with a conclusion that explains a decision or provides new understanding of the subjects.		Analogies