Test 3

	A	B	C
1	_____ is the author's word choice in his or her work (This is not to be confused with the author's tone. _____ often helps to enhance the author's tone in a work.) Individuals vary their _____ depending on different contexts and settings. Therefore, we come across various types of _____. It may be "formal" where formal words are used in formal situations e.g. press conferences, presentations etc. Similarly, we use "informal" _____ in informal situations like writing or talking to our friends. Moreover, a "colloquial" _____ uses words common in everyday speech. "Slang" is the use of words that are impolite or newly coined. Some types of _____ include informal, colloquial, archaic, denotative, concrete, abstract, euphonious (pleasant) or cacophonous (harsh).		**Words with Multiple Meanings**
2	_____ing refers to the identification of the components of a story — the beginning, middle, and end — and also to the ability to retell the events within a given text in the order in which they occurred. The ability to _____ _____ in a text is a key comprehension strategy, especially for narrative texts.		**Words that show sequential order**
3	A _____ _____ is an answerable inquiry into a specific concern or issue. It is the initial step in a _____ project. The 'initial step' means after you have an idea of what you want to study, the _____ _____ is the first active step in the _____ project.		**Word Choice, Diction, and Language Types**
4	A _____ _____ is usually one sentence that appears at the beginning though it may occur as more than one. The _____ _____ is developed, supported, and explained in the course of the paper by means of examples and evidence.		**Validity and Reliability**
5	A distinct section of a page that amplifies or highlights information found in the main text and often provides additional information.		**Universal Themes**
6	A general statement that presents the main points or facts in condensed form, omitting unimportant details and information.		**Transition words/phrases**
7	A systematic process that involves evaluating whether or not information in a text is _____ (correct or sound) and _____ (dependable). The reader engages in this process by checking specific information found in a text for its accuracy and dependability, evaluating and applying that information, and verifying the best supporting evidence based on correct and logical conclusions.		**Topic**
8	A systematic process that involves identifying the relationships among two or more ideas. When _____izing, the reader combines or puts together information from two or more places or sources. The reader might also read information under pictures and on maps and charts, combining information from all areas to draw conclusions. At times, the reader may be asked to look at how ideas or information in one text is presented similarly to or differently from that found in another text.		**Tone**
9	A type of graphic aid that presents a group of facts in rows, columns and demonstrates how the facts interrelate.		**Thesis Statements**
10	A word that has the same or almost the same meaning as another word (e.g., *rob/steal*, *parcel/package*, *occasionally/sometimes*).		**Text Structure**
11	After, At the beginning, Before, Earlier, Finally, First, Following, Initial, Last, Later, Next, Now, Prior to, Second, Sequentially, Soon, The final, Thereafter, Third, To begin with, To conclude, Today, Tomorrow.		**Text Features**
12	An expression of a writer's attitude toward a subject. Unlike mood, which is intended to shape the reader's emotional response, _____ reflects the feelings of the writer. _____ can be serious, humorous, sarcastic, playful, ironic, bitter, or objective.		**Text box**

	A	B	C
13	An underlying message about life or human nature that the author wants the reader to understand and that may give readers insight into the author's view of the world. A _____ is a complex and original revelation about life that is usually unstated, yet it is vital. A _____ is not the same as a moral, which is a rule of conduct, nor should it be reduced to a familiar saying or cliche, such as *Crime doesn't pay* . For example, the _____ of "The Scarlet Ibis" by James Hurst might be expressed as *Pride, love, and cruelty are often intermingled in human relationships* .		**Table**
14	Design elements that include the organizational structure of a text and help make the key ideas and supporting information understandable. _____ _____ include headings, text boxes, subheadings, sections, titles, subtitles, italic type, bulleted or numbered lists, and graphic aids, such as charts, tables, timelines, illustrations, and photographs.		**Synthesize**
15	Homonyms are words which have the same spelling and pronunciation, but have different meanings. Homophones are words which have the same pronunciation, but different spellings and meanings. Homographs are words that are spelt the same, but have different pronunciations and meanings.		**Synonym**
16	Identify the central idea- the main idea or topic of a text, identify supporting ideas- the details and facts that support the main/central idea, identify the objective- stating the facts versus giving an opinion, and write the summary- a brief statement in your own words about the _____ you read. Also, 5w's and 1h.		**Symbolism**
17	Records of events that were created some time after the events occurred; the writers were not directly involved or were not present when the events took place. Encyclopedias, textbooks, biographies, most newspaper and magazine articles, and books and articles that interpret or review research are examples.		**Summary Statement**
18	Similar to logical _____, but also includes Paradox, Point of View, Tone, Understatement, Metaphor, Qualifiers, Allusion. Other examples: SWEEPING GENERALIZATION, HASTY GENERALIZATION, FAULTY ANALOGY, APPEAL TO IGNORANCE, FALSE DILEMMA, DAMNING THE SOURCE, BEGGING THE QUESTION, APPEAL TO AUTHORITY, APPEAL TO TRADITION, APPEAL TO THE CROWD, STRAW MAN, SLIPPERY SLOPE, APPEALING TO EXTREMES, RED HERRING.		**Summaries of Informational Texts**
19	The general category or class of ideas, often stated in a word or phrase, to which the ideas of a text as a whole belong (e.g., subject matter or central idea of a conversation, discussion, or a piece of writing).		**Sequence of Events**
20	The order in which _____ are given using _____ words.		**Sequence of Directions**
21	The systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions. A substantial piece of academic writing, usually done as a requirement for a class, in which the author does independent _____ into a topic and writes a description of the findings of that _____.		**Secondary Source**
22	The temporal and spatial arrangement of elements in a written, oral, or visual text. For example, the _____ _____ of a narrative film might involve moving back and forth among different time periods in recounting events, or the _____ _____ of an argumentative essay might involve a linear arrangement of definitions, arguments, evidence, counterarguments, and rebuttal. Common forms of _____ _____ or organizational patterns found in written texts include compare/contrast, cause/effect, chronological order, and argument/support.		**Satire**

Test 3

	A	B	C
23	The use of something concrete (e.g., an object, a setting, an event, an animal, or a person) that functions in a text to represent something more than itself. A _____ must be something tangible or visible, while the idea it _____zes must be something abstract or universal. For example, a dark forest has often been used as a _____ of being lost and confused in life. In James Hurst's "The Scarlet Ibis," the fragile ibis functions as a _____ of the frail little boy and his unusual nature.		**Rhetorical Fallacies**
24	Type of writing that ridicules human weakness, vice, or folly in order to bring about social reform. _____s often try to persuade the reader to do or believe something by showing the opposite view as absurd or even as vicious and inhumane. One of the favorite techniques of the _____sts is exaggeration, overstating something to make it look worse than it is. For example, George Orwell's novel *Animal Farm* uses barnyard animals to mock the way people abuse political power.		**Research Questions**
25	Words and phrases that indicate relationships between ideas in a paragraph or composition. Sometimes called linking words.		**Research**