

Exam review analysis essay



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A clause includes a subject and predicate. An independent clause is a simple sentence that is alone. A semi-colon is most commonly used to join two clauses together. Example: How can we correctly join these clauses without changing the meaning of the sentence? ‘ ‘ The party was cancelled.

We decided to go to the movies instead. ” Answer: The party was cancelled; we decided to go to the movies instead. Diction is word choice. Every writer must be aware of his or her diction in order to be effective with the language.

With so many words to choose from that can express similar ideas, essayists and other writers spend much of their time selecting the perfect words for exactly what they want to say.

An inverted syntax means to reverse the normal order of words in a sentence. For example, the verb may come before the subject, or other parts of speech may appear in reverse order. Be sure to observe when this happens in something you read! An example of inverted syntax is: “ Beautiful are the stars that shine in the sky. ” It is inverted because our normal syntax would be to say “ The stars that shine in the sky are beautiful”.

Formal vs..

Informal Tone Informal Tone in writing is similar to a conversation. When having a conversation with your friends through talking, email, or texting you are most likely using an informal tone. Informal Tone Example: “ Hey Mack! What’s up? ” Formal Tone in writing is used in “ professional circumstances.

” This would include your school work, conversations with an adult or boss, etc. Formal Tone Example: “ Hello Mr.

. Johnson. What tasks would you like me to complete today? ” Defining and Evaluating an Argument A formal argument is a statement of the reasons you are in favor of or are against an issue.

An argument gives you the opportunity to: ask someone to accept your position change someone’s point of view encourage someone to take action
1.

Claim- The claim is the starting point for any argument. It states your position so others know where you stand on a certain issue. 2. Counterclaim- The counterclaim is the statement of the reasons people might view the issue differently. Five steps to developing an effective claim: 1. Complete the following sentence: I plan to prove that.

.. 2. Cross out “ I plan to prove that.

” What remains is your clearly stated position. 3. Complete the following sentence: This matters because...

4.

Cross out “ This matters because. ” What remains is your purpose for writing.

5. Combine these two thoughts into one sentence; this is your claim.

Topic- Raising the legal driving age to 18 Claim- Eighteen-year-old drivers are safer and more responsible than younger drivers, many of whom die needlessly in car accidents. Counterclaim; However, young drivers should

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learn the rules of driving while they are still under their parents' supervision.

Thesis statement (combine both the claim and counterclaim of the argument) – Eighteen-year-old drivers are safer and more responsible than younger drivers, many of whom die needlessly in car accidents.

However, young drivers should learn the rules of driving while they are still under their parents' supervision. Evidence is logical support (logos) and is not tied to emotion or right and wrong (ethos and pathos).

When providing evidence to support your argument, make sure you are stating facts
Tone and Style
Tone is the author's attitude, stated or implied, toward a subject. Some possible attitudes are pessimism, optimism, earnestness, seriousness, bitterness, humorous, and joyful. An author's tone can be revealed through choice of words and details. An author can also have a Neutral Tone.

If an author writes with a neutral tone, they are unbiased towards a subject. (They do not favor one side over the other).

Style is the way an author writes. The point of view of a speech is how the speaker relates to his or her audience. When a speaker wants to get people to listen, he or she will relate the purpose to things that matter to the audience. In order for this to work effectively, the speaker must be aware of the topics the audience will find interesting. To identify an argument's point of view, you must pay close attention to the details provided.

These details will reveal which audience is the target for the speech. Some arguments will try to appeal to several different types of people. This often

happens when a politician is speaking to large groups of people or on television. Because people usually identify with more than one group at a time, effective arguments must try to reach the audience on multiple levels.

Just imagine what point of view a speechwriter would have to use to appeal to all of your groups at once! Speakers must be able to imagine your point of view so that you can relate to their messages.

Paraphrase and Summary A paraphrase is a rephrasing of the original text or idea using your own words. A summary is an explanation of the main points or ideas written in our own words. Example: Read the following excerpt and write a paraphrase. “ For space science, like nuclear science and all technology, has no conscience of its own.

” Sample Paraphrase Answer: Space science is not inherently bad, but it could be bad if used by bad people. **Context Clues and Synonyms** Context clues are hints that an author gives to help define or figure out the unknown meaning of a word. Synonyms are two different words or phrases that mean the same thing.