

English 9 Midterm Review Sheet 2019

Ms. McKenna

Test date & time: Tuesday, Jan. 22nd at 8am-11am

see postings in lobby for testing rooms and accommodations

Structure of Exam:

1. Reading Comprehension with Regents-style multiple choice questions
2. Argument Essay (Regents Part 2 task) – integrating multiple articles as sources (articles are provided)
3. Rhetorical Analysis of a nonfiction article – paragraph written response

Vocabulary:

- ethos
- logos
- pathos
- rhetoric
- concession
- claim
- rebuttal

Structure of Argument: Possible Essay Outline (NOT the only way to organize an argument!)

1. Introduction
 - a. Introduce the issue/topic with a hook and background information
 - b. State your claim & introduce evidence in a specific thesis statement
2. First reason (body paragraph)
 - a. Introduce and explain evidence
 - b. Connect evidence to your claim (thesis)
 - c. Transition & introduce and explain another piece of evidence that fits in with this reason
 - d. Connect evidence to your claim (thesis)
 - e. Conclude paragraph with a transition into the next reason
3. Second reason (body paragraph)
 - a. Introduce and explain evidence
 - b. Connect evidence to your claim (thesis)
 - c. Introduce and explain another piece of evidence that fits in with this reason
 - d. Connect evidence to your claim (thesis)
 - e. Conclude paragraph with a transition into the concession/counterclaim
4. State and explain the concession/counterclaim (some may believe... some will argue... while it can be proven that...)
 - a. Introduce and explain evidence for the counterclaim
 - b. Transition back to supporting your initial claim
 - c. Incorporate or summarize additional evidence to support your claim in the face of the counterclaim

5. Conclusion

- a. Restate your claim (thesis) and summarize all evidence to support the claim

Famous speeches to read and practice analyzing rhetoric and effective argument (choose one or two as practice):

Al Gore	Global Warming is an Immediate Crisis (NYU School of Law – Sept. 2006)
Albert Einstein	The Menace of Mass Destruction
Barbara Charline Jordan	1976 DNC Keynote Address
Barbara Jordan	On the Impeachment of the President
Booker T. Washington	Atlanta Exposition Address
Clarence Darrow	Mercy for Leopold and Loeb
Crystal Eastman	Now We Can Begin
Douglas MacArthur	American Policy in the Pacific
Earl Spencer	Princess Diana's Eulogy ("The most hunted person of the modern age.")
Edward VIII of England	Abdicates the Throne
Elie Wiesel	The Perils of Indifference
Elizabeth Cady Stanton	The Destructive Male
Elizabeth Glaser	1992 DNC Address
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn	Statement at the Smith Act Trial
Frank Lloyd Wright	The Art and Craft of the Machine: Democracy and New Forms in Arch.
Franklin D. Roosevelt	Asks Congress to Recognize a State of War against Japan (12/08/41)
Franklin Delano Roosevelt	Pearl Harbor Address to the Nation
Frederick Douglass	Independence Day Address (The Hypocrisy of American Slavery)
Gen. Douglas MacArthur	Farewell Address to Congress
George Washington	Farewell Address
Gerhard Schroder	I Express My Shame

Harry S. Truman	Announcement of the Dropping of the Atomic Bomb
Huey P. Long	Share Our Wealth
Jawaharlal Nehru	A Tryst with Destiny
John F. Kennedy	Inaugural Address
John F. Kennedy	We choose to go to the moon. (1962)
John F. Kennedy	Ask Not What Your Country Can Do For You
John La Farge	The Modern Museum and the Teaching of Art
Jonathan Edwards	Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God (1741)
Lyndon B. Johnson	We Shall Overcome
Malcolm X	The Ballot or the Bullet
Margaret Chase Smith	On Behalf of a Declaration of Conscience
Margaret Mead	The Planetary Crisis and the Challenge to Scientists
Harold Ickes	What is an American?

Ethos

Ethos is a Greek word meaning ‘character’. In terms of persuasive language, it is **an appeal to authority and credibility**. *Ethos* is a means of convincing an audience of the reliable character or credibility of the speaker/writer, or the credibility of the argument.

It is an important tool of persuasion because if you can get your audience to see you (or your argument) as credible and trustworthy, it will be much easier to persuade them.

Pathos

Pathos is a Greek word meaning ‘suffering’ or ‘experience’, and it is used in persuasive speech as **an appeal to the emotions** of the audience. *Pathos* is the way of creating a persuasive argument by evoking an emotional response in the audience/reader.

You can use *pathos* when trying to persuade, by appealing to an audience’s hopes and dreams, playing on their fears or worries, or appealing to their particular beliefs or ideals.

Logos

Logos is a Greek word meaning 'a word' or 'reason'. In rhetoric, it is **an appeal to logic and reason**. It is used to persuade an audience by logical thought, fact and rationality.

Logos can be a useful tool of persuasion because if you can 'prove' an argument through logical and sound reasoning, your audience is more likely to be persuaded.