

Results Reporter

Out of 15 questions, you answered 15 correctly with a final grade of 100%

15 correct
(100%)

0 incorrect
(0%)

0
unanswered
(0%)

Your Results:

The correct answer for each question is indicated by a ✓.

Directions: Read the following statements and decide the tone.

1
CORRECT

"Hey, it's not my problem. It's your problem. I'm going to do what I'm going to do. You don't like it, that's just tough."

- excited
A)
 self-pitying
B)
✓ contemptuous
C)

Feedback: "Hey, it's not my problem. It's your problem. I'm going to do what I'm going to do. You don't like it, that's just tough." This statement conveys a contemptuous tone.

2
CORRECT

"I can't decide if I should stay in school or drop out and get a job."

- peevish
A)
✓ ambivalent
B)
 playful
C)

Feedback: "I can't decide if I should stay in school or drop out and get a job." This statement conveys an ambivalent tone.

3
CORRECT

"Oh, thank you for the necklace. It's lovely. It's just what I've always wanted."

- informal

A)



appreciative

B)

objective

C)

Feedback: "Oh, thank you for the necklace. It's lovely. It's just what I've always wanted." This statement conveys an appreciative tone.

4

CORRECT

"Don't feel bad about forgetting my birthday, Sweetie. I know you've been busy. It's really not that important."



forgiving

A)

amused

B)

bitter

C)

Feedback: "Don't feel bad about forgetting my birthday, Sweetie. I know you've been busy. It's really not that important." This statement conveys a forgiving tone.

5

CORRECT

"You're late to pick me up again. This is the fifth time this week! Don't give me your excuses. I don't want to hear it."



tragic

A)

surprised

B)



outraged

C)

Feedback: "You're late to pick me up again. This is the fifth time this week! Don't give me your excuses. I don't want to hear it." This statement conveys an outraged tone.

6

CORRECT

"Well of course you're right and I'm wrong. I keep forgetting that someone as brilliant as you say you are is never wrong."



informal

A)

sarcastic

B)

humorous

C)

Feedback: "Well of course you're right and I'm wrong. I keep forgetting that someone as brilliant as you say you are is never wrong." This statement conveys a sarcastic tone.

7
CORRECT

"Of all the nerve. Can you believe some people? Hey, lady! I'm next in line. Wait your turn."



- angry
- A) befuddled
- B) sorrowful
- C)

Feedback: "Of all the nerve. Can you believe some people? Hey, lady! I'm next in line. Wait your turn." This statement conveys an angry tone.

8
CORRECT

"Mike, you're making far too many errors in your papers. I suggest you proofread them more carefully."



- surprised
- A) witty
- B) critical
- C)

Feedback: "Mike, you're making far too many errors in your papers. I suggest you proofread them more carefully." This statement conveys a critical tone.

9
CORRECT

"He's had all kinds of problems and yet he just keeps on trying. I have nothing but respect for the guy."



- admiring
- A) solemn
- B) cheerful
- C)

Feedback: "He's had all kinds of problems and yet he just keeps on trying. I have nothing but respect for the guy." This statement conveys an admiring tone.

10
CORRECT

"Tina was so sweet. She used to make little flowers and smiley faces for me when she was three. She was such a loving child."



- charming
- A) nostalgic
- B) amused
- C)

C)

Feedback: "Tina was so sweet. She used to make little flowers and smiley faces for me when she was three. She was such a loving child." This statement conveys a nostalgic tone.

11
CORRECT

"Mommy, why does Ann always get to sit next to the window? I want to sit next to the window. You never let me sit there. It's not fair! And I'm hungry, too."

- optimistic
- A) optimistic
- formal
- B) formal
- whining
- C) whining

Feedback: "Mommy, why does Ann always get to sit next to the window? I want to sit next to the window. You never let me sit there. It's not fair! And I'm hungry, too." This statement conveys a whining tone.

12
CORRECT

"I hate to loan you my car. Something bad always happens to it. I know it's not going to be any different this time either. Why should it be?"

- ironic
- A) ironic
- nostalgic
- B) nostalgic
- cynical
- C) cynical

Feedback: "I hate to loan you my car. Something bad always happens to it. I know it's not going to be any different this time either. Why should it be?" This statement conveys a cynical tone.

13
CORRECT

What is tone?

- a kind of writing that uses ridicule to create awareness of flaws and to bring about change
- A) a kind of writing that uses ridicule to create awareness of flaws and to bring about change
- a contrast between what people say and what they actually mean
- B) a contrast between what people say and what they actually mean
- a kind of writing in which the subject is magnified beyond reality by using adjectives and sweeping generalizations
- C) a kind of writing in which the subject is magnified beyond reality by using adjectives and sweeping generalizations
- the emotional quality of a piece of writing
- D) the emotional quality of a piece of writing

Feedback:

The word *tone* refers specifically to the emotional quality of a piece of writing. Just as a speaker's voice can convey a wide range of feelings, so can a writer's voice. Because tone reveals an author's attitude towards a subject,

understanding it is crucial to interpreting what an author has written. Tone is expressed by the words and details an author selects and can often be described with a single adjective.

14
CORRECT

What is irony?

- a kind of writing that uses ridicule to create awareness of flaws and to bring about change
- A) about change
- a contrast between what people say and what they actually mean
- B) a contrast between what people say and what they actually mean
- a kind of writing in which the subject is magnified beyond reality by using adjectives and sweeping generalizations
- C) adjectives and sweeping generalizations
- the emotional quality of an article
- D) the emotional quality of an article

Feedback:

When there is a contrast between what people say and what they actually mean, they are using *verbal irony*. Since the meaning is usually expressed indirectly, you must use inference to understand this reversed meaning, or you will misinterpret the author. Another form of irony is *situational*. In this form, there is a contrast between what is expected to occur and what actually does happen. Many stories or poems that end with an unexpected twist are based on this type of irony.

15
CORRECT

What is satire?

- a kind of writing that uses ridicule to create awareness of flaws and to bring about change
- A) about change
- a contrast between what people say and what they actually mean
- B) a contrast between what people say and what they actually mean
- a kind of writing in which the subject is magnified beyond reality by using adjectives and sweeping generalizations
- C) adjectives and sweeping generalizations
- the emotional quality of an article
- D) the emotional quality of an article

Feedback:

Satire is a kind of writing that uses ridicule to create awareness of flaws and to bring about change. Almost anything can be satirized, including people, institutions, and ideas. Because it relies on exaggeration and disorientation, satire often has a humorous effect. *Caricature* is a form of satire in which certain characteristics, such as physical features, are exaggerated. In *hyperbole*, language is used to exaggerate a situation. Another word for hyperbole is *overstatement*. In *overstatement*, the subject is magnified beyond reality by using adjectives (big, longer, best) and sweeping generalizations (every, always, never). The satirist may also use *understatement*, which is saying less about something than is expected.

