English 9 Midterm Review Sheet 2019

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

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| 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  |
| Harold Ickes  | What is an American?  |

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| --- | --- |
| 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  |

**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.