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:   
  
================================================================  
  
CORRECT  
1: "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."  
    a. excited  
    b. self-pitying  
    c. contemptuous  
Your Answer: contemptuous  
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.  
  
CORRECT  
2: "I can't decide it I should stay in school or drop out and get a job."  
    a. peevish  
    b. ambivalent  
    c. playful  
Your Answer: ambivalent  
Feedback: "I can't decide if I should stay in school or drop out and get a job." This statement conveys an ambivalent tone.  
  
CORRECT  
3: "Oh, thank you for the necklace. It's lovely. It's just what I've always wanted."  
    a. informal  
    b. appreciative  
    c. objective  
Your Answer: appreciative  
Feedback: "Oh, thank you for the necklace. It's lovely. It's just what I've always wanted." This statement conveys an appreciative tone.  
  
CORRECT  
4: "Don't feel bad about forgetting my birthday, Sweetie. I know you've been busy. It's really not that important."  
    a. forgiving  
    b. amused  
    c. bitter  
Your Answer: forgiving  
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.  
  
CORRECT  
5: "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."  
    a. tragic  
    b. surprised  
    c. outraged  
Your Answer: outraged  
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.  
  
CORRECT  
6: "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."  
    a. informal  
    b. sarcastic  
    c. humorous  
Your Answer: sarcastic  
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.  
  
CORRECT  
7: "Of all the nerve. Can you believe some people? Hey, lady! I'm next in line. Wait your turn."  
    a. angry  
    b. befuddled  
    c. sorrowful  
Your Answer: angry  
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.  
  
CORRECT  
8: "Mike, you're making far too many errors in your papers. I suggest you proofread them more carefully."  
    a. surprised  
    b. witty  
    c. critical  
Your Answer: critical  
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.  
  
CORRECT  
9: "He's had all kinds of problems and yet he just keeps on trying. I have nothing but respect for the guy."  
    a. admiring  
    b. solemn  
    c. cheerful  
Your Answer: admiring  
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.  
  
CORRECT  
10: "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."  
    a. charming  
    b. nostalgic  
    c. amused  
Your Answer: nostalgic  
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.  
  
CORRECT  
11: "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."  
    a. optimistic  
    b. formal  
    c. whining  
Your Answer: 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.  
  
CORRECT  
12: "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?"  
    a. ironic  
    b. nostalgic  
    c. cynical  
Your Answer: 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.  
  
CORRECT  
13: What is tone?  
    a. a kind of writing that uses ridicule to create awareness of flaws and to bring about change  
    b. a contrast between what people say and what they actually mean  
    c. a kind of writing in which the subject is magnified beyond reality by using adjectives and sweeping generalizations  
    d. the emotional quality of a piece of writing  
Your Answer: the emotional quality of a piece of writing  
Feedback: <div>The word <i>tone</i> 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.</div>  
  
CORRECT  
14: What is irony?  
    a. a kind of writing that uses ridicule to create awareness of flaws and to bring about change  
    b. a contrast between what people say and what they actually mean  
    c. a kind of writing in which the subject is magnified beyond reality by using adjectives and sweeping generalizations  
    d. the emotional quality of an article  
Your Answer: a contrast between what people say and what they actually mean  
Feedback: <div>When there is a contrast between what people say and what they actually mean, they are using <i>verbal irony</i>. Since the meaning is usually expressed indirectly, you must use interference to understand this reversed meaning, or you will misinterpret the author. Another form of irony is <i>situational</i>. 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.</div>  
  
CORRECT  
15: What is satire?  
    a. a kind of writing that uses ridicule to create awareness of flaws and to bring about change  
    b. a contrast between what people say and what they actually mean  
    c. a kind of writing in which the subject is magnified beyond reality by using adjectives and sweeping generalizations  
    d. the emotional quality of an article  
Your Answer: a kind of writing that uses ridicule to create awareness of flaws and to bring about change  
Feedback: <div><i>Satire</i> 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. <i>Caricature</i> is a form of satire in which certain characteristics, such as physical features, are exaggerated. In <i>hyperbole</i>, language is used to exaggerate a situation. Another word for hyperbole is <i>overstatement</i>. 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 <i>understatement</i>, which is saying less about something than is expected.