

ELA Editorial Exam STUDY GUIDE

Section 1: 5 Questions about Editorial Writing

Definition of Editorial - An article where an author tries to convince a reader of something. To persuade him/her to feel a certain way about a particular issue

Things a successful editorial must have:

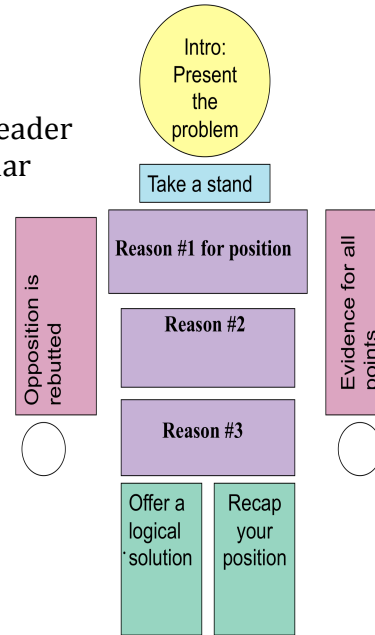
- Make the lead interesting to grab the reader
- Provide strong evidence to support your stance
- Use active voice
- Be mature, fair and reasonable

- Offer a solution
- Write in third person most of the time
- Must be Current

3 Musts For Editorials:

- 1) Be researched based
- 2) Persuasive
- 3) Eloquent

The author's purpose of an editorial is to persuade.



Methods Of Persuasion

- Positive/ Mature Tone
- Sarcasm
- Knowing Your Audience
- Personal Accounts
- Opinions from Experts
- Statistics

Section 2: 15 Vocabulary Matching Questions

Your brain is the word bank. You withdraw the answers from your brain.

Indignant - showing anger or annoyance to what is thought of as unfair treatment
Mohamed was indignant at being subject to an abundance of suspicion at the airport just because of his race.

Grapple - to struggle or work hard

The federal government is grappling with our economic deficit.

Opinion - a point of view formed about something; (Antonym: Fact)

Her opinion was that we should have no homework every day.

Fact - a selection of information that has been proven accurate. (Antonym: Opinion)

The earth rotates on it's axis-a fact proven by Foucault using his pendulum.

Bias - A preference or an inclination, especially one that inhibits impartial judgment.

During the civil rights movement, the Whites were biased towards allowing the Blacks to vote.

Statistic - a factual piece of data from a study

The statistics from Mr. Smith's study showed that the average teenager liked to have pepperoni on their pizza.

Implicit – implied though not plainly expressed (Antonym: Explicit)

Comments from the candidate's town meeting were seen as implicit criticism to his political ideals.

Explicit – stated clearly and in detail, leaving no room for doubt (Antonym: Implicit)

The best writer in the class, Jodi, wrote another explicit essay. She answered the question clearly with a multitude of details.

Persuade – to cause someone to do something through reasoning or agreement; to change one's opinion

The article in the newspaper persuaded the man to change his vote at the last minute-much against his opinion.

Argument – a clashing of two divergent views-opinions or facts

Tom and his father got into an argument the night before the first day of school because Tom did not want to go to bed early and his father disagreed.

Adamant – refusing to be persuaded

The employee was adamant to retire despite the company's multiple attempts to convince him.

Sarcasm – to use irony to mock or convey contempt

The professor's sarcastic nature was not liked by some of the students because he mocked them.

Eloquent – fluent or persuasive in speaking or writing

The president's speech last night was eloquent.

Audacity – the willingness to take bold risks

Her audacity to jump off the cliff needed to be controlled.

Allusion- to make reference to something the author assumes the reader would know.

Voice- a particular opinion or attitude expressed

Colloquialism- a word or phrase that is not formal or literary, typically one used in ordinary or familiar conversation.

Jamaican Colloquialism- Yo Mon!, What's up Mon

Hyperbole- part of figurative language used as an exaggeration of a statement.

-I'm so hungry I can eat a horse

-The test was so long I could have already been to Mars and back.

Integrity- doing what's right whether someone is looking at you or not.

Credible- valid, believable, reliable, trustworthy

Cynicism- similar to sarcasm

Audience- the people reading your writing

Plethora- use this instead of the forbidden word.....

Section 3: 7 Multiple Choice Questions

These Questions can be about anything

Section 4: Analyzing An Editorial