Answer the questions 1-10 based on the following passage from Martin Luther King’s speech “I Have a Dream.”

I am happy to join with you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation.

(1) Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand today, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of their captivity.

(2) But one hundred years later, the Negro still is not free. One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. One hundred years later, the Negro is still languishing in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land. So we have come here today to dramatize a shameful condition.

(3) In a sense we have come to our nation’s capital to cash a check. When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir. This note was a promise that all men, yes, black men as well as white men, would be guaranteed the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

(4) It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note insofar as her citizens of color are concerned. Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check, a check which has come back marked “insufficient funds.” But we refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt. We refuse to believe that there are insufficient funds in the great vaults of opportunity of this nation. So we have come to cash this check — a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom and the security of justice. We have also come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of now. This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or to take the tranquilizing drug of gradualism. Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy. Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice. Now is the time to lift our nation from the quick sands of racial injustice to the solid rock of brotherhood. Now is the time to make justice a reality for all of God’s children.

1. **Manacles of segregation and chains of discrimination** are examples of
   a. Simile
   b. Metaphor
   c. Personification
   d. Imagery

2. In this excerpt from Dr. King’s famous speech, how does he use argument by emotion to appeal to his audience?
   a. He uses logical facts to appeal to the audience.
   b. He uses personal examples to identify with his audience.
   c. He uses vivid words to create powerful images for the audience.
   d. He uses simple language that is easily understood by the audience.

3. This excerpt from Dr. King’s speech shows
   a. His anger that all Americans are not free.
   b. His belief that banks have not been fair to Americans.
   c. His desire to bring freedom and justice to all Americans.
   d. His ideas to change the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

4. This speech is an example of what kind of writing?
   a. Descriptive
   b. Expository
   c. Persuasive
   d. All of the above
5. Who is the intended audience for this speech?
   a. Children
c   b. White men
d. Negro people

6. Which of the following quotes shows Dr. King’s use of argument by authority and allusion?
   a. “But we refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt.”
   b. “So we have come here today to dramatize a shameful condition.”
   c. “Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand today,
      signed the Emancipation Proclamation...”
   d. “Now is the time to make justice a reality for all of God's children.”

7. When Dr. King compares the unfulfilled promise of freedom to the nation writing the Negros a bad check,
   he is using argument by
   a. Logic
c   b. Emotion
d. Authority

8. Why does Dr. King use allusions to famous Americans and the Bible in his speech?
   a. To help make him more credible and reliable to his audience.
   b. To relate to his audience’s beliefs
   c. To aid in his argument by authority
   d. All of the above

9. The phrase Now is the time is repeated at the beginning of several sentences in paragraph five. This is an example of
   a. Hyperbole
   b. Anaphora
c   d. Argument by authority

10. Why does Dr. King use the words we and us in his speech?
    a. To include himself as one of the victims of discrimination
    b. To separate himself from the Negro people
c   d. To include himself in the same group as white men
    d. All of the above

Answer questions 11-15 based on Carole Jenkins’ essay “Is Grammar Important?”

(1) Do you moan and groan whenever a teacher says that you need to improve your grammar?
(2) Do you take offense when someone tells you that you made a mistake in grammar?
(3) Do you feel that studying and learning grammar is boring and unnecessary?
(4) I hated studying grammar when I was in school.
(5) English is a very tricky language loaded with many rules and just as many exceptions to those rules.
(6) By knowing these rules and exceptions, you’ll be a better reader, writer, listener, and speaker.
(7) Communicating with others is what it’s all about.
(8) Organizing a sentence so that it gets across your intended meaning is important.
(9) In order to do this, you have to know the parts of a sentence (subject, predicate, phrase, clause, etc.)
(10) Knowing the elements of a sentence and how sentences are structured can help you to get across your intended meanings in your writing and speaking.
(11) You will also understand others as you read and listen.
(12) Knowledge and understanding of English grammar can help you to see patterns of different languages and dialects as you read and study literature.
(13) Learning a foreign language, such as French or Spanish, is based on your mastery of the basic rules of English grammar.
(14) Understanding the tenses of verbs, subject-verb agreement, sentence structure, and parts of speech form the foundation for
learning new languages.

(15) As you read and study assignments in all of your classes, knowing basic grammar can help you to comprehend the text. (16) When you come across a difficult passage, analyzing the sentence structure can often help you to figure out the meaning of difficult sentences. (17) This can lead to an analysis and understanding of an author's writing style and can, in turn, lead to comprehension of the text.

(18) You are probably wondering how all of the rules and their exceptions will be remembered by you. (19) Don't worry! (20) There are many grammar guides and style manuals available to help you. (21) These are quick references that can be consulted as the need arises. (22) Even your English teacher who has been teaching for thirty years relies on a reference book now and then!

(23) Have I convinced you that the study of grammar is important and well worth your effort? (24) I hope so!

11. The introductory paragraph in this passage makes use of
   a. Definition  c. An interesting fact
   b. A brief story  d. Rhetorical questions

12. How does the author make the passage more appealing to people who dislike grammar?
   a. Convincing arguments  c. Informal language
   b. Humorous stories  d. Statistics

13. Which of the following does the author not use as an argument for learning grammar?
   a. Grammar will help you when trying to learn a foreign language.
   b. Grammar will help you when you are trying to understand a passage.
   c. Grammar will help you get your point across.
   d. Grammar will help you remember more information.

14. This writer could have made her conclusion more effective by including
   a. A rhetorical question
   b. A call to action to her audience
   c. An exclamatory sentence
   d. Interesting information to get the audience involved

15. Based on the passage, how do you think the author feels about grammar?
   a. She once hated it, but now, she understands its importance.
   b. She has always, and will always, hate it.
   c. She does not understand why it is important to learn.
   d. She has always understood the importance of grammar.

The following selection is from President John F. Kennedy's speech at Rice University in which he discusses the importance of the space program. Use this passage to answer questions 16-18.

William Bradford, speaking in 1630 of the founding of the Plymouth Bay Colony, said that all great and honorable actions are accompanied with great difficulties, and both must be enterprised and overcome with answerable courage.

If this capsule history of our progress teaches us anything, it is that man, in his quest for knowledge and progress, is determined and cannot be deterred. The exploration of space will go ahead, whether we join in it or not, and it is one of the great adventures of all time, and no nation which expects to be the leader of other nations can expect to stay behind in the race for space.
16. President Kennedy’s reference to William Bradford is an example of a(n)
   a. Anaphora  c. Hyperbole
   b. Allusion  d. Metaphor

17. In the second paragraph, President Kennedy uses argument by ______ to persuade his audience.
   a. Emotion  c. Logic
   b. Authority  d. Analogy

18. How is President Kennedy trying to persuade his audience to join the space race in the second paragraph?
   a. By stating that worldwide exploration will occur with or without the United States’ participation.
   b. By stating that the United States cannot expect to lead other nations if they are behind in the space race.
   c. By stating that the people of the United States must be determined to achieve success in the space race.
   d. All of the above

The following questions are based on terms and definitions

19. To cause somebody to adopt a certain position, belief or course of action
   a. Describe  c. Persuade
   b. Storytelling  d. Explain

20. Using emotionally loaded words to sway the audiences’ sentiments instead of their minds.
   a. Argument by emotion  c. Argument by authority
   b. Argument by logic  d. Argument by analogy

21. A clear, reasonable argument.
   a. Argument by emotion  c. Argument by authority
   b. Argument by logic  d. Argument by analogy

22. The claim that the speaker is an expert and so should be trusted.
   a. Argument by emotion  c. Argument by authority
   b. Argument by logic  d. Argument by analogy

23. Vague or indefinite statements like, “Everyone loves chocolate.”
   a. Generalization  c. Call to action
   b. Bandwagon  d. Refutation

24. Persuading people to do something by letting them know that many others are doing it. An example is, “Millions have already tried Nutrisystem, and it worked for them.”
   a. Generalization  c. Call to action
   b. Bandwagon  d. Refutation

25. The following statement is an example of
   "While some students argue that uniforms will take away their individuality, uniforms do not change who you are on the inside; you are still the same person no matter what your clothes look like.
   a. Generalization  c. Call to action
   b. Bandwagon  d. Refutation

26. The following statement is an example of
   Contact your school board today, and tell them you do not want uniforms at Heard County High School.
   a. Generalization  c. Call to action
   b. Bandwagon  d. Refutation
27. Which of the following is an issue?
   a. I think texting and driving should be against the law.
   b. Gun control
   c. Schools should provide educational classes for teenage parents.

28. Which of the following is a claim?
   a. School uniforms
   b. All cell phone use while driving should be banned.
   c. Uniforms help raise test scores.

29. Which of the following is support for a claim or reason?
   a. Texting and driving
   b. School uniforms lead to less discipline problems.
   c. We need to outlaw talking on the phone while driving.

30. An argument against the opposing viewpoint.
   a. Generalization
   b. Bandwagon
   c. Call to action
   d. Refutation

31. The author’s recommendation for what action should be taken.
   a. Generalization
   b. Bandwagon
   c. Call to action
   d. Refutation

32. The exact repetition of words or phrases at the beginning of lines or sentences.
   a. Allusion
   b. Anaphora
   c. Metaphor
   d. Rhetorical question

33. A reference to a well-known person, place, event, literary work, or work of art.
   a. Hyperbole
   b. Allusion
   c. Metaphor
   d. Rhetorical question

34. A figure of speech in which one thing is spoken of as though it were something else.
   a. Hyperbole
   b. Allusion
   c. Metaphor
   d. Rhetorical question

35. A question to which no answer is required; it is used for effect.
   a. Allusion
   b. Rhetorical question
   c. Metaphor
   d. Hyperbole

36. Completely overstating and exaggerating your point for effect.
   a. Hyperbole
   b. Anaphora
   c. Metaphor
   d. Hyperbole

37. Which of the following is not a necessary part of a persuasive introduction?
   a. Interest the audience
   b. State the thesis or claim
   c. Relate your information to your topic
   d. List your points

38. Which of the following sentences is correct?
   a. Mrs. Wilborn is biology guru and she tutored me for the graduation test.
   b. I need to go to the grocery store after school, but I’m pressed for time.
   c. When I forgot my homework; my mother was very angry with me.
   d. I am going to take a nap after school, because I am extremely tired.

39. Which of the following sentences is correct?
   a. When I get home from school, I am going to do my homework.
   b. My math teacher is tutoring me, after school.
   c. I want to go to the mall, and go to the movies.
d. It is going to be a long day because I have practice after school and then I’m going to church.

40. Which of the following sentences is correct?
   a. When we get out for Labor Day weekend I’m going to the beach.
   b. I love the beach; it is my favorite place to go on a vacation.
   c. Some people think the beach is boring, but not me.
   d. I sit on the beach all day, and read books.