

## Transcript: Understanding Tone and Mood in a Reading Passage

<https://study.com/academy/lesson/understanding-tone-and-mood-in-a-reading-passage.html>

In literature, mood is the feeling you get while reading a story, and tone is the author's attitude toward a subject. Learn more about how to identify mood and tone by looking at the setting, characters, details, and word choices.

### Picture This

*It was a dark and stormy night. I sat alone in the old, dilapidated house staring out the window. The sky was black, the wind was loud, and the rain slammed against the broken windowpane. I shut my eyes, remembering my earlier visit, and I felt so embarrassed and angry. When I opened them, the lightning bolt flashed and lit up the room once more. I had to get out of the house; I had to hide. No one could know my horrible mistake. I opened the door, took a deep breath, and ran into the cold and rain.*

What feelings did you have while listening to the previous story? What made you feel this way? What words did you hear that helped create this feeling? By answering these questions, you are on your way to defining the mood and tone. Mood and tone are important because they help create the meaning of a story.

### What Is Mood?

**Mood** is the feeling you get while reading a story. This could be happiness, sadness, darkness, anger, suspicion, loneliness, or even excitement. You can think of mood as the atmosphere of the story.

To describe mood, you should think about the setting and the language used by the author. In the opening story, we saw the setting as dark and the weather angry. The narrator used language that created fear, such as cold and black.

The mood of a story can change how we identify the thesis and the characters. For example, if we read a short story about a lovable nanny, we would expect positive words like cheerful, loving, and caring. However, we could take that same idea of a nanny and make it more of a horror story by changing the atmosphere with aggravated, cold, and enraged. We have the same character, but the author's message and description is much different.

### What Is Tone?

**Tone** is the author's attitude toward a subject. The tone can be identified by looking at word choices and phrases. Take time to look at the language. An author uses words to create meaning. For example, a dog described as a lovable puppy is positive, but one described as a fierce fighter is more frightening.

You should also decide if a word is abstract, concrete, general, or specific. It is important to note if an author is using a general word, like car, or a more specific word, like Ford Focus. An **abstract word** is one that may carry different meanings, such as pleasant, while a **concrete word** will show us the meaning.

Finally, look at the details of the story. Language is the first step to finding the tone, but the word choice is just as important. Look how an author describes the setting, a character, or an event. This description will help create the tone.

But, they sound so alike: mood and tone do seem very similar, but they are two separate literary elements. Tone is how the author feels towards the subject. We see this by the way the author describes the subject. Mood is how we feel when reading the story. It is our reaction to the atmosphere described by the author.

## Let's Practice

Let's practice. Finding mood and tone in a story can begin by looking at sentences. Doing these short examples will show how looking at word choices and phrasing can help identify both elements.

*Nearly skipping into the room, her face glowed as she showed her shining, beautiful engagement ring.*

The mood of this passage is happy, joyful, optimistic, or excited. The tone (how the author feels about the topic) is positive. We can see this in the words skipping, glowed, shining, and beautiful.

*Slamming the door open, the angry teenager yelled at the poor, old woman waiting for the bus.*

The mood of this passage could be described as sad, sympathetic, or frustrated. The tone would be sadness for the old woman or anger for the teenager. We see this in slamming, angry, poor, and old.

*Gently and softly smiling, the young, happy new mom quietly rocked her child, laid her slowly into her warm bed, and turned the nightlight on, creating a comforting glow.*

The mood of this passage could be described as peaceful and loving. The tone is affectionate and calm. We see this in the words gently, softly, young, happy, warm, and comforting.

## Lesson Summary

Mood and tone are two literary elements that help create the main idea of a story. The **mood** is the atmosphere of the story, and the **tone** is the author's attitude towards the topic. We can identify both by looking at the setting, characters, details, and word choices. By doing so, it will help us find meaning in the story or passage and help us feel more connected to the writing.

## Learning Outcomes

When this lesson is over, you should be able to:

- Define mood and tone
- Differentiate between abstract and concrete words

## Worksheet: Understanding Tone and Mood in a Reading Passage

<https://study.com/academy/lesson/understanding-tone-and-mood-in-a-reading-passage.html>

1. Which of the following is NOT helpful in identifying mood and tone?

- ☐ Word choices
- ☐ The setting
- ☐ The language
- ☐ The length of the piece

2. Which of the following best describes the tone of this passage: He gritted his teeth and clenched his fist. He didn't think he could take the sound of the construction crew across the street anymore. The sounds of jackhammers and hammering were driving him insane.

- ☐ Irritated
- ☐ Somber
- ☐ Positive
- ☐ Nervous
- ☐ Relieved

3. What is mood?

- ☐ The author's attitude towards a topic
- ☐ The feeling we get when reading a story
- ☐ An intense emotion
- ☐ The genre of a story

4. What is the mood of the following passage? Nearly in tears, the proud father beamed as he handed his newborn daughter to his mother. The grandmother smiled wide and cradled the baby in her arms.

- ☐ Happy
- ☐ Threatening
- ☐ Sad
- ☐ Apprehensive

## 5. What is tone?

---

- ☐ The way we speak to each other
- ☐ The author's attitude towards a topic
- ☐ The feelings in a story
- ☐ The right pitch when singing
- ☐ The atmosphere of a story

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- ☐ The way we speak to each other
- ☒ The author's attitude towards a topic
- ☐ The feelings in a story
- ☐ The right pitch when singing
- ☐ The atmosphere of a story

## Analyzing How Word Choice Impacts Tone in Poetry

<https://study.com/skill/learn/analyzing-how-word-choice-impacts-tone-in-poetry-explanation.html>

**Use the provided material to answer questions 1-5.**

**Read the following poem, "Sonnet XVII" by William Shakespeare, and answer the questions below.**

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?  
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:  
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,  
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:  
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,  
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd,  
And every fair from fair sometime declines,  
By chance, or nature's changing course untrimm'd:  
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,  
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st,  
Nor shall death brag thou wander'st in his shade,  
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st,  
So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,  
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

1. What tone is best conveyed in the word "lovely"?

- |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Ambivalent | <input type="radio"/> Amused |
| <input type="radio"/> Adoring    | <input type="radio"/> Angry  |

2. What tone is best conveyed in the word "declines"?

- |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Transient | <input type="radio"/> Sarcastic |
| <input type="radio"/> Macabre   | <input type="radio"/> Comic     |

### 3. Which of the following lines best portrays a tone of resilience?

---

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> "And every fair from fair sometime declines..." | <input type="radio"/> "And often is his gold complexion dimm'd..."     |
| <input type="radio"/> "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?"       | <input type="radio"/> "So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see..." |

### 4. Which tone is best conveyed in the word "rough"?

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- |                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Compassionate | <input type="radio"/> Callous |
| <input type="radio"/> Playful       | <input type="radio"/> Fearful |

### 5. Which of the following words from the poem best portrays a calm tone?

---

- |                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> "Eternal" | <input type="radio"/> "Untrimm'd" |
| <input type="radio"/> "Gold"    | <input type="radio"/> "Temperate" |



**Use the provided material to answer questions 6-10.**

**Read the following poem, "The Passionate Shepherd to his Love" by Christopher Marlowe, and answer the questions below.**

Come live with me and be my love,  
And we will all the pleasures prove,  
That valleys, groves, and hills and fields,  
The woods or steepy mountains yields.

And we will sit upon the rocks,  
Seeing the shepherds feed their flocks,  
By shallow rivers, to whose falls  
Melodious birds sing madrigals.

And I will make thee beds of roses,  
And a thousand fragrant posies;  
A cap of flowers, and a kirtle  
Embroider'd o'er with leaves of myrtle;

A gown made of the finest wool,  
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;  
Fair lined slippers for the cold,  
With buckles of the purest gold;

A belt of straw and ivy-buds,  
With coral clasps and amber studs,  
And if these pleasures may thee move,  
Come live with me and be my love.

The shepherd swains shall dance and sing  
For thy delight each May morning,  
If these delights thy mind may move,  
Then live with me and be my love.

**6. What tone is best conveyed by the word "come"?**

- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Pleading  | <input type="radio"/> Reassuring |
| <input type="radio"/> Demanding | <input type="radio"/> Adoring    |

**7. What tone does the word "will" best convey?**

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Anxious | <input type="radio"/> Pathetic |
| <input type="radio"/> Curious | <input type="radio"/> Hopeful  |

8. Which of the following words best conveys an optimistic tone?

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☐ "Straw"

☐ "Gown"

☐ "Pleasures"

☐ "Fragrant"

9. What tone is best conveyed in the following words: "roses", "posies", "gown", and "gold"?

---

☐ Modest

☐ Evasive

☐ Eloquent

☐ Arrogant

10. Which of the following pairs of words best conveys a joyful tone?

---

☐ "Sit" and "rocks"

☐ "Dance" and "sing"

☐ "Slippers" and "cold"

☐ "Thousand" and "posies"

**Use the provided material to answer questions 11-15.**

**Read the following poem, "Miniver Cheevy" by Edwin Arlington Robinson, and answer the questions below.**

Miniver Cheevy, child of scorn,  
Grew lean while he assailed the seasons;  
He wept that he was ever born,  
And he had reasons.

Miniver loved the days of old  
When swords were bright and steeds were prancing;  
The vision of a warrior bold  
Would set him dancing.

Miniver sighed for what was not,  
And dreamed, and rested from his labors;  
He dreamed of Thebes and Camelot,  
And Priam's neighbors.

Miniver mourned the ripe renown  
That made so many a name so fragrant;  
He mourned Romance, now on the town,  
And Art, a vagrant.

Miniver loved the Medici,  
Albeit he had never seen one;  
He would have sinned incessantly  
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Miniver cursed the commonplace  
And eyed a khaki suit with loathing;  
He missed the mediaeval grace  
Of iron clothing.

Miniver scorned the gold he sought,  
But sore annoyed was he without it;  
Miniver thought, and thought, and thought,  
And thought about it.

Miniver Cheevy, born too late,  
Scratched his head and kept on thinking;  
Miniver coughed, and called it fate,  
And kept on drinking.

**11. What tone is expressed by the word "child" in the first line of the poem?**

- |                                  |                                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Optimistic | <input type="radio"/> Comedic  |
| <input type="radio"/> Powerful   | <input type="radio"/> Immature |

12. What tone do the words "days of old" convey?

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- |                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Lighthearted | <input type="radio"/> Reminiscent |
| <input type="radio"/> Intimate     | <input type="radio"/> Foreboding  |

13. What tone is conveyed in the word "cursed"?

---

- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Whimsical | <input type="radio"/> Resentment |
| <input type="radio"/> Curious   | <input type="radio"/> Calm       |

14. Which of the following words conveys an idealistic tone?

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- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> "Loved"   | <input type="radio"/> "Scorn"    |
| <input type="radio"/> "Dreamed" | <input type="radio"/> "Thinking" |

15. What tone is expressed by the word "fate"?

---

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Hopeful | <input type="radio"/> Defeated |
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By chance, or nature's changing course untrimm'd:  
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,  
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st,  
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So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,  
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And we will sit upon the rocks,  
Seeing the shepherds feed their flocks,  
By shallow rivers, to whose falls  
Melodious birds sing madrigals.

And I will make thee beds of roses,  
And a thousand fragrant posies;  
A cap of flowers, and a kirtle  
Embroider'd o'er with leaves of myrtle;

A gown made of the finest wool,  
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;  
Fair lined slippers for the cold,  
With buckles of the purest gold;

A belt of straw and ivy-buds,  
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- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
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---

- |                                 |   |
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14. Which of the following words conveys an idealistic tone?

---

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
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---

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
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## Transcript: What Are Connotation and Denotation? - Definitions & Examples

<https://study.com/academy/lesson/what-is-connotation-and-denotation-definitions-examples.html>

Connotation is a word's figurative meaning, while denotation is a word's literal meaning. Explore the definitions of connotation and denotation, as well as examples of each from literature.

### What's in a Name?

'What's in a name?' Juliet says about Romeo's family name of Montague in Shakespeare's tragedy *Romeo and Juliet*. Juliet argues that names aren't as important as we think, as 'That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet.'

### Denotation and Connotation

**Denotation** is a word's literal meaning. For example, were Juliet to look up the word 'rose' in the dictionary, she would find something like, 'a bush or shrub that produces flowers, usually red pink, white or yellow in color.'

On the other hand, **connotation** is a word's underlying meanings; it is all the stuff we associate with a word. So, while a rose is indeed a type of flower, we also associate roses with romantic love, beauty and even special days, like Valentine's Day or anniversaries. Connotations go beyond the literal to what we think and feel when we hear or see a word.

### Examples from Literature

Authors, and poets in particular, choose their words carefully, using connotations as a shorthand to say a lot all at once and give a work of literature an added layer (or layers) of meaning. Take this excerpt from the poem *Mending Wall* by American poet Robert Frost:

'And on a day we meet to walk the line

And set the wall between us once again.

We keep the wall between us as we go.'

In the poem, the speaker and a neighbor meet to repair their shared stone fence, but the word choice and the connotations those words have, give the poem meaning beyond the literal. 'Walk the line' denotes the 'practice of walking along and securing a property line,' as both owners do in the poem. However, 'walk the line' also means 'following the rules and doing what is socially accepted. Both men do what they are supposed to do, setting the wall between them.

However literal the wall between the two neighbors is, there exists an interpretation of 'a wall' between two people that is more figurative, something that keeps two people apart and separated from one another emotionally. Often we say 'there is a wall between them' or, in this case, 'the wall between us.' So, later in the poem when Frost writes, 'Good fences make good neighbors,' he is saying the opposite. The fences or 'walls' between the two people keep them apart physically and emotionally.

As a former classroom teacher, I often joke that there are few names with which I don't have very specific associations. Names as commonplace as Jacob or Julia have personal connotations related to specific students I taught, sometimes going back several years in the past. Even variations of names (Thomas, Tom, Tommy) all have connotations for many people. My little brother might go by the more-formal Thomas professionally, but to me he'll always be Tommy Joe.

Think about the names in J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter book series. Professor Snape's first name 'Severus' means 'serious, strict, severe,' and those are the connotations we also have with his character. Similarly, Dolores Umbridge's name comes from 'dolor' meaning 'pain,' and the similar-sounding word 'umbrage' denotes 'resentment,' which the character carries a lot of in the novels. Even if you didn't know the meanings of these names, after reading even one of the books you will forever associate the name 'Severus Snape' with his 'severe' personality.

## Lesson Summary

Denotation and connotation are tools used by writers to convey the literal and figurative in a work of literature. **Denotation** is the literal definition of a word. **Connotation** is the figurative meaning of a word, the global and personal associations words carry. Connotations can vary based on individual experiences and cultures.

## Worksheet: What Are Connotation and Denotation? - Definitions & Examples

<https://study.com/academy/lesson/what-is-connotation-and-denotation-definitions-examples.html>

### Use the provided material to answer question 1.

This is a portion of the poem 'Mending Wall' by Robert Frost

Something there is that doesn't love a wall,  
That sends the frozen-ground-swell under it,  
And spills the upper boulders in the sun;  
And makes gaps even two can pass abreast.  
The work of hunters is another thing:  
I have come after them and made repair  
Where they have left not one stone on a stone,  
But they would have the rabbit out of hiding,  
To please the yelping dogs. The gaps I mean,  
No one has seen them made or heard them made,  
But at spring mending-time we find them there.  
I let my neighbour know beyond the hill;  
And on a day we meet to walk the line  
And set the wall between us once again.  
We keep the wall between us as we go.

1. In Robert Frost's 'Mending Wall', what is the denotation of *walking the line*?

- ☐ Something that keeps two people apart
- ☐ Following the rules and doing what is socially expected
- ☐ The practice of securing a property line
- ☐ When people are distant from one another emotionally

2. In 'Harry Potter', Professor Snape's first name, Severus, means serious, strict, and severe. The character of Professor Snape is also serious and strict. This is an example of which of the following?

---

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Denotation and connotation working together    | <input type="radio"/> Denotation  |
| <input type="radio"/> Denotation and connotation opposing each other | <input type="radio"/> Connotation |

3. Which of the following is NOT a connotation associated with the word *grave*?

---

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Finality | <input type="radio"/> Warmth |
| <input type="radio"/> Sadness  | <input type="radio"/> Death  |

4. Which is the best definition for the connotation of a word?

---

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> A word's former <b>literal</b> meaning, before it was re-defined to mean something different | <input type="radio"/> A word's <b>literal</b> meaning              |
| <input type="radio"/> Alternate meanings of a word, such as slang  | <input type="radio"/> Underlying meanings we associate with a word |

5. What is denotation?

---

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> The <b>literal</b> meaning of a word                           | <input type="radio"/> A word meaning that varies based on individual experiences            |
| <input type="radio"/> The <b>global</b> and <b>personal</b> associations words carry | <input type="radio"/> A word meaning that varies by <b>culture</b> and socioeconomic status |

## Worksheet: What Are Connotation and Denotation? - Definitions & Examples

<https://study.com/academy/lesson/what-is-connotation-and-denotation-definitions-examples.html>

### Use the provided material to answer question 1.

This is a portion of the poem 'Mending Wall' by Robert Frost

Something there is that doesn't love a wall,  
That sends the frozen-ground-swell under it,  
And spills the upper boulders in the sun;  
And makes gaps even two can pass abreast.  
The work of hunters is another thing:  
I have come after them and made repair  
Where they have left not one stone on a stone,  
But they would have the rabbit out of hiding,  
To please the yelping dogs. The gaps I mean,  
No one has seen them made or heard them made,  
But at spring mending-time we find them there.  
I let my neighbour know beyond the hill;  
And on a day we meet to walk the line  
And set the wall between us once again.  
We keep the wall between us as we go.

1. In Robert Frost's 'Mending Wall', what is the denotation of *walking the line*?

- ☐ Something that keeps two people apart
- ☐ Following the rules and doing what is socially expected
- ☒ The practice of securing a property line
- ☐ When people are distant from one another emotionally

2. In 'Harry Potter', Professor Snape's first name, Severus, means serious, strict, and severe. The character of Professor Snape is also serious and strict. This is an example of which of the following?

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- ☒ Denotation and connotation working together
- ☐ Denotation
- ☐ Denotation and connotation opposing each other
- ☐ Connotation

3. Which of the following is NOT a connotation associated with the word *grave*?

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- ☐ Finality
- ☒ Warmth
- ☐ Sadness
- ☐ Death

4. Which is the best definition for the connotation of a word?

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- ☐ A word's former **literal** meaning, before it was re-defined to mean something different
- ☐ A word's **literal** meaning
- ☐ Alternate meanings of a word, such as **slang**
- ☒ Underlying meanings we associate with a word

5. What is denotation?

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- ☒ The **literal** meaning of a word
- ☐ A word meaning that varies based on individual experiences
- ☐ The **global** and **personal** associations words carry
- ☐ A word meaning that varies by culture and socioeconomic status



## Identifying Connotative Meanings of Words & Phrases

<https://study.com/skill/learn/identifying-connotative-meanings-of-words-phrases-explanation.html>

1. What is the connotation of *beanpole* in the following passage? Lynette and Baila were best friends. However, they had been apart for several months due to Baila's study abroad program. When Lynette saw Baila again, she was shocked. "Baila!" she cried. "I know you've been trying to eat healthier food, but I think you've taken things too far. You look like a *beanpole*."

- |                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> ugly   | <input type="radio"/> overweight |
| <input type="radio"/> skinny | <input type="radio"/> muscular   |

2. Below is a list of synonyms for the word *excited*. Which one has a **negative** connotation?

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> ecstatic | <input type="radio"/> elated |
| <input type="radio"/> manic    | <input type="radio"/> joyous |

3. What is the **negative** connotation of *clique* in the paragraph below? Normally, Harper was an introverted person. However, they had always wanted to become part of the gaming club at school. Finally, they got up the nerve to approach the club president and ask to join. The club president said no! Disappointed, Harper realized the club was actually a *clique* that discouraged new members.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a group that is open to diversity           | <input type="radio"/> a group that arrogantly excludes others |
| <input type="radio"/> a group that is selective in its membership | <input type="radio"/> a group that is warm and welcoming      |

4. Which synonym of *talkative* has a **positive** connotation? Select the correct answer below.

---

- |                                      |                                  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> long-winded    | <input type="radio"/> blathering |
| <input type="radio"/> conversational | <input type="radio"/> jabbering  |

5. Read the passage below, and then select the phrase representing the **negative** connotation of *go-getter*. Shasta was considered antisocial by some of her colleagues, but she preferred to think of herself as a real *go-getter*. Her coworkers would sometimes ask her to sneak out early so they could enjoy an extended lunch break, but she always said no. She showed up on time, focused on her job, took on extra assignments, and never left early, even on Fridays.

---

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a person who tries to please others           | <input type="radio"/> a person who would like to succeed |
| <input type="radio"/> a person who is aggressively pursuing success | <input type="radio"/> a person who has a lofty goal      |

6. Which one of the following synonyms for *slim* has a **positive** connotation?

---

- |                               |                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> gaunt   | <input type="radio"/> emaciated |
| <input type="radio"/> slender | <input type="radio"/> wasted    |

7. Consider the passage below. What is the connotation of *unique*? Ximena enjoyed wearing flashy clothes from different decades. She had a closet filled with tie-dyed T-shirts, bell-bottomed bluejeans, wide-brimmed hats, and bright platform shoes. Jakob often regarded Ximena's wild outfits appreciatively. "Ximena," Jakob once said, "I know some people don't like your stylish fashion choices, but I think you're incredibly *unique*!"

---

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> uncomfortably different | <input type="radio"/> weird      |
| <input type="radio"/> pleasingly different    | <input type="radio"/> mismatched |

8. Of the following synonyms for *dedicated*, which one has a **positive** connotation?

---

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> stubborn   | <input type="radio"/> loyal     |
| <input type="radio"/> hardheaded | <input type="radio"/> obstinate |

9. In the paragraph below, what is the connotation of *meticulous*? Kareem was *meticulous* about his AP English essays. Before submitting assignments, he triple-checked his facts, ensured his sources were correctly cited, used spell check, and finalized his formatting. He even devised a checklist of his own to review before uploading his work!

---

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> lacking care        | <input type="radio"/> somewhat careful |
| <input type="radio"/> selectively careful | <input type="radio"/> very careful     |

10. Consider the following synonyms for *bold*. Which one has a **positive** connotation?

---

- |                                |                                 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> arrogant | <input type="radio"/> haughty   |
| <input type="radio"/> cocky    | <input type="radio"/> confident |

11. What is the connotation of *picky* in the following paragraph? George refused to eat the lima bean casserole that his mother had prepared for dinner. Finally, after hours of begging him to eat what she had put before him, his mother started to lose her patience. "George, I have just about had it with you! I have never encountered such a stubbornly *picky* eater in all my life!"

---

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> overly fussy      | <input type="radio"/> casually careful              |
| <input type="radio"/> moderately choosy | <input type="radio"/> selective when making choices |

12. Of the following synonyms for *dark*, which one has the LEAST negative connotation?

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- |                                 |                               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> tenebrous | <input type="radio"/> ominous |
| <input type="radio"/> shadowy   | <input type="radio"/> stygian |

13. In the paragraph below, what is the connotation of *childish*? Samson was eighteen years old, had a good part-time job, was a college freshman, and lived in his own apartment off campus. However, his friends found him to be *childish*. When he didn't get his own way, he would pout and ignore everyone. If he didn't like what he was hearing, he would cover his ears and refuse to listen.

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- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> immature  | <input type="radio"/> youthful |
| <input type="radio"/> childlike | <input type="radio"/> carefree |

14. Which one of the following synonyms for *smell* has a negative connotation?

---

- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> aroma  | <input type="radio"/> fragrance |
| <input type="radio"/> stench | <input type="radio"/> scent     |

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|---|----------------------------------|
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- |  |  |
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- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
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