

## CST REVIEW

### Vocabulary

Significant [literary and rhetorical terms](#) +

- Literal (scientifically accurate, straightforward)
- Figurative (poetic, metaphorical, not literal)
- Objective (based on scientifically proven facts)
- Subjective (based on personal opinion or judgment)
- Bias (a slant toward one side or another)
- Denotation (straightforward, literal definition)
- Connotation (associated, more figurative definition)
- Appeal to emotion (pathos)
- Appeal to logic (logos)
- Appeal to author's credibility (ethos)
- Greek roots and prefixes: **hydro** (water), **hyper** (over), **hypo** (under), **anthrop** (having human qualities), **homo** (same), **hetero** (other, different), **poly** (many), **mono** (one), **philo** (love of), **pedo** (having to do with children and/or soil), **chron** (time), **anti** (against), **dem** (people), **morph** (form), **path** (suffering), **micro** (small), **macro** (large), **pan** (all), **thermo** (heat), **geo** (related to earth, rocks, dirt), **bio** (related to life and living organisms), **neo** (recent, new), **phon** (sound)

### Mechanics

- Verb Voice: **Active** = "I eat;" **Passive** = "The apples are eaten"
- Verb Tense: present, past, future; present perfect, past perfect, future perfect; present progressive, past progressive, future progressive; etc.
- **Past participles**: been, gone, done, eaten, chosen, drunk, sung, etc.
- **Present participles**: being, going, doing, eating, choosing, drinking, singing, etc.
- **Gerunds**: - *ing* words as *nouns* as in "My dad's cooking stinks"
- **Infinitives**: basic form of a verb, as in **to eat, to sing, to walk, to swim...**
- **Possessives**: my, mine, **your**, yours, his, her, hers, **their**, theirs, **its**, etc...
- Singular possessives that end in *s*: Odysseus' (two of more syllables require only an apostrophe)
- Plural possessives: children's, women's, everyone's, the Jones' house
- **Contractions**: it is = **it's**, you are = **you're**, we are = **we're**, they are = **they're**
- Titles of lengthy texts (novels, plays, operas, TV series, etc.) go in **italics** (underlined if in handwriting) and titles of shorter texts (songs, poems, individual TV episodes, etc.) go within "quotation marks"
- **Hyphens** are used to divide words that cover two lines of text or to join words to create compound adjectives as in "He wasn't your run-of-the-mill boyfriend..."
- **Semicolons** are used to divide elements of a series when one or more of those elements contains a comma OR to join two independent clauses, as in "I hired her; she was my sister" OR to join clauses using a conjunctive adverb as in "I wanted to hire her; however, she was my sister."
- **Ellipses** (...) are used to omit a short section of text when quoting or excerpting. For example: "Martin Luther King said, "I have a dream...I have a dream...I have a dream..."

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