

Rhetorical Devices Worksheet #4

Please match the term on the left with its closest definition, example, or clue on the right. Remember to pay particular attention to all italicized text.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ___ 1. pathetic fallacy ___ 2. polysyndeton ___ 3. post hoc fallacy ___ 4. predicate adjective ___ 5. predicate nominative ___ 6. red herring ___ 7. rhetoric ___ 8. rhetorical modes ___ 9. sarcasm ___ 10. satire ___ 11. semantics ___ 12. spatial order ___ 13. stream of consciousness ___ 14. style ___ 15. subject complement ___ 16. subordinate clause ___ 17. suspension of disbelief ___ 18. symbol ___ 19. synecdoche ___ 20. synesthesia ___ 21. tone ___ 22. transition ___ 23. unity ___ 24. unreliable narrator ___ 25. verisimilitude ___ 26. wit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. mirrors eye movement in focus and sequence b. example: "As he harpooned the mammoth whale, the ocean reared and washed his boat asunder." c. demonstrating a lack of traditional 3rd-person narration; a rush of thoughts; interiority d. examples: "A red hot anger ran through her," and "Lemons and sauerkraut gave way to a cacophony of acrid tastes in his mouth." e. description, definition, cause/effect, comparison/contrast, narration, example, process, classification/division, and argumentation ab. paves the way for believability ac. example: "Would you lend me a hand?" ad. example: "There is only one thing in life worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about." This little bit of amusing wisdom comes from celebrated playwright Oscar Wilde. He was known for his incisive use of humor to shed light on the human condition. ae. example: "My mother was a teacher." bc. example: "My mother was beautiful." bd. This term refers to a reader's eager agreement to sink into a fiction without constantly regarding it as a fiction while he/she is experiencing it. For instance, we agree to see Billy Budd as a real sailor, despite the fact that we know he is entirely Melville brain child. be. example: Edgar Allan Poe's first-person commentator in "The Tell-Tale Heart"--After all, he begins by telling us how sane he is and then goes on to explain how he calmly and methodically murdered a poor, defenseless old man and buried his dismembered body beneath his floorboards. I don't know about you, but I'm not going to trust the information I receive from such a character. His perception is too compromised. cd. can refer to two distinct sorts of "thought completers": predicate nominatives or predicate adjectives (Obviously, this is not the answer for either #4 or #5.) ce. term referring to the specific meaning of a word . . . takes into account connotative meanings as well as denotative. For instance, there is an inherent difference between a fire and a blaze. dc. a form of verbal irony intended as insult--for example, saying the following to an employee who arrives 30 minutes late to work, "Oh, I see that punctuality is your strong suit." abc. example: Milton's claim that Satan, ". . . pursues his way, and swims, or sinks, or wades, or creeps, or flies." abd. can be as small as one word (however, therefore, moreover, etc.) or as long as an entire small paragraph intended to bridge ideas on either side of it gracefully abe. term referring to the art of persuasion acd. example: "I got sick right after I lied to my parents. That fever and sore throat must have been my punishment for being dishonest." ace. employment of humor in order to inspire change--don't confuse it with its meaner cousin, sarcasm. ade. You should always include mention of this in your exam essays, but please be sure to mention it as specifically as possible. Also, please avoid tepid, listless descriptors like strong, intense, or vivid. Instead, choose descriptors that deliver real meaning: celebratory, despondent, nostalgic, bitter, insistent, forgiving, and fearful are a few good possibilities. bcd. an attempt to baffle listeners with unrelated information; for example: "I think there is great merit in making the requirements stricter for the graduate students. I recommend that you support it, too. After all, we are in a budget crisis and we do not want our salaries affected." bce. a reference that sparks objective meaning in the minds of the listeners or readers; for instance, the forest often suggests the dark recesses of the human mind. bde. characteristics that makes a work recognizable as the creation of its composer abcd. According to C. Hugh Holman, it is, "The concept that a literary work shall have in it some organizing principle to which all its parts are related so that, viewed in the light of that principle, the work is an organic whole." abce. contains a subject and a verb but does not reflect a complete thought; for instance, "because I could not stop for death," "that I have all the qualities of a winner," or "while the jury is out." |
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