

E91

Quizlet

NAME: Wesley Trescott

RT # 4 - Examples - 24 Questions

6 Written Questions

1. Civilizations of the ancient world developed near rivers such as the Nile. Life flourishes best near rivers.
inductive reasoning
2. The Big Bad Wolf chased her through the forest; he was about to gobble her up, when she woke up—it was just a dream.
antichlimactic structure
3. "I like homework because it's boring." (focus: conjunction)
complex sentence structure
4. "Mary Shelley wrote 'Frankenstein' and Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote 'The Scarlet Letter.'" (focus: conjunction)
compound sentence structure
5. When discussing proper English pronunciation, the teacher spends a full hour detailing the historical development of English interidental fricatives.
pendantic
6. We detected Joe Shmoe's fingerprints on the gun used to kill the victim. Therefore, Joe Shmoe killed the victim.
inference

6 Matching Questions

1. a motif
 2. b melosis
 3. c digression
 4. d periodic sentence
 5. e anecdote
 6. f internal
- a: An example is the use of light as a symbol, as in "The Great Gatsby."
b: "Harry was no procrastinator—he finished his homework five minutes after it was assigned."
c: "A diversion from the main highway"; "A digression into irrelevant details"; "A deflection from his goal"
d: "Since the work was not finished on time, the children weren't allowed to have dessert."
e: Yesterday she yelled at us because we were lining up at the door—it's a funny story about a herd of cows.
f: In "The Wizard of Oz," the witch is killed while the protagonist is trapped inside her castle.

6 Multiple Choice Questions

1. "Ella Minnow Peat"
a. eponym
b. episoiary novel
c. epithet
d. internal
2. "Whenever I ate Chinese food, it came from cheap, greasy food joints, so for me all Chinese food is bad."
a. diction
b. subjectivity
c. objectivity
d. anecdote
3. He liked to "use concise military verblage."—G.S. Patton
a. diction
b. didactic
c. motif
d. digression
4. Alexander Pope's "An Essay on Criticism" (1711), which offers a range of advice about critics and criticism
a. didactic
b. motif
c. pendantic
d. diction
5. After hearing this, kids often reply, "sticks and stones can break my bones but words can never hurt me."
a. motif
b. melosis
c. epithet
d. eponym
6. "The operation of a computer presents an interesting analogy to the working of the brain."
a. analogy
b. eponym
c. anecdote
d. monologue

Quizlet

NAME:

Rhetorical Terms # 4 - 24 Questions

4 Written Questions

1. the manner in which something is expressed in words
diction
2. a (usually long) dramatic speech by a single actor
monologue
3. a complex sentence in which the main clause comes last and is preceded by the subordinate clause
periodic sentence
4. a conclusion drawn based on premises or evidence
inference
5. sudden descent in speaking or writing from the impressive or significant to the ludicrous or inconsequential
antiphrastic structure
6. understatement for rhetorical effect (especially when expressing an affirmative by negating its contrary)—like *Ilotes*
meiosis

4 Matching Questions

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> <u>f</u> stream of consciousness | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reasoning from detailed facts to general principles |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> <u>e</u> didactic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> judgment based on individual personal impressions and feelings and opinions rather than external facts |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> <u>a</u> inductive reasoning | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> novel written in the form of, or carried on by, letters or correspondence |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> <u>b</u> subjectivity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> short account of an incident (especially a biographical one) |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> <u>d</u> anecdote | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> instructive (especially excessively) |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> <u>c</u> epistolary novel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the continuous flow of ideas and feelings that constitute an individual's conscious experience |

4 Multiple Choice Questions

1. a unifying idea that is a recurrent element in a literary or artistic work
 motif
2. diction
 motif

6 True/False Question

1. **compound-complex sentence structure** → "Mary Shelley wrote 'Frankenstein' and Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote 'The Scarlet Letter.'" (focus: conjunction)
True False
2. **stream of consciousness** → You hear this most often in the theater.
True False
3. **monologue** → "The operation of a computer presents an interesting analogy to the working of the brain."
True False
4. **eponym** → 'Alexandria' is derived from the name of its founder: Alexander the Great.
 True False
5. **objectivity** → "Whenever I ate Chinese food, it came from cheap, greasy food joints, so for me all Chinese food is bad."
 True False
6. **hypotaxis** → The small child loved his mother, without whom the child could not live. (focus: subordinate relationship)
True False

- c. meiosis
- d. eponym

2. Judgment based on observable phenomena and uninfluenced by emotions or personal prejudices

- a. objectivity
- b. subjectivity
- c. anecdote
- d. diction

3. a turning aside (of your course or attention or concern)

- a. inference
- b. digression
- c. didactic
- d. diction

4. a defamatory or abusive word or phrase

- a. motif
- b. meiosis
- c. epithet
- d. eponym

5. drawing a comparison in order to show a similarity in some respect

- a. analogy
- b. anecdote
- c. eponym
- d. monologue

6. contains 2 or more clauses of equal status and use coordinating conjunctions

- a. compound sentence structure
- b. complex sentence structure
- c. antimetabatic structure
- d. compound-complex sentence structure

4 True/False Question

- 1. Hypotaxie → a unifying idea that is a recurrent element in a literary or artistic work
True False
- 2. pendantie → instructive (especially excessively)
True False
- 3. Internal → a conclusion drawn based on premises or evidence

Testing Rhetorical Terms # 4 | Quizlet

True False

4. **eponym** → a unifying idea that is a recurrent element in a literary or artistic work

True False

5. **compound-complex sentence structure** → comprised of at least two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

True False

6. **complex sentence structure** → contains 2 or more clauses of equal status and use coordinating conjunctions

True False

Quizlet

NAME: _____

Rhetorical Terms # 4 - 24 Questions

24 Multiple Choice Questions

- judgment based on observable phenomena and uninfluenced by emotions or personal prejudices
 - subjectivity
 - anecdote
 - didactic
 - objectivity
- putting unnecessary stress on minor or purely academic knowledge
 - eponym
 - didactic
 - pendantic
 - motif
- contains two or more clauses with the relationship between clauses one of subordination; uses subordinating conjunctions (e.g. 'because', 'although', 'which')
 - compound-complex sentence structure
 - complex sentence structure
 - antitactic structure
 - compound sentence structure
- reasoning from detailed facts to general principles
 - inference
 - internal
 - diction
 - inductive reasoning
- instructive (especially excessively)
 - didactic
 - diction
 - pendantic
 - motif
- novel written in the form of, or carried on by, letters or correspondence
 - epitaph
 - eponym
 - internal

- a person after whom a place, people, disease, etc. is named
 - motif
 - epitaph
 - meiosis
 - eponym
- the continuous flow of ideas and feelings that constitute an individual's conscious experience
 - meiosis
 - monologue
 - stream of consciousness
 - digression
- the manner in which something is expressed in words
 - didactic
 - diction
 - digression
 - motif
- An arrangement of phrases or clauses in a dependent or subordinate relationship.
 - epitaph
 - hypotaxis
 - motif
 - meiosis
- a conclusion drawn based on premises or evidence
 - eponym
 - internal
 - inference
 - anecdote
- Judgment based on individual personal impressions and feelings and opinions rather than external facts
 - objectivity
 - diction
 - subjectivity
 - pendantic
- a turning aside (of your course or attention or concern)
 - diction

20. understatement for rhetorical effect (especially when expressing an affirmative by negating its contrary)-like litotes
- a. motif
 - b. hypotaxis
 - c. eponym
 - d. metonymy
21. short account of an incident (especially a biographical one)
- a. analogy
 - b. anecdote
 - c. eponym
 - d. inference
22. comprised of at least two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses
- a. compound-complex sentence structure
 - b. complex sentence structure
 - c. antichiasmatic structure
 - d. compound sentence structure
23. a complex sentence in which the main clause comes last and is preceded by the subordinate clause
- a. pendants
 - b. didactic
 - c. inference
 - d. periodic sentence
24. a unifying idea that is a recurrent element in a literary or artistic work
- a. eponym
 - b. motif
 - c. diction
 - d. metonymy

14. contains 2 or more clauses of equal status and uses coordinating conjunctions
- a. inference
 - b. hypotaxis
 - c. digression
 - d. didactic
15. happens, arising, or located within some limits or surface
- a. inference
 - b. internal
 - c. diction
 - d. eponym
16. a (usually long) dramatic speech by a single actor
- a. monologue
 - b. metonymy
 - c. analogy
 - d. motif
17. sudden descent in speaking or writing from the impressive or significant to the ludicrous or inconsequential
- a. compound sentence structure
 - b. didactic
 - c. complex sentence structure
 - d. antichiasmatic structure
18. drawing a comparison in order to show a similarity in some respect
- a. anecdote
 - b. eponym
 - c. monologue
 - d. analogy
19. a defamatory or abusive word or phrase
- a. motif
 - b. diction
 - c. eponym
 - d. epithet

Eg 2

Quizlet

NAME: _____

RT # 4--Examples - 24 Questions

24 Multiple Choice Questions

- Webster's New World Dictionary has this word in its title.
 - a. diction
 - b. motif
 - c. didactic
 - d. digression
- Small dogs are known to have high-pitched barks. I don't like high-pitched barks, so I don't like small dogs. My judgement is obviously based completely on fact.
 - a. objectivity
 - b. anecdote
 - c. subjectivity
 - d. didactic
- "Is there ice on my car? It rained last night. Because it is now below freezing, any water would be ice. Therefore, because my car was outside in the rain, it would now be covered in ice."
 - a. internal
 - b. eponym
 - c. anecdote
 - d. inference
- "Riding a bike is like taking a hike."
 - a. eponym
 - b. anecdote
 - c. analogy
 - d. monologue
- Plays are full of these.
 - a. anecdote
 - b. motif
 - c. analogy
 - d. monologue
- "The flute in Arthur Miller's play 'Death of a Salesman' is a recurrent sound that conveys rural and idyllic notions."
 - a. motif

- But, for a first-time visitor suddenly deposit on its eerily empty streets, East St. Louis might suggest another world." (focus: conjunction)
 - a. periodic sentence
 - b. didactic
 - c. inference
 - d. pendantic
- "We need not be prisoners of our history. My generation in Britain sees Ireland differently today and probably the same generation here feels differently about Britain." From Tony Blair's 1998 "Address to Irish Parliament"
 - a. inference
 - b. anecdote
 - c. diction
 - d. internal
- "Put in exactly two-hundred and forty-three grains of salt. Any more, and the balance of the soup's flavor will be lost!"
 - a. pendantic
 - b. diction
 - c. motif
 - d. didactic
- Sylvia Plath's "The Bell Jar" is written largely in this style.
 - a. anecdote
 - b. stream of consciousness
 - c. monologue
 - d. periodic sentence
- "He lectured for three hours on the importance of knowing the origins of the languages in The Lord of the Rings, but frankly I do not see why that matters"
 - a. didactic
 - b. anecdote
 - c. analogy
 - d. pendantic
- "I take a hike and she rides her bike because she likes like." (focus: conjunctions)
 - a. complex sentence structure
 - b. compound sentence structure

13. "Look how fast Johnny is running! He's no slowpoke!"
- a. complex sentence structure
 - b. antichiasmatic structure
 - c. diction
 - d. metonymy

14. "A funny thing happened to me yesterday: I fell up the stairs. It wasn't too bad."
- a. inference
 - b. anecdote
 - c. pendantic
 - d. analogy

15. "I ask her, 'Do the children ever comment on the building?' They don't say, she answers, 'but they know.'"
- a. diction
 - b. subjectivity
 - c. objectivity
 - d. didactic

16. "The kitchen was closed and students were sent home." (focus: conjunctions)
- a. complex sentence structure
 - b. compound-complex sentence structure
 - c. compound sentence structure
 - d. antichiasmatic structure

17. "He always wears a white skimmer. That's how you tell its Joe Lefors, 'cause he always wears a white straw hat. Look at that guy out front."
- a. inductive reasoning
 - b. digression
 - c. diction
 - d. internal

18. "Hello. My name is Inigo Montoya. You killed my father. Prepare to die." —"The Princess Bride"
- a. didactic
 - b. diction
 - c. meiosis
 - d. digression

19. "Dirty scum bag!"
- a. motif
 - b. meiosis
 - c. eponym
 - d. epithet

20. Harry Potter's dream—he's walking towards a door at the end of a hallway—he keeps getting closer: the suspense is building and finally—he wakes up—it's just a dream.
- a. periodic sentence
 - b. antichiasmatic structure
 - c. compound sentence structure
 - d. complex sentence structure

21. "You have far too much fun working on your video projects, which is the problem." (focus: conjunction)
- a. complex sentence structure
 - b. antichiasmatic structure
 - c. compound sentence structure
 - d. compound-complex sentence structure

22. This relationship is used in Shakespeare's "The Tempest" when referring to Caliban, the slave.
- a. hypotaxis
 - b. epithet
 - c. meiosis
 - d. motif

23. Virginia is named after Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen."
- a. meiosis
 - b. motif
 - c. eponym
 - d. epithet

24. Bram Stoker's "Dracula"
- a. eponym
 - b. epithet
 - c. epistolary novel
 - d. internal