

Name: _____

Date: _____

Rhetoric Devices

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Is a brief story authors may relate. | A. oxymoron |
| 2. Concisely state common beliefs and may rhyme. | B. analogy |
| 3. Refer to literary or historical figures to impact symbolism to a thing or person, and/or create reader resonance. | C. anecdote |
| 4. Ridicules or pokes fun at human foibles or ideas. | D. aphorism |
| 5. A form of satire that imitates another work to ridicule its topic and/or style. | E. hyperbole |
| 6. A statement that is true despite appearing contradictory. | F. inductive reasoning |
| 7. Overstatement using exaggerated language. | G. paradox |
| 8. Combines seeming contradictions, such as “deafening silence.” | H. deductive reasoning |
| 9. Comparing to things that share common elements (similes and metaphors). | I. allusion |
| 10. Moves from general to specific. | J. diction |
| 11. Moves from specific to general. | K. satire |
| 12. The author’s word choice establishing tone and effect. | L. anaphora |
| 13. Uses parallel clauses, reversing the order. | M. chiasmus |
| 14. Repeats a word or phrase at the beginnings of consecutive clauses or phrases to add emphasis to an idea. | N. parody |