

Rhetorical Strategies:

Your first vocabulary quiz will be on these words. These are strategies writers use to organize their writing. When identified in an essay, rhetorical strategies can help a reader become mentally prepared to understand the ideas that are presented. We will be reading samples of each of these writing strategies (rhetorical styles) this quarter.

Narration:

Tells a story in order to illustrate an idea or make a point.

(How can I recognize? A story, personal, fictional, or historical events)

Example:

Author's point is supported with a specific instance or series of instances.

(How can I recognize? Shows, not Tells)

Description:

Creates images or pictures with words to provide reader with a mental experience.

(How can I recognize? Emphasizes the senses or emotions)

Definition:

Clarifies what something is or something is not.

(How can I recognize? Explains the nature of a word, a thing, a concept or phenomenon)

Analysis / Division:

To explain a conclusion by showing the subject's parts or elements.

(How can I recognize? Breaks down an idea into pieces to be examined)

Cause and Effect:

Establishes *relationship* between influences and results.

(How can I recognize? Explains why something happens)

Classification:

Identifies and establishes categories to group related issues, ideas, or supporting materials.

(How can I recognize? Sorts into categories)

Process Analysis:

A set of directions or tells how a thing is done.

(How can I recognize? Explains how something happens)

Compare and Contrast:

Identifies similarities and differences.

(How can I recognize? Shows how things are the same and how they are different)

Argument and Persuasion:

Intended to get a reader to believe or take action.

(How can I recognize? An opinion or proposal is presented)

Your test will be matching as shown below; the correct match/answer is the number given to the left of the term. One study strategy would be to use flash cards to memorize these terms and definitions in sets of 3 for best recall and efficiency

1. ____I____ Example
 2. ____C____ Narration
 3. ____E____ Process Analysis
 4. ____G____ Argument and Persuasion
 5. ____F____ Description
 6. ____H____ Classification
 7. ____J____ Cause and Effect
 8. ____A____ Analysis / Division
 9. ____B____ Definition
 10. ____D____ Compare and Contrast
- A.** To explain a conclusion by showing the subject's parts or elements.
 - B.** Clarifies what something is or something is not.
 - C.** Tells a story in order to illustrate an idea or make a point.
 - D.** Identifies similarities and differences.
 - E.** A set of directions or tells how a thing is done.
 - F.** Creates images or pictures with words to provide reader with a mental experience.
 - G.** Intended to get a reader to believe or take action.
 - H.** Identifies and establishes categories to group related issues, ideas, or supporting materials.
 - I.** Author's point is supported with a specific instance or series of instances.
 - J.** Establishes *relationship* between influences and results.