

ESL Literature Project Quiz #8

Subject: "Rhetoric"

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____ /97

I. Literal Information:

Objects, facts, names, dates, and specific information explicitly stated in the text. It is reading "the words exactly on the page."

Part One: Matching

Directions: Match the definition to the correct literary term. (1 pt each) _____ /13

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Rhetoric _____ | a. Creation of a word from the sound it makes. |
| 2. Persuasion _____ | b. Repetition of consonant sounds. |
| 3. 7 Liberal Arts _____ | c. The use of exaggeration to describe something better. |
| 4. Alliteration _____ | d. A question asked only to prove a point. |
| 5. Assonance _____ | e. An interjectory word or expression. |
| 6. Onomatopoeia _____ | f. Words whose cultural meaning is different from usual meaning. |
| 7. Oxymoron _____ | g. Use of language intended to have an effect on an audience. |
| 8. Idioms _____ | h. Written or spoken language to inform, motivate or persuade. |
| 9. Hyperbole _____ | i. To make something appear less important or serious. |
| 10. Expletive _____ | j. Repetition of vowel sounds. |
| 11. Understatement _____ | k. Two contradictory terms appearing together in conjunction. |
| 12. Rhetorical Questions _____ | l. The act of influencing an audience. |
| 13. Rhetorical Device _____ | m. Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, Geometry, Music, Astronomy. |

I. Inferential Information:

An inference or prediction based on literal objects and events, it is what the author means but is not directly saying. It is reading “in-between the words” for meaning.

Part Two: Short Answer D.E.E.D Writing

Directions: Use the D.E.E.D. (Define, Explain, Example, Describe) Writing Method to answer each of the following questions. Be thorough, complete, and exact in your answer. (12 pts each) _____ /36

14. What is rhetoric and persuasion and why are they important in life?

15. What are the 7 Liberal Arts and where did they come from? Are they important today? Why?

16. What is an idiom? What are some examples? Can idioms change over time?

II. Experiential Information:

Relating what the author is saying directly to your own personal experience. It is reading that “connects the words to your own life.”

Part Three: Paragraph Writing

Directions: Answer the question in a complete paragraph. (12 pts each) _____ /12

17. Persuasion is an important subject? What persuades you in your life? How do you persuade others? Give examples.

III. Evaluative Information:

Cross-textual. Taking the events and actions of the written material and comparing and contrasting to other written works. It is reading “beyond the words to other source material.”

Part Four: Literary Analysis

Directions: Read the homework speech. Answer the questions in complete sentence paragraphs. (12 pts each) ____ /36

18. What is the subject of this speech and what is King trying to persuade people to do? Cite an example.

Scoring Guide for Quiz D.E.E.D. and Paragraph Writing.

CRITERIA	3 pts	2 pts	1 pt
<i>Ideas & Content</i>	Ideas are well developed, strong, engage the reader and create interest. Supporting examples are detailed and effective. The answer is consistent and relevant to the question.	The ideas are stated clearly but only slightly engage the reader. Supporting examples are present. The answer attempts to be relevant to the question.	The ideas are basic. Supporting examples are given but are not interesting.
<i>Organization</i>	Organization is logical and structured. Transitions are used effectively. <i>(For D.E.E.D. the writing skills are ordered clearly and progress gracefully.)</i>	Organization is attempted but not strong. Transitions are used but not completely. <i>(For D.E.E.D. the writing skills are only partially demonstrated.)</i>	There is no organization. Transitions are not used. <i>(For D.E.E.D. the writing skills are not demonstrated or understood.)</i>
<i>Sentence Fluency</i>	Writing is smooth, skillful, and coherent. Sentences are strong and complete. Expressions are used effectively.	Writing is clear and understandable. Sentences have varied structure but can be understood. An attempt at expressions are used.	Writing is not clear. Sentences are confusing, containing fragments or run-ons. No expression used.
<i>Conventions</i>	Punctuation, spelling, capitalization are correct. No errors. Handwriting is clear, neat, and presented well.	Punctuation, spelling, capitalization are generally correct with some errors. Handwriting is clear.	Distracting errors in punctuation, spelling, and capitalization. Handwriting is unreadable.

Answers:

1. h 2. l 3. m 4. b 5. j 6. a 7. k 8. f 9. c 10. e 11. i 12. D 13. g