

Eng 2020: Rhetorical Strategies: What writer's do and why

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Problem 1

Directions: **Circle all the rhetorical strategies/devices**

- (1) Fallacies
 - a. "Senator Y, did you stop taking bribes yet?"
 - b. I believe that aliens visit this planet, therefore, it must be true; also, they told me they visit the planet, and so, it must be true.
- (2) Analogy: Metaphor & Simile; Symbolism & Anthropomorphism
 - a. "The economy is a runaway train"
 - b. "The cell is looking to destroy another cell, that's its job"
- (3) Repetition
 - a. "Spend, spend, spend, spend... why, why why?"
 - b. "The results are valid... The results are valid... the results are valid."
- (4) Hyperbole, or Overstating the claim
 - a. "There a million facts that support my statement."
 - b. "The evidence clearly shows that climate change is..."
- (5) Appeal to authority
 - a. "Well, he is a nobel prize wining physicist, so..."
- (6) Allusion; Sarcasm & Irony
 - a. "He is the Einstein of chemistry"
- (7) Thesis
 - a. "I argue that **This Is The Case**"
- (8) Inference: Deduction/Induction/Abduction
 - a. "X is the case in this sample, therefore, it must hold for the general case"
- (9) Logos; Pathos; Ethos

Problem 2

Directions: Mark which student is *less* personal or subjective

Student A: I found that scientists engage in research in order to make discoveries and generate new ideas. Such research by scientists is hard work and often involves collaboration with other scientists which leads to discoveries which make the scientists famous. Such collaboration may be informal, such as when they share new ideas over lunch, or formal, such as when they are co-authors of a paper.

Student B: It was hard work to research famous scientists engaged in collaboration and I made many informal discoveries. My research showed that scientists engaged in collaboration with other scientists are co-authors of at least one paper containing their new ideas. Some scientists make formal discoveries and have new ideas.