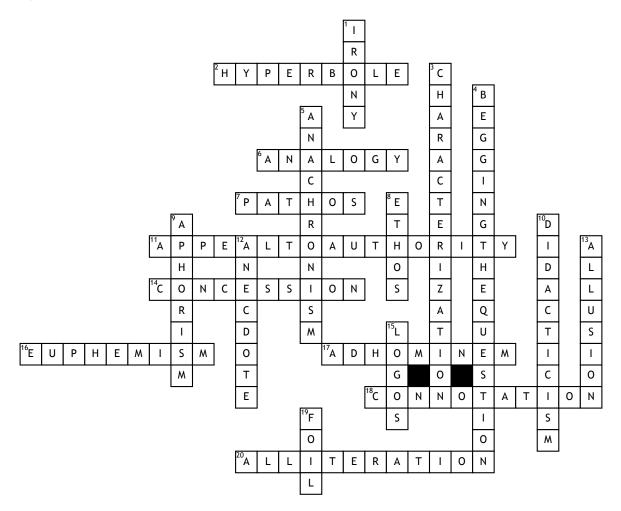
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## Stylistic and Rhetorical Devices



## **Across**

- **2.** A deliberate exaggeration for persuasive effect
- **6.** An illustrative comparison between things that have a similar function or structure
- **7.** An attempt to persuade the reader through an emotionally charged anecdote or allusion
- 11. a suggestion that a reader should agree with an idea because a respected authority happens to believe it.
- **14.** The act of acknowledging a point of argument to the opposition to preempt potential attacks that your opponent might use against you.
- **16.** A term that makes something seem more positive than it is.

- **17.** An attack on the person, rather than an attack of his/her ideas or reasoning.
- **18.** The emotional, historic, and sensual associations of a word
- **20.** Repetition of initial sounds in words to emphasize a rhetorical point.

## Down

- 1. A deliberate reversal of expectations in order to surprise a reader
- **3.** The use of imagery, diction, or description to convey a particular attitude toward a person
- **4.** Process if seeming to address a question without actually doing so, or assuming that the answer to a question is obvious when it is, in fact, not
- **5.** Clash between things from different historical eras

- **8.** A class of rhetorical devices that attempt to elicit moral sentiments in order to make a point.
- 9. Widely accepted truth
- **10.** A fancy word for teaching, used in writing to instruct the reader about a concept
- **12.** An illustrative story
- **13.** An implicit reference to something, usually to a piece of literature or event
- **15.** An examination of an argument in terms of its logical support
- **19.** A person or thing that makes someone or something else seem better by contrast