

Rhetoric

10<sup>th</sup> Grade

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(10)

1. What is a figure of speech?  
On what are the figures of speech based? A figure of speech is an intentional deviation from the regular way of saying a thing.  
They are based on three things, association, resemblance and contrast

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2. State the difference between a metaphor and a simile.  
What are the most common relations that give rise to metonymy - synecdoche  
In one the subject is implied in the other it is affirmed  
Cause and effect.  
Container and thing contained  
the thing and what it's made from  
effect and cause.

3. Define - Antithesis Epithet

Emphemism, Parable, Allegory,  
Fable.

Antithesis is the real meaning  
is not stated but something  
else that brings the real  
thing to mind. The Empha-  
miser is a softened  
way of saying any thing  
bad. In an Epigram two  
things are put together  
A parable and fable are  
about the same thing  
but a parable is from the  
Bible and in a fable an  
animal usually does the  
talking. An allegory is  
a lot of metaphors joined  
to form a story, as Pilgrim's  
Progress.

5.

Define Perspicuity, Pictures-  
queness, force and pathos.  
Tell how each may be  
obtained. Picturesqueness  
means making anything  
so plain that it will  
make a picture on your  
mind.

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⑩

Force is saying or writing anything so it makes understand it is obtained from figures of speech, brevity and clearness.

Pathos is something that appeals to your pathetic sense. The love of a mother for her child, death etc.

6.

What are the chief varieties of composition? Define narration and what kinds of literature are classified under narration. Narration, description, exposition, versification, oration and poetry. Narration means telling anything. Under narration come History, annals, biography, chronicles, memoirs, news diary & fiction.

7.

What is poetry and how does it differ from prose?

What are the materials

(9)

(7)

Poetry is rhyme. It differs from prose in form diction and verse. The materials for poetry are external nature and humanity.

8.

Name the different kinds of poetry.

Dyadic, epic lyric and Dramatic.

9.

Name the four kinds of feet in English poetry and explain why there are four kinds. How is meter named?

There is the Iambus.

Anapaest

Trochee

Dactyl

There has to be four kinds of feet to correspond with the different kinds of meter.  
Meter is time.

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10.

Distinguish between the use of can & may, will and shall. Name the parts of a letter and of what does each consist.  
May means permission  
can .. able to.  
shall .. futurity  
will .. determination

The parts of a letter are the heading, address, body, closing and superscription. The heading consists in the date and place, address to the person you are writing to. The body of the letter is what you have to say. Closing your signature and compliment ending. Superscription is the address on the envelope.

(9)

8. concluded.  
lyric is song.  
Dramatic is an act or play.