

Y8 T1: Art of Rhetoric

Vocabulary 1

rhetoric: The art of effective persuasive speaking or writing

ethos: Persuasion using the character of the speaker, identified through reputation, expertise, credibility and personality.

pathos: Persuasion by appealing to the emotions, arousing sympathy, stimulating the imagination, identifying with traditions and beliefs.

logos: Persuasion through the use of reason, respecting the role of evidence, logic, clarity, coherence.

Vocabulary 2

tone: a vocal sound with reference to its pitch, quality and strength

prosody: the patterns of stress, emphasis and intonation in language

articulation: the formation of clear and distinct sounds in speech

pace: speed in speaking

emphasis: stress given to a word or words when speaking to indicate importance

phrasing: the way in which something is expressed or put into words

Grammar Knowledge

declarative sentence: a sentence that makes a statement, provides a fact, offers an explanation, or conveys information. E.g. *Animal Farm* was written by George Orwell

interrogative sentence: a sentence that asks a question e.g. Is it cold outside?

imperative sentence: a sentence that gives a direct command or instruction – they typically start with a verb e.g. Close the door.

exclamative sentence: a sentence that expresses a strong emotion, often ending in an exclamation mark. E.g. We won!

Determiner Sub-classes

article: identifies a noun as definite or indefinite, e.g. *the* (definite), *a/an* (indefinite)

possessive: shows ownership, e.g. *my, your, her, ours*

quantifier: specifies the amount or number of something, e.g. *one, two* (precise number), *some, any, a few* (general number)

Connectives

concluding connective: a word which links words and phrases together and tells us the effect of something, e.g. because, so, therefore, consequently, hence, thus

comparing connective: a word which links words and phrases together and shows similarity or difference, e.g. *similarly, likewise, equally, whereas, alternatively, otherwise, conversely, however, although, apart from*

emphatic connective: a word or phrase which links words and phrases together and highlights what is important, e.g. *above all, in particular, especially, significantly, indeed, notably*

temporal connective: a word which links words or phrases together and tells us *when* something is happening, e.g. *then, next, secondly, meanwhile, subsequently*

illustrative connective: a word or phrase which introduces further information, e.g. *for example, such as, in the case of, as shown by, illustrated by*

Revise Grammar

modification: changing the quality of nouns or verbs using additional information, usually adjectives and adverbs

expansion: adding clauses and phrases to sentences to make them more complex

fragmentation: when a sentence is not complete because it is missing a subject or verb or both

run-on: where two or more full sentences are elided together without full stops to separate them

syntax: the order of words in a sentence. If the order is incorrect, this can lead to confusion in meaning.

tense: the state of a verb which shows whether something is happening in the present, past or future. If you change tense accidentally, it can make your writing confusing.

clause punctuation: how you use full stops, question marks, exclamation marks, commas, colons and semi-colons to separate clauses from each other, or show relationships between them.

subordinating conjunction: a word which joins a subordinate clause to the main clause, e.g. *although, after, since, whether, while, unless*

appositive phrase: a noun or noun phrase which is positioned next to another noun to add description or information, e.g. *Jane, an electrical engineer, did not agree.*

History of Rhetoric

Aristotle: an ancient Greek historian and philosopher who is regarded by many as the father of rhetoric. He lived 384-322 BC

Cicero: a Roman statesman, lawyer, philosopher and scholar who lived 106-47 BC

Sophists: Ancient Greek teachers in 5th and 4th centuries BC

Athenian Democracy: the Ancient Greek political system where all male citizens over the age of 20 could vote. It relied heavily on people being very skilled speakers to persuade others to vote for their cause. This is where Rhetoric was born.