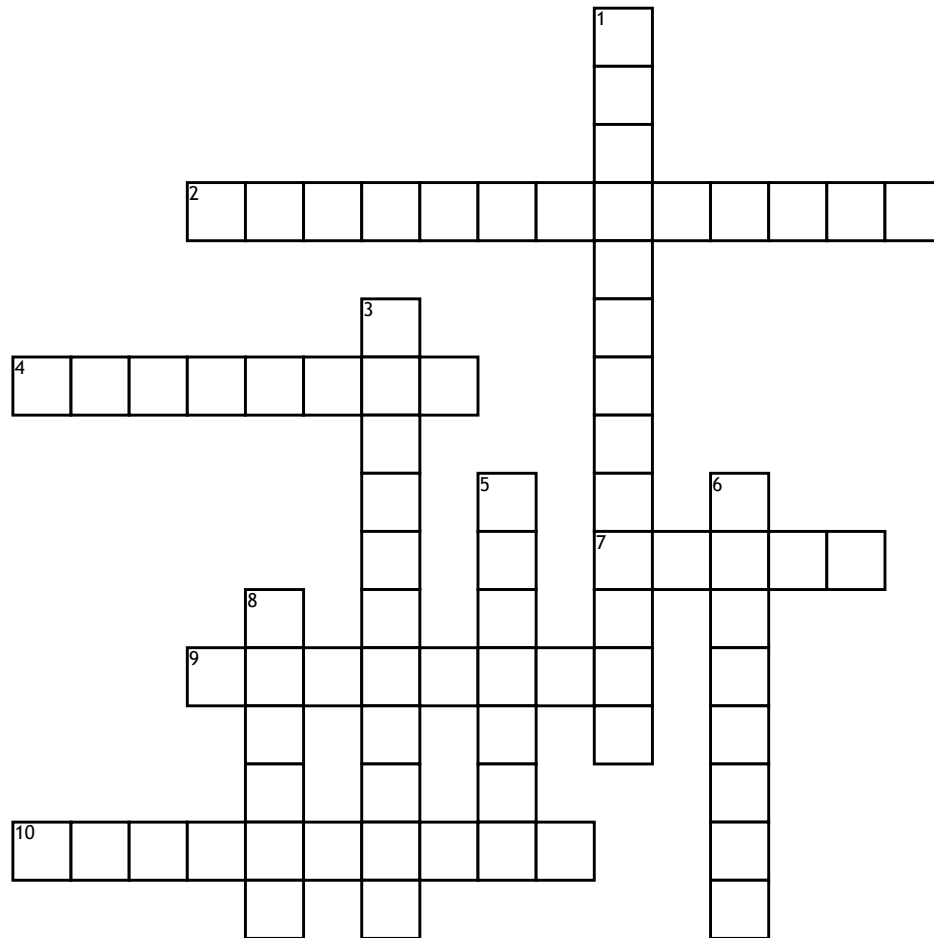


Name: _____

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Chapter 3: Key Terminology



Across

2. The location of one thing adjacent to or juxtaposed with another to create an effect, reveal an attitude, or accomplish some other purpose.

4. Parallel structure in which the parallel elements are similar not only in grammatical structure but also in length. For example, the Biblical admonition "Many are called, but few are chosen,"

7. Poem or prose work that laments, or meditates upon the death of, a person or persons. Sometimes an elegy will end with words of consolation. Many public elegies were presented in the aftermath of 9/11

9. Writing or speech is didactic when it has an instructive purpose or lesson. It is often associated with dry, pompous presentation, regardless of its innate value to the reader.

10. In rhetoric, the repetition of a phrase or at the end of successive sentences. For example: "If women are free from violence, their families will flourish. If women have a chance to work... their families will flourish" (Hillary Clinton, October 1, 1995)

Down

1. A long sentence that starts with its main clause, which is followed by several dependent clauses and modifying phrases; for example, "The child ran, frenzied and ignoring all hazards, as if being chased by demons."

3. The implied, suggested or underlying meaning of a word or phrase. It is the opposite of denotation, which is the "dictionary definition" of the word

5. Writing in praise of a dead person, most often inscribed on a headstone.

6. A figure of speech in which an attribute or commonly associated feature is used to name or designate something

8. A figure of speech that emphasizes its subject by conscious understatement; for instance the understatement "not bad"