PERSUASIVE DEVICES

This lesson assumes that students will have some familiarity with persuasive devices they can make use of when writing, for example:

Rhetorical questions - Questions which you don't expect to be answered; the answer is obvious or assumed.

Hyperbole/Exaggeration - When a point is exaggerated to add emphasis or make a point.

Emotive Language - Statements that cause an emotional response from the reader or listener.

Modality - The selection of words to express how definite something is, e.g. using the term 'certain' instead of 'possible.'

Repetition - Repeating the same point for emphasis.

Stating opinion - Stating what your thought or opinion is.

Stating Facts - Including facts as evidence to support a claim.

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