

Paper 2, Question 4. Compare and Contrast

*** Match the subject terms to the definitions in the table ***

Satire. Rule of three. Asyndetic list. Repetition. Direct address. Emotive language. Irony. Tone. Viewpoint. Fact. Rhetoric. Objective writing. Statistics. Impersonal tone. Exaggeration (hyperbole). Rhetorical question. Colloquial language. Opinion. Register. Double negative. Alliteration.

	A style of text that makes fun out of people or situations by imitating them and exaggerating their flaws
	Any question in a piece of writing which does not require an answer.
	The omission of a conjunction from a list ('chips, beans, peas, vinegar, salt, pepper')
	Something which can be proven to be true.
	Saying one thing but meaning the opposite
	Referring to the reader directly using the pronouns 'we' or 'you'.
	The mood or feeling of a piece of writing
	Extreme statements or claims not meant to be taken literally.
	The attitude and beliefs that a writer is trying to convey
	A group of words beginning with the same letter or sound.
	Using language techniques to achieve a persuasive effect
	Numerical facts and data used to support a point.
	A neutral, unbiased style of writing which contains facts rather than opinions
	Words which elicit a powerful response.
	A tone of writing that doesn't try to directly engage with the reader
	Informal language that sounds like ordinary speech
	The action of repeating something that has already been said or written.
	A belief which cannot be proven to be true – someone's own ideas.
	Particular varieties or styles of speaking and writing
	A sentence construction that incorrectly expresses a negative idea by using two negative words or phrases e.g. I don't want no trouble
	Lists of three things in a sentence.



induce, convince, sway, assure, get, urge, satisfy, win over, entice, influence

