

AP Terms:

Allegory

Allusion

Ambiguity

Anadiplosis

Analogy

Anaphora

Antithesis

Aphorism

Apostrophe

Caricature

Chiasmus

Colloquialism

Conceit

Diction

Didactic

Euphemism

Extended metaphor

Homily

Hyperbole

Inference

Invective

Irony

Litotes

Metonymy

Mood

Oxymoron

Paradox

Parallelism

Parody

Pedantic

Personification

Rhetorical modes

Sarcasm

Satire

Syllogism

Synecdoche

Synesthesia

Syntax

Tone

Understatement

Definition: Write the AP term after its definition.

1. An expression in which two words that contradict each other are joined. _____
2. The purposeful exaggeration of a particular feature or trait for comical emphasis.

3. The repetition of words or phrases at the beginning of consecutive sentences. _____
4. A logical argument in which a conclusion is based on a major and a minor premise. _____
5. The manner in which words are arranged into sentences by the author. _____
6. The stimulation of multiple senses through mixing imagery. _____
7. A reference to something literary, mythological, or historical. _____
8. Harsh, cutting language/tone designed to ridicule. _____
9. An apparently contradictory statement that actually contains some truth. _____
10. The meaning of words or phrases in a particular context. _____
11. An implied comparison that is discussed at length; often confused with analogy.

12. A statement intentionally left vague. _____
13. A type of understatement in which something affirmative is expressed by negating its opposite.

14. A rhetorical device in which words or concepts are repeated in reverse order, but still in the same or similar form. _____
15. Substituting the name of one object for another object closely associated with it.

16. The use of humor to emphasize human weaknesses or imperfections in social institutions.

17. Having to do with the word choices made by a writer. _____
18. A conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning. _____
19. A comparison between two things for the purpose of clarification or explanation. _____
20. Endowing non-human objects or creatures with human qualities or characteristics. _____
21. Using one part of an object to represent the entire object. _____
22. Discourse intended for spiritual edification. _____
23. A rhetorical device in which a writer or speaker uses a word near the end of the clause and then repeats that word to begin the next clause. _____
24. An indirect, less offensive way of saying something that is considered unpleasant.

25. A situation or statement where the truth is the opposite of appearances. _____
26. The act of speaking directly to an absent or imaginary person, or to some abstraction.

27. The intentional repetition of a grammatical construction for emphasis. _____
28. A humorous imitation of a serious work. _____
29. The dominant emotion of a work. _____
30. A literary work in which characters, objects, or actions represent abstractions.

31. Intentional exaggeration to create an effect. _____
32. Describing an excessive display of learning or scholarship. _____
33. Informal words or expressions not usually acceptable in formal writing. _____
34. A statement in which two opposing ideas are balanced. _____
35. A pithy, memorable saying. _____
36. The attitude of a writer, usually implied, toward the subject or audience. _____
37. The deliberate representation of something as less in magnitude than it really is.

38. A work that has as its primary purpose to teach or instruct. _____
39. A fanciful, particularly clever extended metaphor. _____
40. An intensely vehement, highly emotional verbal attack. _____

Definition: Write the AP term after its example.

41. O brawling love! O loving hate! _____
42. "The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here." -Abraham Lincoln, The Gettysburg Address, 1863. _____
43. Basketball player to a teammate: "You guard ten; I'll get twenty-three." _____
44. "In the silent, startled, icy black language/of blackberry-eating in late September.

45. Passed away for died; Big-boned for fat; Pre-owned for used. _____
46. In *Oedipus Rex*, the only person who can see the truth is blind, and the main character only sees the truth when he, too, becomes blind. _____
47. "That's a load of poo" and "That is an incorrect theory based on unsupportable evidence" basically mean the same thing, but one is more formal. _____
48. "Suffering breeds character; character breeds faith..." - Jesse Jackson _____
49. "Bad men live that they may eat and drink, whereas good men eat and drink that they may live."
- Socrates _____
50. I have suggested several times that, since students seem to dislike following dress code, we should move to requiring everyone to wear muumuus (voluminous dress-like garments). The goal is to highlight how lenient our current dress code really is. _____
51. After dropping my pen for the fifth time in two minutes, I politely informed it that it could stay there, on the floor, until it was ready to be cooperative. _____
52. I want to go to Braum's for ice cream. The closest Braum's is in Hillsboro. Therefore, I want to go to Hillsboro. _____
53. The very long sentence, with many clauses describing the beauty of the beach and the rolling waves, had the effect of lulling the reader into peace. _____
54. "You should bring wine or beer and dessert." _____
55. "Sinners in the hands of an angry God." Sermon by Jonathan Edwards _____

56. The sandwich you left on the table is gone. Crumbs lead to your dog's bed, and a piece of meat hangs out of her mouth. You decide she has eaten the sandwich. _____
57. Furious; amused; biting. _____
58. In the parade, the Boy Scouts presented the colors, the band marched, and the mayor rode in a convertible. _____
59. What do you mean, you weren't trying to make an issue of it? You might as well have nailed it to the door. _____
60. Winston Churchill - "We shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and strength in the air..." _____
61. *The Berenstain Bears* books are fun and cute, but they also teach young readers important life lessons. _____
62. During President George W Bush's tenure, the comic strip *Doonesbury* consistently used the image of a floating waffle to represent him. _____
63. The evening news is inevitably sad and depressing, but *Saturday Night Live*, in mimicking it, makes "news" hilarious. _____
64. When they returned from their vacation to the desert, they described the weather during the day as "a wee bit toasty." _____
65. "If you love until it hurts, there can be no more hurt, only more love." –Mother Teresa

66. When the teacher announced the pop quiz, the student responded, "Ooo. Goody. Just what I wanted." _____
67. "All men should strive to learn before they die, what they are running from, and to, and why." – James Thurber _____
68. In *Hind's Feet on High Places*, Much Afraid represents the Christian on his/her journey.

69. My computer revolted when I asked it to print the tests, and stubbornly refused to cooperate.

70. When I read Thomas Paine's *American Crisis* – "These are the times that try men's souls..." – it is hard not to feel patriotic. _____
71. In a poem, John Donne uses a flea as an extended metaphor for his relationship with a girl, eventually relating their matching flea bites as a sign of their marriage. _____
72. "You get that leg to the hospital, young man." _____
73. "In a sense we've come to our nation's capital to cash a check. When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir. This note was a promise that all men, yes, black men as well as white men, would be guaranteed the 'unalienable Rights' of 'Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.' It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note, insofar as her citizens of color are concerned. Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check, a check which has come back marked 'insufficient funds.'

"But we refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt. We refuse to believe that there

are insufficient funds in the great vaults of opportunity of this nation. And so, we've come to cash this check, a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom and the security of justice." –Dr. Martin Luther King _____

74. "We are not amused." –Queen Victoria _____
75. I am so tired I could sleep through a tornado. _____
76. "Y'all" is only used in common speech in Texas, and should never be used in a formal essay.

77. The irritating know-it-all sniffed disdainfully at my reasoned and informed argument for the Oxford comma and stated, "Obviously, you haven't read my seminal thesis regarding the proper usage of commas as guides to inner dialogue rather than mere punctuation." _____
78. "Vizzini: Am I going MAD, or did the word "think" escape your lips? You were not hired for your brains, you hippopotamic land mass.
Inigo Montoya: I agree with Fezzik.
Vizzini: Oh, the sot has spoken. What happens to her is not truly your concern. I will kill her. And remember this, never forget this: when I found you, you were so slobbering drunk, you couldn't buy brandy!
[turning to Fezzik]
Vizzini: And YOU: friendless, brainless, helpless, hopeless! Do you want me to send you back to where you were? Unemployed, in Greenland?" –*Princess Bride* _____
79. Annie Dillard discusses how a butterfly distracted by a huge cardboard butterfly is similar to our tendency to be entranced by large images on a movie screen in her essay on the differences between movies and books.
80. Capote's *In Cold Blood* is a fiction using narrative and descriptive, Paine's *American Crisis* is persuasive, Asimov's "What is a Platypus?" is a definition essay, Catton's "Grant and Lee: A Study in Contrasts" is a compare/contrast essay - just to name a few. _____