**Propaganda and Rhetoric Quiz**

1. Ethos
2. Logos
3. Pathos
	1. Reasoning
	2. Emotional appeal
	3. Credibility of the speaker or author
4. “I have a degree from Seattle University and have been teaching for ten years.”
	1. Ethos
	2. Logos
	3. Pathos
	4. None
5. “I’m glad you asked about poverty because just the other day, I saw a hungry two year old child begging on a street corner. Now this child – he was alone and shirtless on a cold march day...”
	1. Ethos
	2. Logos
	3. Pathos
	4. None
6. "What goes up, must come down"
	1. Ethos
	2. Logos
	3. Pathos
	4. None
7. The Surgeon General says you should do something
	1. Ethos
	2. Logos
	3. Pathos
8. Who is credited with the Rhetorical Triangle?
	1. Plato
	2. Aristotle
	3. Cicero
	4. Socrates
9. This is most important part of the rhetorical triangle.
	1. Ethos
	2. Logos
	3. Pathos
	4. All are equally important
10. “Award-winning scientific studies show that 85% of people benefit from exercise.” Which is it not?
	1. Ethos
	2. Logos
	3. Pathos
11. repetition of endings
	1. Anaphora
	2. Epiphora
	3. Antanaclasis
	4. Chiasmus
	5. Polysyndeton
12. repetition of beginnings
	1. Anaphora
	2. Epiphora
	3. Antanaclasis
	4. Chiasmus
	5. Polysyndeton
13. repetition of phrase, but in reverse order
	1. Anaphora
	2. Epiphora
	3. Antanaclasis
	4. Chiasmus
	5. Polysyndeton
14. repetition of word from line to line, but the meaning of the word changes
	1. Anaphora
	2. Epiphora
	3. Antanaclasis
	4. Chiasmus
	5. Polysyndeton
15. many conjunctions between clauses
	1. Anaphora
	2. Epiphora
	3. Antanaclasis
	4. Chiasmus
	5. Polysyndeton
16. People remember what they just heard (recency bias). How can you take advantage of that?
	1. Anaphora
	2. Epiphora
	3. Antanaclasis
	4. Chiasmus
	5. Polysyndeton
17. I went to the store to store my shoes.
	1. Anaphora
	2. Epiphora
	3. Antanaclasis
	4. Chiasmus
	5. Polysyndeton
18. Remember your youth. Remember your friends. Remember your lost hope and dreams.
	1. Anaphora
	2. Epiphora
	3. Antanaclasis
	4. Chiasmus
	5. Polysyndeton
19. Which device slows rhythm and emphasizes each part of a list?
	1. Anaphora
	2. Epiphora
	3. Antanaclasis
	4. Chiasmus
	5. Polysyndeton
20. “Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.”
	1. Change this Anaphora
	2. Epiphora
	3. Antanaclasis
	4. Chiasmus
	5. Polysyndeton
21. Taste the rainbow, touch the rainbow.
	1. Anaphora
	2. Epiphora
	3. Antanaclasis
	4. Chiasmus
	5. Polysyndeton
22. Jose would like to visit Hollywood because he saw a billboard that said, “Our movies give you hope.”
	1. Lesser of two evils
	2. Name calling
	3. Celebrity Testimonial
	4. Glittering generalities
23. Frosted Flakes, they’re great!
	1. Lesser of two evils
	2. Assertion
	3. Testimonial
	4. Name calling
24. Molly joined the club because all her friends told her they were joining.
	1. Bandwagon
	2. Card stacking
	3. Name calling
	4. Plain folks
25. I know you don’t want to do your homework, but you won’t ever be happy if you skip it.
	1. Plain folks
	2. Lesser of two evils
	3. Testimonial
	4. Bandwagon
26. Lance Armstrong told me to buy a Trek bicycle.
	1. CelebrityTestimonial
	2. Plain folks
	3. Card stacking
	4. Lesser of two evils
27. “Howdy, you don’t know me because I’m not famous, but I know trucks, and Ford is the best.”
	1. Celebrity Testimonial
	2. Plain folks
	3. Card stacking
	4. Name calling
28. “He’s low energy.”
	1. Bandwagon
	2. Name calling
	3. Plain folks
	4. Lesser of two evils
29. Which of the following is an example of Tricolon?
	1. I went to the store and bought some grapes, and after a while, I decided to walk home.
	2. I found three seashells by the seashore
	3. I came, I saw, I conquered
	4. I’m not stupid, I just dupid.

Matching – Choose the appropriate definition for the Logical Fallacy (each word is used once

* + 1. Avoiding an argument by bringing up another argument
		2. Including the result of the argument in a claim or question. (leading the witness)
		3. Restating the claim rather than proving it (the sky is blue because it isn’t any other color)
		4. Choosing A will lead to Z
		5. Since one thing came after the other, the prior must have caused the latter

AB. Attacking the person rather than their claims

AC. Creating an oversimplified opponent then attacking that rather than your actual opponent

AD. Reducing an argument to only two sides or choices

AE. Comparing minor misdeeds with major atrocities.

1. Straw man
2. Moral Equivalence
3. Red Herring
4. Ad Hominem
5. False Dichotomy
6. Slippery Slope
7. Post hoc ergo propter hoc (after this, therefore resulting from it)
8. Slippery Slope
9. Begging the Claim