

DAFOREST

Exercise 1

Alliteration	<input type="text"/>	The same idea or point repeated throughout a text
Emotive Language	<input type="text"/>	words within a sentence that begin with the same sound (very catchy)
Direct Address	<input type="text"/>	A type of fact that uses numbers such as percentages or fractions
Rhetorical question	<input type="text"/>	a question asked for effect; it does not require an answer
Statistics	<input type="text"/>	Language that plays on emotions or feelings, in order to make the audience feel emotional
Repetition	<input type="text"/>	Something we know to be true, that can be proved.
Facts	<input type="text"/>	three things in a row, within a sentence
Rule of three	<input type="text"/>	Speaking directly to the audience; uses words like 'you' or 'we'

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Exercise 2

Statistics	<input type="text"/>	Makes you feel an emotional response or describing emotions
Rhetorical question	<input type="text"/>	Three things to describe
Triples	<input type="text"/>	Saying the same thing more than once
Repetition	<input type="text"/>	Using numbers
Opinion	<input type="text"/>	Using you, we, your or our in writing
Fact	<input type="text"/>	Something that is true
Direct Address	<input type="text"/>	Two or more words that begin with the same letter
Alliteration	<input type="text"/>	A question written down, that doesn't need to be answered
Emotive language	<input type="text"/>	Something that someone thinks, but is not backed up by evidence

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Exercise 3



A little story about something which has happened to you or someone else. This technique is often used by charities so people will empathise with the suffering



Emotional words or phrases that help us understand the issues and draw on our emotions.



Giving yours or others' personal view.



To deliberately overstate something to get across your point of view



Using personal pronouns such as 'you' to address the reader directly



A word or phrase repeated three times to add emphasis and create anticipation.



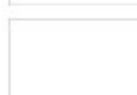
These often include numbers and add factual weight to an argument.



Saying nice things about the reader to get them on your side



Using true statements to help your argument.



Important words or phrases that are repeated to emphasise their importance.



Repetition of the same letter or sound in a sentence to attract attention to what is being said.



A question asked to involve the reader. It doesn't require a direct answer.

Triple	Opinion	Emotive Language	Rhetorical question	Statistics	Exaggeration
Repetition	Alliteration	Fact	Flattery	Direct Address	Anecdote