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Five Questions

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Five Questions

Question 1

Rhetoric is the art of persuasion and is used to involve the audience and make them part of a performance. Speakers and writers use rhetoric to inform, convince, and motivate the audience in a certain way. Also, rhetoric has self-evident replies that underscore a point during speech or performance but do not necessarily require a response from the audience.

Question 2

Psychological fallacies are employed to deceive the audience into accommodating an assumption without offering meaningful support. That explains their effectiveness as a persuasive tool. Generally, psychological fallacies are bad arguments made to appear as good suggestions to persuade the audience that the presenter deems fit. One psychological fallacy involves appealing to the emotions when a speaker uses an analogy that touches the audience's emotions.

Question 3

Most food advertisements work because they use logical fallacies that make us fall for their fallacious suggestions. I recently encountered an advertisement suggesting that I will remain stuck with cable if I do not subscribe to the company's streaming service. This argument is fallacious because numerous companies offer streaming services, and I can choose one that I prefer. In addition to that, staying with cable television is not undesirable anyway.

Question 4

Ethics is fundamental in persuasive writing because it enables the writer to communicate effectively, honestly, and respectfully. Whereas persuasion remains a crucial element of

communication, writers must adopt persuasion in a just manner hence the importance of ethics in persuasive writing.

Question 5

It is easy to identify logical fallacies because they are arguments and errors in reasoning that undermine a valid position. Logical fallacies are irrelevant or dishonest opinions that lack evidence to sustain their assertion; hence their identification is based on the evidence produced. Where there is no evidence, the account is probably a logical fallacy.

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