

# SAT ESSAY - Complete Guide

Authority and get a high score on their analysis I've never seen anything about seven so if you don't have to don't but here's what appeal to Authority is when you're using other institution is or let's say you're quoting that the UN is looking into adopting your idea you were appealing to their authority you're validating the argument that's what it does for the argument for the author it makes him more credible and what does it do for the reader it justifies their citing with the author it kind of like well if the UN is doing it and I'm going to do that as well so it justifies their their persuasion now we also have comparison and analogy comparison and analogy is a powerful device which what it does for the writer it looks the writer communicate his idea we have this example in this particular passage where the author draws an analogy there has been a bitter argument about the legitimacy of the British Museum's deal I've written a whole book about this controversy and won't impress you with all the details again appeal to Authority but wouldn't just make this one point if Mona Lisa that's the beginning of the analogy had been sawed in two if Mona Lisa had been sawed in two during the napoleonic war and and the separated halves have been acquired by different museums and say St. Petersburg and Lisbon well they're not be a general wish to see that they might look like if reunited he is basically explaining his complicated idea about the sculptures of Parthenon being reunited using an analogy with Mona Lisa what if we were to saw Mona Lisa mistakenly in half during the war and the halves were now separated in two different museums wouldn't there be a desire to connect da Vinci's piece together of course there would be so the author is now simplifying his argument and helping his reader understand because once the reader understands something more simple now they can transfer that knowledge on to something that's more difficult so that's comparison and analogy and then lastly are your symbolic devices like simile and the metaphor and hyperbole and impersonal occasion personification in personification if you are very comfortable with those absolutely use them but use the same framework that I've suggested introduce it quote it and then go to war what does it do for the writer what does it do for the argument and then what does it do for the reader and then quote it again but if you are uncertain what simile is what a metaphor is and what hyperbole is don't not spend time tonight finding those you're not going to get extra points from the ones that I've listed the jars with concessions and the three jars ones with words one of them with Pugh of potato one is book peel with with oranges which is appeal to Authority acute identity and strong word choice you should be able to find three really strong persuasive elements don't worry about the symbolic devices there is obviously more and one other framework that you can keep in mind when you're thinking about rhetorical devices you can think about the logos pathos and if you know what those are amazing you could kind of know what those are try not to use those words and by the way if you have a hard time remembering with logos pathos and either those are I made a separate video again a mnemonic device that will help you remember the difference between the three for the rest of your life don't watch it today watch it next time if you're taking the SAT essay (this type of paper you can buy from the service from which you can also buy [500 words essay](#)) tomorrow but if you are very familiar and comfortable with pathos ethos and logos make sure you mention these parts in your analytical essay according to Greek philosophers a perfect persuasive speech or perfect argument would contain all three and if it doesn't have logos if it

doesn't have pathos if it doesn't have ethos the argument would lose and before we close I want you to kind of ask yourself what did you just learn what are the three categories that you're going to be tested on reading analysis and writing what are the rhetorical devices that you learned today jars with concessions and then one jar with words one jar with potato peel and one jar with orange peel let's list them together first one was juxtaposition the second one is anecdote the third one was rhetorical devices the fourth one was statistics and data then there was concessions then we had strong word choice then we had the peel to identify then we had the people to Authority and then the last two are you're standing there and you're analyzing and then you're comparing just comparison and analogy and the very last one was symbolic devices like metaphor simile and hyperbole and such also tell me how you should be structuring your body paragraph your body paragraph should have I.Q. war cue war I stands for identify so there should be a sentence that will help you identify the rhetorical device in the lovely stones Christopher Hitchens makes masterful use of personal anecdotes he begins his use of anecdotes in his discussion of and then you say where it is and then you give a call according to Christopher Hitchens comma definitely watch the quotation video and after you voted you want to say what does it do for the writer what does it do for the argument and what does it do for the reader after three four sentences you can quote it again and then you can go to war again what does it do for the writer what does it do for the author what does it do for the reader I hope this helped you and I'm excited for you to get a really high score on your SAT essay don't forget to comment leave me a comment below let me know what you've learned what is your favorite rhetorical device I'll talk to you guys later bye [Music]