Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date of Assignment: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date Due: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Love is a Fallacy by Max Shulman

During/After Reading

Identify the following rhetorical strategies in the short story.

1. **Diction:** He uses a lot of colloquial language (slang), e.g., “Don’t you want to be in the swim?” **Find five more examples of colloquial language**.
2. **Periodic Sentences/Inverted Syntax**: **Periodic Sentence** emphasizes its main idea by placing it at the end, following all the subordinate clauses and other modifiers that support the principal idea. The sentence unfolds gradually, so that the thought contained in the subject/verb group only emerges at the sentence's conclusion, e.g., “Keen, calculating, perspicacious, acute—I was all of these.” **Inverted Syntax** reverses the normal subject-predicate-object/descriptor order of sentences, e.g., “Beautiful she was.” **Find ONE more example of a periodi**c sentence. Find **three more examples of inverted syntax.**
3. **Descriptive/Metaphorical language:** Consider his extensive description of his intelligence and of the raccoon coat**. Find two examples of metaphorical language in the story.**
4. **Use of Dashes:** The dash—often typed as two hyphens side by side with no space between the dash and the words on either side of it—is used to connect groups of words to other groups. Generally, the dash does this in two ways: **it separates words in the middle of a sentence from the rest of the sentence, or it leads to material at the end of a sentence.** The effect of this is to put emphasis on the component within the dashes, e.g., “Suddenly a glimmer of intelligence—the first I’d seen—came into her eyes.” **Find two more examples of sentences using dashes**.
5. What is the narrative point of view in the story, “Love is a Fallacy”?
6. Outline the narrator’s objective in the story.