

Adjectives: tongue-in-cheek, mocking, ironic, insincere, dry, wry, acerbic, facetious, condescending, taunting, scornful, sharp, malicious, insolent, bitter, patronizing, sarcastic, flippant, cynical, sardonic

Nouns: parody, incongruity, pun, verbal wit, vice, folly, understatement, hyperbole, caricature, reversal, persona, double meaning, absurdity, innuendo, dark humor, invective language

Verbs: exaggerate, mock, ridicule, skewer, diffuse, mimic, criticize, lampoon, deride, rebuke, belittle, challenge, tease, chastise, jest, trivialize, parody, misunderstand

Name:

Date:

Period:

Capture Sheet

Speakers (+persona)	
Occasion	
Audience	
Purpose	
Subject	

Tone/Effect/Appeals	Evidence	Analysis
Tone	1.	
	2.	

Adjectives: tongue-in-cheek, mocking, ironic, insincere, dry, wry, acerbic, facetious, condescending, taunting, scornful, sharp, malicious, insolent, bitter, patronizing, sarcastic, flippant, cynical, sardonic

Nouns: parody, incongruity, pun, verbal wit, vice, folly, understatement, hyperbole, caricature, reversal, persona, double meaning, absurdity, innuendo, dark humor, invective language

Verbs: exaggerate, mock, ridicule, skewer, diffuse, mimic, criticize, lampoon, deride, rebuke, belittle, challenge, tease, chastise, jest, trivialize, parody, misunderstand

Ethos	1.	
	2.	
Pathos	1	
	2.	
Logos	1.	
	2.	

Adjectives: tongue-in-cheek, mocking, ironic, insincere, dry, wry, acerbic, facetious, condescending, taunting, scornful, sharp, malicious, insolent, bitter, patronizing, sarcastic, flippant, cynical, sardonic

Nouns: parody, incongruity, pun, verbal wit, vice, folly, understatement, hyperbole, caricature, reversal, persona, double meaning, absurdity, innuendo, dark humor, invective language

Verbs: exaggerate, mock, ridicule, skewer, diffuse, mimic, criticize, lampoon, deride, rebuke, belittle, challenge, tease, chastise, jest, trivialize, parody, misunderstand

Name:

Date:

Period:

Essential Questions for Satire Unit

Writing Assignment

Read the following sources (including the introductory information) carefully. Then, in an essay that synthesizes at least three of the sources, take a position on the boundaries / limits of humor and the considerations that must be taken into account when a humorist makes a joke.

Essential Questions	Paraphrased Evidence from Texts (cite)
1. When might satire be more persuasive than serious argument?	
2. How do words and images differ when it comes to satire?	
3. When might cartoons be so dangerous they pose an ideological threat?	

Adjectives: tongue-in-cheek, mocking, ironic, insincere, dry, wry, acerbic, facetious, condescending, taunting, scornful, sharp, malicious, insolent, bitter, patronizing, sarcastic, flippant, cynical, sardonic

Nouns: parody, incongruity, pun, verbal wit, vice, folly, understatement, hyperbole, caricature, reversal, persona, double meaning, absurdity, innuendo, dark humor, invective language

Verbs: exaggerate, mock, ridicule, skewer, diffuse, mimic, criticize, lampoon, deride, rebuke, belittle, challenge, tease, chastise, jest, trivialize, parody, misunderstand

4. Why does having money, influence, power, or authority invite satire?

5. What are the limits of satire? (What should be off limits: disability, sex, religion, race, sexual orientation, children, personal choices, personal clothing, immigration, the police, the military?) Where would you draw the line? What other considerations regarding potential boundaries should exist when developing a satirical piece?

6. Does context make a difference? Are some messages appropriate at a certain time and inappropriate at others?