

69. Tone/Author's Attitude- Attitude a writer takes toward a subject, a character, or the audience. Analyze

70. Main Idea- The central message, insight, or opinion in a work

71. Supporting Details- The pieces of evidence that a writer uses to prove the main idea. These details can include facts, statistics, quotations, or anecdotes.

72. Primary Source- A firsthand account, such as a speech, an autobiography, or a letter. These are useful because they directly express the thoughts and feelings of a writer, and it may include details that only an eyewitness can provide.

73. Secondary Source- A second-hand account such as history books, biographies, newspapers, magazines, and textbooks. They summarize or analyze events in which the writers did not participate.

74. Fact- These are objective and can be proven.

75. Opinion- These are subjective and cannot be proven.

76. Text structure- the way in which a text is designed (chronological, thematically, flashback, least to greatest importance, process analysis, cause/effect, narration, description, problem-solution, etc.)

77. Literary/Rhetorical Device/Rhetoric- All of the elements on this handout (tone, structure, figurative language, sound devices, imagery, etc.)

78. Inference- To guess, to conclude from evidence.

84. Euphemism-The substitution of a mild, indirect, or vague expression for one thought to be offensive, harsh, or blunt. "To pass away" instead of "To croak, kick the bucket, or die." "Aroma" instead of "smell." "Upset stomach" instead of "puked, barfed, or upchucked."
85. Essay- A short literary composition on a particular theme or subject usually written in prose.
86. Author's Purpose- An author's reason for writing: to inform, to persuade, to narrate
87. Style- The particular way in which a writer uses language
88. Anecdote- Very, very brief story, usually told to make a point; a short account of an interesting or humorous incident, often biographical
89. Rhetorical Question- A question to which an answer is not expected or already known
90. Propaganda- Information, ideas, or rumors deliberately spread widely to help or harm a person, group, movement, institution, nation, etc.
91. Parallel structure- involves two or more words, phrases, or clauses that are similar in length and grammatical form. "Mary likes hiking, swimming, and biking." "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the end of times."
92. Cliché- An overused expression that has lost its originality. "I thank you from the bottom of my heart."
93. Unreliable narrator- A narrator who can't be trusted
94. Synonym- Words that mean the same thing or almost the same thing (shut the door; close the door)
95. Alliteration- Repetition of consonant sounds in words that are close together "Hard on Hector's heels/kept after him, the way a hound will harry."
96. Assonance-the repetition of a vowel sound in several words throughout a sentence (the night sky seemed to be crying out with sighs of sadness)
97. Onomatopoeia- Sound words "Pop, crackle, boom."
98. Refrain- In poetry a phrase, line, or group of lines that is repeated.
99. Repetition- Word, line, or image repeated for emphasis
100. Couplet-Two lines that rhyme
101. Stanza- A "chunk" or group of lines in poetry
102. Rhyme-same sound found in different words

104. Rhyme scheme- The rhyme pattern found in a poem (AABBA)

105. Speaker- the voice/narrator in the text; it is not necessarily the author

106. Juxtaposition- an act or instance of placing close together or side by side, especially for comparison or contrast

107. Antonym- A word opposite in meaning to another (good and bad)

108. Epic hero-an epic's larger-than-life main character whose mighty deeds reflect the values admired by the society that created the epic.

109. Inference- Guessing based on contextual clues; we infer that Andromache loves her son based on her worry for him.

110. Aristotelian appeals-

- Ethos (ee-thos)-appeal to ethics; a means of convincing someone of the character or credibility of the persuader

- Pathos (pey-thos)-appeal to emotion; a means of convincing an audience of an argument by creating an emotional response.

- Logos (loh-gos)- appeal to logic; a way of persuading an audience by reason

111. Elements of Argument

- Claim/assertion- a statement that makes your main point

- Counterclaim- the opposite of the claim

- Refutation- the negation of an argument or opinion through contradicting evidence; the process of proving something wrong by argument or evidence

- Concession- acknowledging a point made by one's opponent

- Qualification -acknowledging the limits of your argument; anticipating potential objections

112. Propa

- Transfer-An appeal that helps a person imagine themselves as part of a picture

- Card-stacking- Manipulating information to make a product better than it is, often by unfair comparison or omitting facts

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113. Pacing= a stylistic device, which shows how fast a story unfolds. It is because when readers feel frustration in the length of the story, the writers use different techniques to control the pace of the story. ... In simple words, pacing is moving a story forward with a certain speed.

114. Claim= a statement that asserts something to be true. A claim can either be factual or a judgment. Claims can work on their own or in conjunction with other claims to form a larger argument. The word claim comes from the Latin word clamare, which means "to cry out, shout."

115. Complex character-also known as a Dynamic character or a Round character displays the following characteristics: 1. He or she undergoes an important change as the plot unfolds. 2. ... The character is highly developed and complex, meaning they have a variety of traits and different sides to their personality

116. Objective Summary-A brief, accurate (faithful to the facts, emphasis, and spirit of the source), and unbiased (not influenced by a person's feelings or opinions; strives to report what the original writer intended, without embellishment) statement that sums up the important facts, ideas, and details presented.

117. Contrast-The state of being strikingly different from something else

118. Logical Fallacies