

## Instructional Vocabulary

### English 2

#### Unit 1: Traveling Through World Literature

- **Allegory** – a story that has both a literal meaning and symbolic meaning. In an allegory, characters or objects often embody abstract ideas (e.g., John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* or George Orwell's *Animal Farm*)
- **Symbolism** – the use of symbols to represent abstract ideas in concrete ways (e.g., The United States flag stands for freedom.)
- **Allusion** – a reference within a literary work to another work of literature, art, or real event. The reference is often brief and implied.
- **Syntax** – the arrangement and sequence of words in sentences, clauses, and phrases
- **Diction** – choice of words in speaking or writing for clear and effective expression
- **Connotative meaning/connotation** – the emotions or set of associations attached to a word that is implied rather than literal (e.g., feeling blue)
- **Denotative meaning/denotation** – the dictionary definition of a word; the literal or cognitive meaning

#### Unit 2A: Analyzing Poetic Structure

- **Symbolism** – the use of symbols to represent abstract ideas in concrete ways (e.g., The United States flag stands for freedom.)
- **Allusion** – a reference within a literary work to another work of literature, art, or real event. The reference is often brief and implied.
- **Allegory** - a story that has both a literal meaning and symbolic meaning. In an allegory, characters or objects often embody abstract ideas (e.g., John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* or George Orwell's *Animal Farm*)
- **Prosody** – the vocal intonation and meter of spoken language. When reading with prosody, readers sound as if they are speaking the part they are reading.
- **Meter** - the basic rhythmic structure in verse, composed of stressed and unstressed syllables
- **Rhyme scheme** - the pattern of rhyming lines (e.g. ABAB, ABBA)

#### Unit 2B: Deeper Analysis Through Drama

- **Motif** – the recurring or dominant structure of a literary work; the intentional repetition of a word, phrase, event, or idea as a unifying theme
- **Allegory** – a story that has both a literal meaning and symbolic meaning, in which characters or objects often embody abstract ideas
- **Archetype** – a model image, personage, or theme that recurs in stories and myths throughout history and literature (e.g., mother figure, hero)
- **Journey of a hero** - an example of an archetype commonly seen in mythology in which an adventure is presented to a would-be hero. During this adventure, the hero encounters challenges that must be overcome. Once these are overcome, the hero returns to share the benefits of his or her learning.
- **Script** - a written version of the speech and actions of performers, as in a play or film
- **Explicit theme** - the author overtly states the theme somewhere within the work

- **Implicit theme** - refers to the author's ability to construct a piece in such a way that through inference the reader understands the theme
- **Mood** - the atmosphere or feeling created by the writer in a literary work or passage. Mood can be expressed through imagery, word choice, setting, voice, and theme. For example, the mood evoked in Edgar Allan Poe's work is gloomy and dark.
- **Tone** - the author's particular attitude, either stated or implied in the writing

### Unit 3: Analyzing Informational Text

- **Logical** – any system of rational, logical thought
- **Empirical** – based on observation or experience, as opposed to theory
- **Anecdotal** – based on personal observation as opposed to scientific evidence
- **Subtle inference** - readers make inferences by drawing conclusions, making generalizations, and making predictions. A subtle inference is one in which the bits of information are not as easily connected.
- **Drawing conclusions** - a form of inference in which the reader gathers information, considers the general thoughts or ideas that emerge from the information, and comes to a decision. The conclusion is generally based on more than one piece of information.
- **Organizational pattern** - the pattern an author constructs as he or she organizes his or her ideas and provides supporting details. Examples of commonly used patterns are cause and effect, problem and solution, description, and order of importance.
- **Restrictive relative clause** - a phrase or clause that limits the essential meaning of the noun or noun phrase it modifies (e.g., *who had a camera* in *the man who had a camera took our picture*)
- **Nonrestrictive relative clause** - a phrase or clause that adds descriptive detail to a noun without limiting its meaning (e.g., *who likes ice cream* in the sentence *Claire, who likes ice cream, is from Ohio*). In English, a nonrestrictive clause is usually set off by commas.
- **Analytical essay** - an essay that analyzes and interprets a work of literature by using specific examples from the text to build a logical argument beyond a summary or description of the work

### Unit 4: Purposeful Persuasion

- **Bias** – a speaker's personal opinions or beliefs regarding a topic, issue or situation
- **Rhetorical fallacy** – an argument that is not sound but may still be convincing. Rhetorical fallacies may be divided into three categories:
  1. Emotional fallacies appeal to the audience's emotions.
  2. Ethical fallacies unreasonably advance the writer's own authority or character.
  3. Logical fallacies depend upon faulty logic
- **Counter arguments** – an argument against your thesis or some aspect of your reasoning
- **Formality in media** – refers to the level of sophistication in language, word choice, appearance, and delivery of media messages
- **Tone in media** – the stated or implied attitude and/or reputation of a media outlet (e.g., humorous, sentimental, hostile, sympathetic, neutral, etc.)
- **Argumentative essay** – an essay in which the writer develops or debates a topic using logic and persuasion
- **Thesis** – 1) a statement or premise supported by arguments 2) the subject or theme of a speech or composition

## Unit 5A: Connecting Genres

- **Critique** – holds and/or expresses opinions, takes a position
- **Unsubstantiated** – has not been verified, proven or confirmed
- **Analytical essay** – an essay that analyzes and interprets a work of literature by using specific examples from the text to build a logical argument beyond a summary or description of the work

## Unit 5B: College and Career Connections

- **Summarize** – to reduce large sections of text to their essential points and main ideas. Note: It is still important to attribute summarized ideas to the original.
- **Subtle inference** – readers make inferences by drawing conclusions, making generalizations, and making predictions. A subtle inference is one in which the bits of information are not as easily connected
- **Drawing conclusions** – a form of inference in which the reader gathers information, considers the general thoughts or ideas that emerge from the information, and comes to a decision. The conclusion is generally based on more than one piece of information
- **Procedural text** – a type of informational text that is written with the intent to explain the steps in the procedure, as in a recipe. Procedural text could house data that requires reader interpretation.
- **Synthesize** – combine elements and parts to form a coherent whole

## Unit 6: Marshaling Evidence

- **Major research question** – one clear, significant, researchable question that can be discussed and answered by collecting information from various sources
- **Authoritative sources** – sources written by reliable people who have the proper education, experience, and credentials on a topic or issue
- **Valid source** – a correct and truthful source. Some questions useful for evaluating validity of a source might be: *Does the author present facts with supporting evidence? Does the information in this source match information in other sources?*
- **Reliable source** – credible or believable source. Some questions to evaluate credibility might be: *Is the author a respected authority on the subject? Does the author support opinions with strong argumentation and reasoning? How current is the information?*
- **Marshal evidence** – a term that implies the gathering, organizing, and categorizing of evidence that answers a question or supports conclusions
- **Thesis** – 1) a statement or premise supported by arguments 2) the subject or theme of a speech or composition