

Instructional Vocabulary

English III

Unit 1: Touring American Literature

- **Synthesize** - combine elements and parts to form a coherent whole
- **Inductive reasoning** - the process of determining general principles by logic or observation from specific data; reasoning from parts to whole (e.g., *all ice I've ever felt is cold; therefore, all ice is cold*)
- **Deductive reasoning** - the process of logical reasoning from general principles to specific instances based on the assumed truth of the principle; reasoning from wholes to parts.
- **Theme** - the central or universal idea of a piece of fiction or the main idea of a nonfiction essay. Themes are ideas or concepts that relate to morals and values and speak to the human experience.
- **Literary device** - a specific convention or structure—such as imagery, irony, or foreshadowing—that is employed by the author to produce a given effect. Literary devices are important aspects of an author's style.

Unit 2A: Conventions in American Poetry

- **Meter** – the basic rhythmic structure in verse, composed of stressed and unstressed syllables.
- **Rhyme scheme** - the pattern of rhyming lines (e.g. ABAB, ABBA).
- **Internal rhyme** - a rhyme within the same line of verse (e.g. dreary and weary in Edgar Allan Poe's "The Raven": Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary).
- **Slant rhyme** - an imperfect rhyme that usually has the same end consonant sound but not the same vowel sound; also called a half rhyme (e.g. found and kind, grime and game, ill and shell, dropped and wept).
- **Eye rhyme** - two words with similar spelling but different sounds (often used to maintain a rhyme scheme in poetry). Love/remove is an example of an eye rhyme from the prologue of *Romeo and Juliet*: The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love, And the continuance of their parents' rage, Which, but their children's end, nought could remove, Is now the two hours' traffic of our stage.
- **Graphical element** - capital letters, line length, and word position; also called the shape of the poem
- **Allusion** - a reference within a literary work to another work of literature, art, or real event. The reference is often brief and implied.
- **Mythological allusion** - is a direct or indirect reference to a character or event in mythology (e.g., Shakespeare's frequent allusions to Hercules in his plays)
- **Biblical allusion** - a reference to a character or event from the Bible. (For example, referring to a character as a "Judas" is an allusion to the betrayal of Jesus by Judas Iscariot.)

Unit 2B: Themes in American Drama

- **Dialogue** – the lines spoken between characters in fiction or a play. Dialogue in a play is the main vehicle in which plot, character and other elements are established.
- **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
- **Dramatic irony** – a dramatic device in which a character says or does something that he or she does not fully grasp, but is understood by the audience

Unit 3: Evaluating Informational Text

- **Style** – the way something is written, in contrast to its content. (e.g., Hemingway’s writing style is terse, blunt, and conversational.)
- **Tone** – the author’s particular attitude, either stated or implied in the writing (e.g., serious, humorous, logical, emotional)
- **Diction** – choice of words in speaking or writing for clear and effective expression
- **Perspective** – a way of regarding situations or topics from the author’s point of view
- **Inductive reasoning** – the process of determining general principles by logic or observation from specific data; reasoning from parts to whole (e.g., all ice is cold)

Unit 4: Powerful Persuasion

- **Logical fallacy** – an incorrect or problematic argument that is not based on sound reasoning (e.g., Because everything is bigger in Texas, you can expect a bigger salary in Texas.)
- **Repetition** – the act of repeating for emphasis
- **Parallel structure** – a rhetorical device in which the same grammatical structure is used within a sentence or paragraph to show that two or more ideas have equal importance
- **Understatement** – a rhetorical technique, often incorporating irony or humor, in which something is represented as less than it actually is
- **Overstatement** – an exaggerated statement
- **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.)

Unit 5A: Analyzing Genre Connections

- **Primary source** – a source from the time in which an event being studied occurred and created by someone who was present at the event. Examples of primary source documents include letters, speeches, diaries, surveys, fieldwork, and personal interviews.
- **External response of the characters** – a response demonstrated by the character through speech or actions
- **Style** – the way something is written, in contrast to its content. (e.g., Hemingway’s writing style is terse, blunt, and conversational.)
- **Tone** – the author’s particular attitude, either stated or implied in the writing (e.g., serious, humorous, logical, emotional)
- **Diction** – choice of words in speaking or writing for clear and effective expression
- **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: Reading and Writing for College and Career

- **Resume** – a document that contains a summary or listing of relevant job experience and education
- **Accessible language** – language that is used so that readers who are unfamiliar with the subject can comprehend the text or discussion with ease

Unit 6: Reliability, Validity, and Accuracy

- **Credibility** – the objective and subjective components of the believability of a source or message
- **Major research question** – one clear, significant, researchable question that can be discussed and answered by collecting information from various sources
- **Primary source** – a source from the time in which an event being studied occurred and created by someone who was present at the event. Examples of primary source documents include letters, speeches, diaries, surveys, fieldwork, and personal interviews.
- **Secondary source** – a source that is a step removed from the original accounts of an event or experience